ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, July 31, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLEYNE.—On July 27, 1930, at Tabora, Tanganyika Territory, B.E.A., CICELY, the wife of HUGH MASSY ALLEYNE, of a son.

BROWNLEE.—On July 19, 1930, to Mrs. J. BROWNLEE (née Countess Carla Oddone di Seletto), wife of John Brownlee, of the Paris Opéra—a daughter (ISABELLE DELPHINA).

DOWNES.—On July 29, 1930, at 9, Polworth-road, Streatham, to MOLLY (née Ball), wife of ERIC MYTTON DOWNES—a daughter (GILLIAN MARY).

GLOVER.—On July 29, 1930, at Margaret House, Woodford Green, to GLADYS, wife of LEONARD TALBOT GLOVER—a son (JOHN TALBOT).

GROOM.—On July 24, 1930, at "Porthallow," Downview-road, Worthing, to MEHALAH (née Depree), wife of WILLIAM HOWARD MONTAGUE GROOM—a daughter.

HARGRAVE.—On July 28, 1930, at "Cropthorne," Marlpool-lane, Kidderminster, to SHEILA MARGARET, wife of W. S. L. HARGRAVE—a son.

HOSE.—On July 30, 1930, at 67, Calmont-road, Bromley, Kent, to DORIS, wife of H. VICTOR HOSE—a son.

LYALL GRANT.—On July 30, 1930, at 18, Lancaster-road, Wimbledon, to LAURA, wife of LT.-COLONEL D. LYALL GRANT, M.C., T.D., The London Scottish—a daughter.

MORRIS.—On July 30, 1930, at 80, Corringham-road, N.W.11, to IRENE, wife of FRANK M. MORRIS—a daughter (SUSAN).

NEILL.—On July 29, 1930, to the wife of HENRY JAMES NEILL, of 2, Elm-close, Leatherhead—a son.

PHILLIPS.—On July 29, 1930, at 46, Granada-road, Southsea, to ELAINE (née Mackenzie), wife of PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT A. T. PHILLIPS, R.N.—a son.

PRICE.—On July 29, 1930, at Westbury, Wilts, to DACRE (née Alexander), wife of DR. W. K. A. RICHARDS—a son.

RICKETTS.—On July 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Guildford, to MOLLIE (née Hyde), wife of L. T. G. RICKETTS, R.E.—a son.

RIETTI.—On July 28, 1930, at Via Senese 114 Tavarnuzze, Firenze, Italy, to MYSIE FERGUS, wife of ALESSANDRO RIETTI—a daughter.

ROMAIN.—On July 30, 1930, at 23, Northwick Park-road, Harrow, to MAIE, wife of JESSEL A. ROMAIN—a son.

ROUTH.—On July 29, 1930, at Withens, Morin-road, Paignton, to MARGARET, wife of C. R. H. ROUTH, Royal Artillery—a daughter (HEATHER MARGARET).

VIDLER.—On July 27, 1930, to BESSIE (née Kendrick), wife of J. G. H. VIDLER, L.D.S., Park House, Godalming—a son.

YOUNGER.—On July 30, 1930, at a Manchester nursing home, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES H. YOUNGER, of Burbage Hall, Buxton—a son.

MARRIAGES

DIXON : MEGLAUGHLIN.—On Tuesday, July 29, 1930, at Hampstead Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon J. Todhunter and the Rev. H. T. Cavenagh, R.N., Lieut.-Commander GEOFFREY PHILLIPS DIXON, Royal Navy, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. DIXON, of Salvington, to ELIZABETH NATALIE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. MEGLAUGHLIN, of Cape Town.

FARMER : WILSON-SMITH.—On July 29, 1930, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10, by the Rev. N. A. L. Tupper, Farmer, D.S.C., son of Harold Farmer, of Ashe, the late Geare Farmer, of Appleby-Magna, Leics, to MARJORIE JENNET WILSON-SMITH, B.Sc., daughter of Dr. T. and the late Mrs. Wilson-Smith, of Bath.

HANNAY : MORTON.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Chapel Royal, assisted by the Rev. Lieut.-Commander Robert Stewart Erskine Hannay, R.N., only son of Professor R. K. and Mrs. Hannay, 5, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, to HELEN O'HAGAN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES MORTON, Coldstream Bridge, West Lothian.

HOWELL : BUNDEY.—On July 30, 1930, at St. Augustine's, Honor Oak Park, JOHN HOWARD, only son of the late JOHN HOWELL and LILIAN HOWELL, to ISOBEL ESNE MACKAY, elder daughter of the late Dr. H. M. BUNDEY and Mrs. Bundey, Forest Hill.

LAMBERT : OSBORN.—On July 28, 1930, at Wesley Church, by Rev. Arthur W. Wilkie, C.B.E., D.D., assisted by Rev. Percy Hay, B.D., LIEUT. GEOFFREY THORNTON LAMBERT, Royal Navy, son of Sir George Lambert, K.C.S.I., and Lady Lambert, of Lockrow, India, to JEAN MARGARET FAWCETT OSBORN, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Osborn, of Eastville Baths-road, Sheffield.

MACKIE : MARTYN.—On July 26, 1930, at the St. Mary's Church, Sutton-in-Ashfield, by the Rev. R. P. Tinsley, M.A., JOHN HARRY, only son of the late DR. MACKIE and Mrs. Mackie, of Nottingham, to KATHLEEN DE RÉCOURT, elder daughter of DR. and Mrs. P. de R. MARTYN, of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

MACKINTOSH : MACKENZIE-KEITH.—On July 28, 1930, at Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol, DAVID, younger son of the REVD. PROFESSOR H. R. MACKINTOSH, D.D., of New College, Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Mackintosh, and CAROLINE ELISABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CYRIL MEAIDE-KING, of 45, Canynge-road, Clifton.

MILFORD : STAINER.—On July 29, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ashtead, by the Rev. L. S. Milford, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. R. J. Austin, Oxford Scholar Milford, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey Milford, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STAINER.

OAKLEY : HOLROYD.—On July 19, 1930, at Christchurch Priory, by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Gay (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Vicar of Hinton Admiral, the Rev. BOWES OAKLEY, M.Sc., of Khartoum, son of the late Edw. B. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley, of Parkstone, Dorset, to MARJORIE MARY LITTLEWOOD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON HOLROYD, of Christchurch, Hants.

PERRETT : REYNOLDS.—On July 30, 1930, at All Saints', Woodford Wells, HENRY PERRETT, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Perrett, of Sydenham, to ETHEL, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. WALTER REYNOLDS, of Woodford Green, Essex.

PRITCHETT : WHEATLEY.—On July 30, 1930, at Christ Church, Down-street, Mayfair, by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Farran, M.B.E., CYRIL WALTER, second son of Mr. and Mrs. SAWDON PRITCHETT, of Bromley, Kent, to ETHEL MAY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. WHEATLEY, of London.

READ : MARSH.—On July 29, 1930, at St. Peter's, Bucknell, by the Rev. C. D. Read, assisted by the Rev. F. P. Read and the Rev. R. C. B. Llewellyn, the Rev. CHRISTOPHER JOHN READ, elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Read, to BRENDA RUTH MARSH, younger daughter of the late Mr. G. Maconchy, P.W.D., Bengal, and the late Mrs. Maconchy, of Filey, Yorks.

ROSE : LEE.—On July 30, 1930, in London, HARCOURT ROSE, son of the late G. A. Ste. C. Rose, to ESTELLE MARIE, daughter of the late Marquis of Sarzano, 8th Hussars, and of the Marchioness of Sarzano, of 30, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.

SPENCER : RAYNE.—On July 30, 1930, at St. Botolph's Church, Eastwick, FRANK SPENCER, of Broomhill, Stansted, Essex, to ELLA RAYNE.

TILLEY : BEALL.—On July 28, 1930, at Eastwood, Essex, by Rev. Canon R. Stuart King, Rector of Leigh, assisted by Rev. H. D. Rice, Vicar, GEOFFREY, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. TILLEY, The Cliffs, Southend, to DORIS EDITH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. BEALL, of Eastwood.

TRENCH : SANDFORD.—On July 30, 1930, in London, MAJOR CHARLES FREDERIC TRENCH, D.S.O., 75th K.E.O. Cavalry, I.A., youngest son of the late Charles O'Hara Trench, of Clonfert, Co. Galway, to FAYE SANDFORD, younger daughter of the late E. B. Benouf, of Jersey.

WILLIAMS : POLLAK.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1930, at St. Mary Aldermary Church, Queen Victoria-street, City of London, by the Rev. Canon C. Jenkins, D.D. Oxford, F.S.A., CHARLES HAROLD WILLIAMS, M.A. (Cantab.), son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams, of Llanelly, to CLARE RUTH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JUSTIN E. POLLAK, of Cricklewood, London.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

BLAIR : KNIGHT.—On July 31, 1880, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, ETHELBERT WILLIAM BLAIR to EMILY ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late J. C. KNIGHT. Present address: 70, Fountayne-road, N.16.

SIMPSON : MITCHELL.—On July 31, 1880, CHARLES SIMPSON to SARAH ROSE MITCHELL. Present address: 12, Vernon-terrace, Brighton.

DEATHS

ANDREW.—On July 28, 1930, at Necton, Norfolk, WILLIAM ANDREW, of 62, Grovelands-road, Palmers Green, N.13, youngest son of the late Richard Andrew, of Weedon, Northamptonshire, in his 80th year.

BELSHAW.—On July 29, 1930, ETHEL CAUSTON, the beloved wife of THOMAS OSWALD BELSHAW.

BIGGS.—On July 29, 1930, FLORENCE MAY, third and beloved daughter of the late JAMES BIGGS, of Brentwood. Funeral at South Weald to-morrow (Friday), at 2.45 p.m. Train leaving Liverpool-street for Brentwood at 1.33 will be met.

BLISSETT.—On July 30, 1930, at Northwood, Middlesex, JANE ELIZABETH BLISSETT. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, on Saturday, August 2, at 3.30 p.m.

BRAYSHAY.—On July 29, 1930, at The Glen, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, FANNY, widow of GEORGE ROWLAND BRAYSHAY, aged 85 years. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) noon. No flowers, by request.

BULLMORE.—On July 28, 1930, at Frankfurt-am-Main, GEORGE GREEN BULLMORE, of Newquay and Monte Carlo, aged 72. Funeral at Newquay, of which further announcement will appear.

CHAMPNEYS.—On July 30, 1930, at Littlemead, Nutley, Sussex, SIR FRANCIS HENRY CHAMPNEYS, Bt., M.D., F.R.C.P., aged 82. Requiem, St. Alban's Church, Holborn, 8.30 a.m., first part funeral service, 10 a.m. Interment, Hampstead Cemetery, 11 a.m., August 2. Flowers to the church.

DENISON.—On July 30, 1930, at Catteshall Manor, Godalming, KATHLEEN LOUISE, wife of A. J. DENISON. Service at Farncombe Church at 12 noon on Saturday, Aug. 2. Funeral at Godalming New Cemetery at 12.45. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

DEATHS (continued)

EDWARDS.—On Monday, July 28, 1930, went home to God, MARY STRONG EDWARDS, widow of George Edwards, who died May 1, 1879, a Godly, pious wife, mother, and friend, and the succourer of many.

ESTILL.—On July 29, 1930, at Greengate House, Malton, JOHN ESTILL, Solicitor, age 71. Cremation at Leeds. Memorial service at Saint Leonard's Church, Malton, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

FISHWICK.—On July 28, 1930, at Chad Hill-Sandown, HARRIETTE HANNAH FISHWICK, in her 85th year.

GAPPER.—On July 12, 1930, at Karachi, CAPTAIN J. E. B. GAPPER, The Baluch Regiment. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

GRAVES.—On July 29, 1930, at her Town house, 20, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, after 16 years of pain, bravely borne, KATE, the beloved wife of ROBERT VERNON OTTLEY GRAVES, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex. Dearly loved and deeply mourned. Burial Patcham, Sussex, to-morrow (Friday), 3 o'clock.

GUTHRIE.—On July 29, 1930, at Park Lodge, Queen's-road, Broadstairs, Kent, ETHEL COWAN GUTHRIE beloved wife of Dr. A. Cowan Guthrie, of 10, Harley-street, W.1.

HARDMAN.—On July 29, 1930, peacefully, at 92, Queen's-gate, LUCIE, wife of HERBERT F. HARDMAN, and daughter of the late Admiral Henry Croft. Service at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, 3.15, to-morrow (Friday), prior to interment Brompton Cemetery.

HARLEY.—On July 29, 1930, at Howey Hall, Llandrindod Wells, MARY BEATRICE HARLEY, daughter of the late E. A. HARLEY, Loughborough.

HERON.—On July 29, 1930, at Armadale, Mumbles of pneumonia, CRAWFORD HERON, aged 58. No flowers no mourning, no letters, and relatives only at the funeral, by his request.

HULL.—On July 26, 1930, at Los Angeles, REVD. J. A. HULL, son of the late Mrs. Hull, and brother of Miss A. C. Hull, 37, Selborne-road, Hove.

JAMES.—On July 29, 1930, ERNEST FREDERICK, the beloved husband of GRACE JAMES, and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. James, 1, Rusham-road, London, S.W.12, aged 42.

LEWIS.—On July 24, 1930, at Towyn, Merioneth, SARAH LEWIS, widow of D. Robert Lewis, late of Elthinog Llanidloes.

MACDONALD.—On July 29, 1930, at 36, Melville-street, Edinburgh, DONALD MACDONALD, last surviving member of the family of the first William Bell Macdonald of Rammerscales. Funeral at Lochmaben Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m. (This is the only invitation.)

MARSLAND.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at 26, Alfred-place, S.W.7, ROBERT WEDGEWOOD MARSLAND. Funeral, Brompton Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

MOODY.—On July 28, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARY MOODY, widow of the Rev. J. L. Moody, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, in her 99th year.

MURTON.—On July 25, 1930, at Grafton Villa Southern-road, Camberley, AMBA EMMA DARNLEY MURTON, aged 86.

PARKE.—On July 25, 1930, at a nursing home, after a long illness, HARRIET LOUISA, only daughter of the late REV. JOHN PAGET PARKE, M.A., Oxon.

PENROSE.—On July 30, 1930, at Oxhey Grange-Watford, after a very short illness, ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE, dearly beloved wife of JAMES DOYLE PENROSE, aged 71. Funeral at Jordans Meeting House, Saturday, at 45 p.m.

SIMPSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Eastbourne, MARGARET PRIMROSE (née Herbert), widow of DR. J. CHRISTIAN SIMPSON, of Cambridge.

SPOTTISWOODE.—On July 30, 1930, at Sevenoaks, ADRIAN GEORGE, the dear husband of JEAN SPOTTISWOODE. Funeral at Underriver to-morrow (Friday).

THORNTON.—On July 30, 1930, at Byways, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Norfolk, LYDIA GRACE MARY, widow of W. H. THORNTON, aged 77. Funeral at West Runton, Aug. 2.

TURNBULL.—On July 29, 1930, SIR JOHN TURNBULL, J.P., of Goden Grove, Whitby, aged 84. Mass at St. Hilda's Roman Catholic Church, Whitby, to-morrow (Friday), at 10.30 a.m. Interment Whitby Cemetery. No flowers.

VULLIERS.—On July 30, 1930, FREDERICK WILLIAM URSON, passed peacefully away at Vale Mascal, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, in his 80th year.

WALKER.—On July 28, 1930, suddenly, at The Beacon, Goathland, GEORGE HARRY WALKER, of Woodheys Park, Ashton-on-Mersey. Funeral at Manchester Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), at 12.15 p.m.

WHITE.—On July 21, 1930, at Queenstown, South Africa, ELIZABETH, widow of JAMES WHITE, I.C.S., and eldest daughter of Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I., of Crofton, Hants, in her 88th year.

WHITE.—At Holmwood, Bidston, Birkenhead, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late HENRY WHITE, aged 89 years. Funeral at Flaybrick Hill, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m. No flowers, by request.

WRIGHT-ANDERSON.—On July 30, 1930, at his residence in London, PERCY WRIGHT-ANDERSON, beloved husband of Annie Louisa Wright-Anderson, aged 61.

YOUNGER.—On July 30, 1930, at a Manchester nursing home, LILY, the beloved wife of JAMES H. YOUNGER, of Burbage Hall, Buxton. Service at Manchester Crematorium, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEACHCROFT.—In loving memory of (BILL) GERALD WILLIAM BEACHCROFT, 2nd Lieut., K.O.R. Lancaster Regiment, killed in action at Oostaverne July 31, 1917. Never forgotten.

BEACHCROFT.—In proud and loving memory of GERALD WILLIAM BEACHCROFT, 2nd Lieut., the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., killed in action at Oostverne July 31, 1917, aged 26.

"Lest we forget."

BUDDEN.—In honoured and loving memory of our only son, SEC. LIEUT. A. A. BUDDEN, 1st Worcesters, killed in action July 31, 1917, aged 19.

BULLOCK.—In loving memory of GERVAS FREDERIC BULLOCK, 2nd Lieut., 3rd (att. 11th) South Wales Borderers, killed in action near Ypres, July 31, 1917.

CHAPLIN.—In memory of COLONEL CHARLES SLINGSBY CHAPLIN, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 9th Battalion, K.R.R.s, who fell at Hooge, July 31, 1915.—K. G. H., H. G. H.

CHIBNALL.—In proud and loving memory of RONALD STANLEY CHIBNALL, Lieutenant, 8th Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, who fell gallantly leading his men into action under very heavy fire at Glencorse Wood, near Ypres, July 31, 1917; and his brother, SERGEANT WILLIAM RUSSELL CHIBNALL, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who fell at Martinpuich, near Albert, Aug. 26, 1918. No monuments mark their resting-places. They are buried in the hearts of those who loved them.

COLYER-FERGUSSON.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN THOMAS HYERSDALE COLYER-FERGUSSON, V.C., Northamptonshire Regt., July 31, 1917.

COLYER-FERGUSSON.—In proud memory of THOMAS RIVERSDALE COLYER-FERGUSSON, V.C., Acting Captain Northamptonshire Regt., died of wounds received at Bellewaarde Wood, July 31, 1917.

DOONER.—In loving memory of LIEUT. COLONEL J. G. DOONER, D.S.O., Croix-de-Guerre, R.A., G.S.O. (1), 34th Divn., second son of the late Colonel Dooner, C.B.E., killed at Grand Rozoy, July 31, 1918.

EDWARDS.—In proud and loving memory of my dear son, GUY THRELKELD EDWARDS (Capt.), Royal Fusiliers, killed in action Delville Wood, July 31, 1916.

GOLDBERG.—In ever loving memory of HERBERT WALTER GOLDBERG, The Queen's Royal Regt., who died of wounds in France on July 31, 1915; and of FREDERICK WILLIAM GOLDBERG, The Queen's Royal Regt., killed in action in the Balkans on Oct. 3, 1916.

GRAY.—In ever-loving memory of DAVID GORDON GRAY, 2nd Lieut., Royal West Kent Regt., only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gray, of 37, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, killed in action July 31, 1917.

HILLMAN.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LESLIE H. HILLMAN, Lieut., 2nd Batt., The Rifle Brigade, who died of wounds received the same day, July 31, 1917, at Westhoek, Ypres.

JENKS.—In proud and loving memory of "ALAN" (MAJOR ALAN ROBERT CONSTANTINE JENKS, M.C., R.E.), killed on active service at Wytschaete Ridge, July 31, 1917.

JUSTICE.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved son, GEORGE HERCULES JUSTICE, Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, killed in action in the third Battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917.

KEPPEL.—To the beloved and unfading memory of LT. the HONBLE. EDWARD KEPPEL, 2nd Batt., The Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Westhoek, in third battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917, aged 19 years.

KOE.—In proud and loving memory of PHILIP STEPHEN KOE, 2nd Lieut., York and Lancs Regt., killed in action at Authuille, July 31, 1916, aged 20, beloved elder son of Digby and Edith Koe, of Lewisham. R.I.P.

LAMB.—In constant memory of PAT (PATRICK JAMES LAMB, Lieutenant, R.G.A.), second son of Commissioner and Mrs. Lamb, who fell in action near Bethune, July 31, 1918, in his 24th year.

LEGGATT.—In proud and loving memory of LOGIE COLIN LEGGATT, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Battn., Coldstream Guards, who fell in the Third Battle of Ypres on July 31, 1917.

"Florest Etons."

LLOYD.—In ever-loving remembrance of E. A. C. (TOM) LLOYD, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, aged 27, who fell in action near Pilckem, in the Third Battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917.

MACINTOSH.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT. ERIC MACINTOSH, Hertfordshire Regiment, who fell leading his men at the last objective, St. Julien, on July 31, 1917.

MILNE.—In proud memory of CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MILNE, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Milne, of Sunmerhill, Barnet, Adjutant of the Hertfordshire Regiment, who fell at St. Julien, July 31, 1917. Greatly believed.

NORTHCROFT.—In ever-loving memory of PERCIVALE, 2nd Lieut., The Rifle Brigade, killed near Hooge, July 31, 1917, aged 19.

PAWLE.—In memory of CAPT. BERTRAM PAWLE, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 8th Batt., The Rifle Brigade, who fell at Hooge July 30-31, 1915.

RAPHAEL.—In ever-loving memory of our dear brother, HARRY, 2nd Lieut., 7th East Lancs. Regt., who fell in action July 31, 1917.—KATIE and FRANK.

SANDBROOK.—In memory of DAVID AUBREY SANDBROOK, Captain, The Welch Regiment, killed in action, Pilckem Ridge, July 31, 1917.

SCOTT.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN ANDREW HOLMES SCOTT, M.C., Royal Engineers, killed at the third battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917.—MOTHER.

SECRETAN.—In very loving memory of SEC. LT. R. H. SECRETAN, the Hertfordshire Regt., instantaneously killed beyond St. Julien in the third battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917, aged 22, whilst gallantly leading his platoon against their final objective.

TURNER.—To the beloved memory of "SAM" HUBERT SAMUEL ALSTON TURNER, 2nd Battn., 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, killed at dawn at Bodmin Copse, near Zillebeke, Flanders, July 31, 1917, aged 20.—MOTHER and ELSPETH.

1st BATTN., THE HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—In proud and glorious memory of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANK PAGE, D.S.O., and the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Battn., The Hertfordshire Regiment, who fell at St. Julien on July 31, 1917.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Ypres Day, July 31, 1917. In proud memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of all Battalions who laid down their lives in the Great War.

ASTLE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, ARTHUR ASTLE, July 31, 1924.

BUTTS.—In cherished memory of my dear Mother, who passed on July 31, 1929. Also Father, March 31, 1906, Sister, May 27, 1909, and Brother, Oct. 17, 1909.—HERBERT.

CAYLEY.—To the beloved memory of CLAUD THORNTON CAYLEY, crossed over July 31, 1928.—B. G. C.

DUTTON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear wife, BEATRICE AIMÉE DUTTON, who entered into rest July 31, 1928.

"Father in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

HEALES.—In ever-loving memory of ANNIE EMILY HEALES, of Penwyllt, Tunbridge Wells, July 31, 1916.

KEITH.—On July 31, 1911, at St. Margaret's, Dunbar, MARGARET STOBIE KEITH, youngest daughter of the late Charles Drysdale, Esq., of Woodmill, Fife.

LENEY.—In ever-loving memory of my dear wife and our sister, FLORENCE BELINDA LENEY, who died July 31, 1926.

MOORE.—In memory of my beloved husband, GEORGE ANTHONY MOORE, Capt., the Queen's Bays, died July 31, 1929.

PHILLIPS.—In living memory of MIDSHIPMAN T. C. R. PHILLIPS, R.N., H.M.S. "Royal Sovereign," who died of enteric, July 31, 1927, beloved son of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Richmond Phillips, Godalming.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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SUITS TURNED as new by our invisible process. 35s.; overcoats, 30s.; costumes, 37s. 6d. Alterations, cleansing, repairs. Call or post garments. Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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THE FINEST CARE HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London, Sloane 3456.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE OF LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates, hourly or yearly.—Lendrum and Hutton, 21, Piccadilly. Car Hiring. Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

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BENTALL'S, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. — REMOVALS to all parts of the globe. Warehousing under the best modern conditions. Estimates free of all charge or obligation. Telephone, 1001 Kingston.

REMOVALS and STORAGE by experts with an efficient service throughout the country: 100 branches home and abroad.—Apply PICKFORDS, 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ALLEN'S six-wheeled double-capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture.—Free estimate and booklet. "On Moving House."—J. J. Allen, Ltd., 130, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

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LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free Estimates for Removals and particulars of Houses for Sale.—SELLICK'S, Removal Experts, Exeter, Devon. Tele.: Exeter 1000. Lonsdale 30, Spring-street, W.2.

JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. The only firm with their own large motor-pantechnicons and skilled packers arranging removals in both directions to customers' advantage. Write your requirements, or, if more convenient, 'phone or call. Free estimate and quotation post free, to include packing, fixing, and insurance.
1 empty from London to W. Hartlepool, in August.
1 empty from London to Leeds, August 15th.
2 empty from London to Edinburgh, August 21st.
1 empty from London to Morecastle, August 16th.
2 empty from London to Worthing, August 18th.
2 empty from London to Market Harborough, Sept. 1.
1 empty from London to Chesterfield, September 8th.
1 empty from London to Ludlow, August 13th.
2 empty from London to Glasgow, early August.
2 empty from Nottingham to London, September 18th.
3 empty from Devon to London, September 2nd and 27th.
1 empty from Daventry to London, September 3rd.
2 empty from St. Leonards to London, August 14th.
4 empty from E. Coast to London, August 13, 15, 16.
HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. 'Phones: Museum 2410-11.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Miss Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

LOOK and feel fit.—Riding, Jumping, Indoor Polo. Expert instruction.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

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Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Numismatists, 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

SUPERIOR 5 by 4 Partners Oak Pedestal DESK fitted with automatic locking action to drawers both sides and plate glass top, in very excellent condition.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone Central 1746.

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BLUTHNER HUPFELD PIANO-PLAYER. Perfect order. £110 or offer.—Write Box 6809, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PIPE CHAMBER ORGAN.
WANTED to PURCHASE, two or three manual, suitable for private residence; height of room 12ft.—Particulars and price Box N., care of Smiths, 100, Westbourne-grove, W.2.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Recommended by post 2s. 8d.—1, Berners-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

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FOREIGN ROYAL LADY'S WARDROBE, Paris clothes, for sale privately in London.—Write Box K.1731, The Times, E.C.4.

PALE GREY REAL FOX FUR; good as new.—Write Box K.1692, The Times, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

A NINE-MILLIMETRE MANLICHER RIFLE, new; Nine-millimetre Mauser, used. What offers?—Write C. Shearn, 45, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

FARM PRODUCE

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

DAIRY of well-cooled MILK, 20 to 30 gallons daily. Shorthedges Farm, Hartshorn, near Burton-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.
The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD CLOTHING and Miscellaneous Articles for a period of two years from 1st October, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Office of the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Tenders must reach this office before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, 20th August, 1930, and must be made on the printed form provided for the purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 23rd July, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Monday, 11th August, 1930, for the SUPPLY of SCOURERS.

Forms of Tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the Controller of Supplies, H.M. Office of Works, &c., King Charles-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.
TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 4833.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Rachel ..	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Pendlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Higgett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
†Rathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

†Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 21	—
Karbet ..	9,000	Redwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*TREWYN ..	5,241	—	—	Aug. 2
†MARIA ..	8,778	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Sept. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARIA ..	8,778	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 26	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA ..	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MERKASA ..	9,075	—	—	—	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,069	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
†ROTORUA ..	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 2nd Class Passengers only. Via Suva.
Also 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to
Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 126, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI ..	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI ..	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA ..	—	Oct. 1

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†BARADINE ..	15,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORSANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 27	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	9,058	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury ..	10,138	Oct. 11	Bombay and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dbCity of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles ..	8,287	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Call is (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Peona ..	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,582	Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Amst'dam	8,473	Nov. 1	Durban, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire ..	13,000	—	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	13,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire ..	13,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	16,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 10	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,000	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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34 HOURS by SEA to DUNDEE (The Gateway to the Scottish Highlands). Steamers from London every Wed. and Sat.—The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

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AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.
ADRIATIC (24,679 tons).
(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).
*AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES.
* Eighteen days from £35.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6 | Olympic .. Wed., Aug. 13

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2 (1) Baltic Sat., Aug. 9
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1 Laurentic Fri., Aug. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. Sat., Aug. 23
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Westerland .. .. Aug. 2
(6) Belgenland .. .. Aug. 9

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westerland .. .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Aug. 2	Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Aug. 15	Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
MAURETANIA - - - AUG. 2
*CARMANIA .. Aug. 2 AQUITANIA .. Aug. 9
Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SAMARIA - - - - - - AUG. 2
†LACONIA .. Aug. 9 *FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
AURANIA - - - - - - AUG. 2
ASCANIA .. .. Aug. 9 ALAUNIA .. .. Aug. 16
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANDANIA - - - - - - AUG. 1
†ATHENIA .. .. Aug. 9 ANTONIA .. .. Aug. 15
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 23	Aug. 29
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Aug. 26	Sept. 3

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only).
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Aug. 23

Full details on request to:—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA"		21 AUG.
BAHIA	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"		4 SEPT.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORANIA"		18 SEPT.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"		2 OCT.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage full information		
BUENOS AIRES	Apply to the Agents,		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.
NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
EUROPA .. .. August 7
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN .. .. August 8
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
114, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

HAMBURG ..	..	..	Aug. 2
ALBERT BALLIN ..	..	..	Aug. 9
RELIANCE ..	..	..	Aug. 13
NEW YORK ..	..	..	Aug. 16

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Aug. 4, Aug. 7.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. "RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons.
January, 1931.
140 Days. 33 Countries. Over 38,000 miles.
TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.
Orinoco from Southampton .. .. .. Aug. 13
Magdalena from Southampton .. .. .. Sept. 10
Rugia from Plymouth .. .. Aug. 28
COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALEDONIA .. Aug. 2 | CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 20
TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 9 | CAMERONIA .. Aug. 23
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	Aug. 7	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 8
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Aug. 14	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA ..	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
NORTHERN CAPITALS
LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.
From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).
MONTROSE (via Cobh) .. .. July 31
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) .. Aug. 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (via Havre) .. .. Aug. 5
MONTCLARE .. .. Aug. 8
LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. .. Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. .. Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) .. .. Aug. 21
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA Aug. 1 DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9
JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 7
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) .. .. Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 23
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From 140 including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC.
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,557 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†ONIC	12,534 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	SARPEDON .. 8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.	

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC .. From Liverpool 23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES .. Liverpool 11th OCT.
(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

FABRE LINE.
Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.
SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA
by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 168, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
M.S. Baloeran .. .. .. 17,000 July 25
S.S. Slamat .. .. .. 12,000 Aug. 22
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-ave., London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.
S.S. Alban from Liverpool .. .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool .. .. .. Sept. 16
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and information apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA.
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANDRE LEBON .. 14 and Aug. 28 | POINTOISE
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GENERAL VOYRON .. Aug. 8 and Aug. 22 | EX-GRANDIDIER
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Aug. 12 and Aug. 26 | PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. .. Aug. 5 and Aug. .. | ANGKOR
For passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

GLEN LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.
GLENBEG .. .. From London, Aug. 2
GLENLUCE .. .. From London, Aug. 16
For Fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

AUTUMN & WINTER CRUISES.
WONDERFUL AND FASCINATING SELECTION.
Small, concise programme gratis, on request.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
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SHIPPING (continued)

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

HANTS. — Highly recommended PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently removed to large country mansion, opening new dormitories next term, offers first eight vacancies at 35gns. a term. Complete charge arranged. —Write Box Z.422, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.—A thorough training in all branches of Secretarial work can be obtained from Miss Woolcombe's College, 21a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Tele., Sloane 3779.

SOUTH COAST.—TWO VACANCIES in good SCHOOL offered at half fees to daughters of professional men. —Write Box 1259, Smith's, Bournemouth.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 319, Oxford-street, W.1, and 78, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. New exclusive and unique French method.

WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET.

Applications are invited for entry for an ADDITIONAL THIRTY BOYS for September owing to opening of new House.—Apply Headmaster's Secretary, School House, Wellington, Somerset.

£18 TERM.—Headmaster offers VACANCIES next Term at above half fees; healthy district; eight miles London.—Write Box K.1210, The Times, E.C.4.

20GNS. Term.—Few VACANCIES in Good Home Preparatory School of 44 Boys (Thanet). Sole charge if desired.—Headmaster, RM.MCP, London, W.C.1.

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DE BOUFFEMONT,
MODERN COLLEGE FOR
FOREIGN and FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles North of Paris.
Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.
SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the pupils of the Collège Féminin. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances. Horse Riding. Archery. Tennis. Tennis-ball. Hockey. Cricket. Games and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.
For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise), France.

MONTANA COLLEGE,

ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND).
3,300ft. International School, with French, German, Spanish, and Italian as everyday use. Special English preparatory section under charge of an English master. English sports. Winter sports. Absolute individual attention. Particulars and prospectus by A. G. H. Sauerbier, ex-the Park Hotel, London.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

I AM my GRIDLEY. Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 16th July 1930 made in the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM WALL deceased late of Sudbury near Wembley who died on the December 1929 intestate Scott v. Wall (1930 W. 1939) Whereby the following ENQUIRY was directed:—

An Enquiry (a) whether Amy Gridley (the daughter of Richard Wall the brother of the said Intestate William Wall) survived the said Richard Wall or not (b) if she survived the said Richard Wall whether she is now living or dead and if dead when she died and who are her personal representatives (c) if she did not survive the said Richard Wall whether she left any and what issue who survived him and whether such issue respectively are now living or dead, and if dead when they died and who are their respective Personal Representatives.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said Enquiry are on or before the 12th day of October 1930 to send by post prepaid to David Fisher of 7 King's Beach Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4, Solicitor, their full, Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders. Claimants are to attend personally at the Chambers of the Judge Room 246 at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, on Tuesday the 14th day of October 1930 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated the 25th day of July 1930.

PETERSON, CHANDLER, Master.

NOTE.—Richard Wall of Lyttelton, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, the father of the said Amy Gridley, died on the 3rd January 1926. The said Amy Gridley died on the 3rd day of August 1927 in the State of New York. In 1904 she was living at 1429 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

ROBINSON & BRADLEY, Solicitors, 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4.

EMILY MARY JANE WARD deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of the above named deceased late of Sedley Manor, Bexley, Essex Widow who died on the 15th day of June 1930 and whose Will with one Codicil was proved on the 25th day of July 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice by Alfred Meredith Beatrice Harriet Brooks and Hester Laird Wilson the Executors are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned Messrs. Emmet & Co on or before the 6th day of October 1930 after which date the said Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and demands then notified.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

EMMET & CO., 14, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

ESTATE of The Most Honourable Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood THIRD MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA, late of Clandeboye in the County of Down, deceased, who died on the 21st July, 1930. All persons having any CLAIM against the above ESTATE are requested to furnish particulars to

CRAWFORD & LOCKHART, Solicitors for the Executors, Queen's Square, Belfast.

HORACE WINSTON MOSAIR deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the WILL of HORACE WINSTON MOSAIR late of the Parish of St. Andrew in the Island of Jamaica Clerk, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court on the 30th day of March 1930.

MORLEY SHIRREFF & Co. 53 Gresham House, Old Broad Street London E.C.2. Solicitors for Graham Strang Steel of 53 Gresham House, Old Broad Street London E.C.2 (the lawful Attorney of Leonard Rambe McNair).

HENRY DUDLEY WILBRAHAM Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HENRY DUDLEY WILBRAHAM late of 2 Ryder Street St. James's and Mayfield Lodge Ridley Road, Upper Warlingham, Surrey, deceased, who died on the sixth day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the third day of July 1930 by George Heath Vernon Wilbraham, Cuthbert Richard Callard and Melvill Collingwood Renwick the Executors therein named; are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 4th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

GEORGE BELOE ELLIS, 70 & 72, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the Estate of JULIA A'COURT (Widow) Deceased. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of an EXEMPLIFICATION of the WILL of the late JULIA A'COURT of the City of Christchurch in the Dominion of New Zealand Widow late of the City of Christchurch aforesaid deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand Canterbury District Court at Christchurch on the 1st day of June 1929.

BRIDGES SAWTELL & Co., 23 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors Frank Clifford A'Court and Kenneth William Robinson.

JAMES FOTHERINGHAM PARKER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES FOTHERINGHAM PARKER late of Manor Road Sydenham S.E.26 and of Park Street Islington N.1. deceased, who died on the 17th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 15th day of July 1930 by Florence Mary Parker, Louis Thomas Williams and Charles William Hill the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 5th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

EMMET & CO., 14, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the Matter of MAYFAIR ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. The Official Receiver having reported to the Court the result of the meetings of Creditors and Contributories herein as regards the nomination of a Liquidator and Committee of Inspection.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has fixed Friday the 8th day of August, 1930, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of Mr. Registrar Stiebel, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, that the Court will then and there make such ORDER as to the APPOINTMENT of a LIQUIDATOR and COMMITTEE of INSPECTION as shall appear necessary or advisable. Any Creditor or Contributory is entitled to be heard.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey-street, London, W.C.2.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

T.S. WARSPITE.

Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to LIVERMORE and KNIGHT, Limited, dated 22nd July, 1914, and numbered 17403 of 1914, in respect of an invention entitled "Improvements in or connected with rotating devices or displays specially applicable for advertising purposes." Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October 1930 an ORIGINATING SUMMONS (1930 L. No. 146) issued out of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) on the 25th day of July last, and more and Knight, Limited (the Patentees) asking that the term of the patent may be extended for five years, will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing, and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least seven days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at room 175, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1930.

RICHARDS BUTLER and Co., Holland House, Bury-street, E.C.3, upon whom all documents requiring service should be served.

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to THE RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY Limited and WALTER SYDNEY ROBERTS bearing date the 30th October 1914 and numbered 21,788 of 1914 for the Invention of "Improvements in, or connected with, Token Instruments for use on Single Line Railways, or Tramways."

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th October 1930 an ORIGINATING SUMMONS (1930 R. No. 855) issued out of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on behalf of The Railway Signal Company Limited and Walter Sydney Roberts, the Patentees, asking that the term of the Patent may be extended for a further period of five years will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least 7 days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at Room 175 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitor and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

GEORGE BELOE ELLIS, 70 & 72, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Upon whom all documents requiring service may be served.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CITY of LONDON, MANSION HOUSE.—Well-built BUSINESS PREMISES, let to grocer at rent £437 net, a year. Lease, 28 years. PRICE £2,750 or offer. —Write "Cannon," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CITY ROAD. (just off). Trustees' Investment.—FREEHOLD of substantial SHOW-ROOM and OFFICE BUILDING; two frontages; let full repairing lease 10 years unexpired, very low rent £375; tenant pays all rates and insurance. PRICE £5,500 or offer.—Write "E.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W. (between Princes-street and Hol.es-street).—OFFICE, CLUB, or SHOWROOM BUILDING, with 20 rooms to be Let on Lease. Fine light.—Full particulars from Messrs. GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

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CITY FREEHOLD for SALE, 2,500ft. super. VACANT. OFFICE £4,000.—Apply BALCH, 18, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.1.

PALL MALL.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND COMMANDING
GROUND-FLOOR SHOW ROOMS

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To be Let as a whole or would be divided.—Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MAGNIFICENT OFFICES to be LET in
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Suit Solicitors, Architects, or other professional firms. Rent £900 per annum.

ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

To JEWELLERS, BOOT and SHOE COMPANIES and OTHERS.

SUNNY WORTHING.—FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES for SALE, including splendidly equipped shop, seven rooms, bath, &c.; excellent position main shopping thoroughfare, minute to sea; premises recently redecorated throughout, electric lighting entirely renewed with up-to-date fittings; an opportunity for above-mentioned businesses or multiple firm. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Write F., Box Z.651, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

WANTED, TWO-ROOMED OFFICE in the vicinity of VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER; state rent and particulars.—Address "Office," W. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

THE ADVENT OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS will create a considerable demand for factories. The BEST FACTORIES can be had.—Write

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Valuers, 46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

100,000FT. available in heart of printing world, to be LET as a whole or divided.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—RIVERSIDE PREMISES to be LET, area 12,500ft. and yard. Rent £400.

S.E. LONDON.—FREEHOLD FACTORY equipped with six Baker Perkins ovens; floor area 23,000 square feet, yard space, &c. Suitable for bakery or other businesses.

WEMBLEY.—ONE-STOREY FACTORIES to be Let, areas from 8,000ft. and upwards.

Particulars of above and factories in all districts, apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

IF IT'S A FACTORY THEN IT'S BRISTOL

Buildings, to suit every industry, already erected. Adjacent to docks, with rail, river, road and canal transport.

HUGH HOME MARKET.

Send for "The Book of Bristol Industry" to Secretary,
BRITOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD,
1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

READY FOR YOUR FACTORY.

SITES up to 15 ACRES in fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion, five minutes Great North road. Cheap power; houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Welwyn Garden 248.

VACANT POSSESSION, approximately, 15,000ft. GROUND-FLOOR SPACE, or would divide; top lighted. CAMDEN TOWN. Two miles from West End City. Nine years' lease, £1,200 per annum. Would be let temporarily till September, 1932. Lease can be extended to 21 years. Premises can be inspected any time.—Apply REDDIE & Co., 1, Manchester-mews, Rochester-road, Camden Town. Sloane 9131.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for one or more APPOINTMENTS as NAUTICAL SURVEYOR will be held in London on 4th November, 1930. Limits of age, 25-45. Salary £300-£500, plus bonus (at present £123 on £500). Every candidate must possess a foreign-going Master's or Extra Master's Certificate of Competency and must have been in command of a foreign-going merchant steamship.—Apply to Senior Staff Officer, Establishment Department (Mercantile Marine Branch), Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, for further details and application form. Last date for receipt of completed application forms 12th September.

Board of Trade, 29th July, 1930.

COASTGUARDS and FISHERIES SERVICE, EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT of a SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT. APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT as a SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT in the Coastguards and Fisheries Service of the Egyptian Government.

Applicants must be of British nationality, graduates in Zoology, and preferably unmarried. Previous specialization in Marine Biology is desirable.

The work will be the completion of a study of fish eggs and young fish in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and will mainly consist of breeding out for identification eggs already described by an earlier worker.

Salary £E.504 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d. approximately), free of Egyptian income-tax.

The appointment is subject to medical examination.

The selected candidate will be granted a transfer allowance equal to one month's salary for change of residence from England to Egypt and also *vice versa*.

Initial period of contract one year.

Third-class fares and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses will be paid to applicants who are requested to attend for interview and/or medical examination.

Application and specimen contract forms may be obtained from the

CHIEF INSPECTING ENGINEER, EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, 41, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1,

to whom they should be returned with full particulars as to education, qualifications, previous experience, personal references and three copies of certificates or testimonials. Envelopes to be inscribed "Scientific Assistant."

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th August. Female Telegraphists in the General Post Office, London (15-17), 17th September.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington gardens, London, W.1.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER in the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, for duty at the Hitch Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex. Previous tuberculosis experience will be an advantage.

The commencing salary, which is subject to review, will be £550 a year. Board, lodging, and laundry will be provided for which a charge of £130 a year will be made.

Application forms, returnable by 9th August, 1930, giving further particulars may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Medical Officer of Health (Staff Division), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

DAVID LEWIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL.

General Teaching Hospital of 250 beds.

SECRETARY and SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, age not over 40. Experience of Civil Hospital administration essential. Preferably with Public School or University education. Commencing salary £600. The selected candidate will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Officers.—Applications by letter, accompanied by three testimonials, not later than 31st August, to be addressed to the Chairman.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

WATFORD SCHOOL of ARTS and CRAFTS.

Headmaster—ARTHUR SCOTT, A.R.C.A. (Lond.), R.B.A.

WANTED, to commence duties in September, a FULLY QUALIFIED ASSISTANT MASTER, Royal College of Art. Full Diploma or equivalent qualifications. He will be required to assist generally in the work of the school—a specialist in design with a craft preferred.

SALARY in accordance with the Burnham Scale.

Applications, with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the Principal not later than August 18th. No forms supplied.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Committee of Management invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of JUNIOR PHYSICIAN. Applications, with copies of three testimonials, should be sent before August 31st to the House Governor, King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5, from whom particulars of the duties may be obtained. The present Senior Medical Registrar is a candidate for the appointment.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

The Metropolitan Water Board invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR at a commencing inclusive salary of £700, rising by annual increments to £1,000 (Ref. No. 146) issued out of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) on the 25th day of July last, and more and Knight, Limited (the Patentees) asking that the term of the patent may be extended for five years, will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing, and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least seven days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at room 175, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitors and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1930.

RICHARDS BUTLER and Co., Holland House, Bury-street, E.C.3, upon whom all documents requiring service should be served.

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to THE RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY Limited and WALTER SYDNEY ROBERTS bearing date the 30th October 1914 and numbered 21,788 of 1914 for the Invention of "Improvements in, or connected with, Token Instruments for use on Single Line Railways, or Tramways."

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th October 1930 an ORIGINATING SUMMONS (1930 R. No. 855) issued out of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on behalf of The Railway Signal Company Limited and Walter Sydney Roberts, the Patentees, asking that the term of the Patent may be extended for a further period of five years will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least 7 days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition (giving an address for service within the United Kingdom) at Room 175 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitor and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

GEORGE BELOE ELLIS, 70 & 72, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Upon whom all documents requiring service may be served.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as ASSISTANT at the Midland Regional Control Station at Harmondsworth, near Colnbrook, Middlesex, on the scale of salary £250-£20-£350 plus the usual Civil Service bonus liable to variations with the Cost of Living Index Figure. The present bonus is 11%, which will be reduced to 10% on the 1st September next. The selected candidate would enter the scale at the minimum.

A candidate should possess a degree or an Honours degree in Physics, with experience in research work. The duties include physical tests on road materials and in particular bituminous materials. Preference will be given to men who have served in H.M. Forces.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Applications can only be received on the recognised forms, duly completed and sent to Ministry of Transport on or before the 11th August, 1930.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as ENGINEER in the Midland Division, with Headquarters at Birmingham. The post is non-pensionable, and the commencing salary £400 per annum inclusive, with annual accrets of increases up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

Candidates with experience under a Highway Authority and practical experience of modern road and bridge construction are required. Preference will be given to men who have served in His Majesty's Forces.

Applications for forms of application should be made to the office of the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1, last day for receipt of application forms 11th August, 1930.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, STRATFORD, E.15.
216 BEDS.
(A recognised Training School for Nurses.)
ASSISTANT MATRON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ASSISTANT MATRON. Candidates must be certificated Nurses, have had experience in the training of Nurses, Housekeeping, Laundry supervision, and administration of a Voluntary Hospital, or similar Institution.

The Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Nurses has been adopted.

Applications to reach the Matron not later than Wednesday, 12 noon, 6th August, 1930.

Salary according to scale, commencing £100 and rising to £150 by annual increments of £12 10s.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY READERSHIP in SWAHILI tenable at the School of Oriental Studies. Salary £500 a year.—Applications (15 copies) must be received not later than first post on 22nd September, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of 1s. 3d., 20s., 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A Keen young man with Public School education and a first-class credentials is required in the Home Sales Department of an important Manufacturing House. Candidate must possess genuine experience of dealing with Sales Correspondence and Routine in a large business, and be capable of showing real enterprise and initiative. Write full details, in confidence, to Box 919, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Junior Assistant Manager of a large West End cinema. Applicants, aged between 20-25, must be of good appearance and address and have had a good education.—Write stating full particulars to Box A.1831, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy exists on the staff of a London brewery for an architect and surveyor with a good general experience of factory and general work; a good salary would be paid to the right man.—Write, sending full particulars of experience and work done, to Box N.1784, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDERS' Merchants' yard near London.—Energetic man as Salesman-Foreman, supervise depot, build up sales of timber, paints, &c. Salary and Commission. Give fullest information, experience, salary required, &c., in confidence.—Write Box K.1561, The Times, E.C.4.

CAFE Trade.—Wanted, as manager of small group of cafés and shops in Midlands, young man with practical experience of highest class café and confectionery trade; able to organize staff, plan development, supervise detail, and keen to make success; good salary for right man.—Apply, stating age, experience, and references, to Box J.905, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager required immediately for control of Indian branches leading electrical company; applicants must be under 36 years of age and have extensive sales experience combined with a high technical and commercial qualifications.—Write Box J.908, The Times, E.C.4.

IN view of development of British sales force D. Gestetner has vacancies for several Representatives; applicants must be of good appearance and education and willing to concentrate on carving a career for themselves in this organization, either at home or abroad; age 23-35.—Apply by letter only to Advertisement Manager, 8, Dept., D. Gestetner, Ltd., Aldwych House, W.C.2.

MALE Secretary, age 25-35, first-class stenographer essential, for English firm Far East; send copies references only.—Write Box A.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY for Advertising Manager.—Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is is. per line of seven words, and it does not matter how far away you live from the office of "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," Printing House-square, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by West-End house dealing in exclusive beauty preparations, Lady Representative willing to travel and spend greater part of the year out of London; must be of pleasing appearance and first-class saleswoman, holding excellent references.—Write, stating full particulars age, salary, experience, &c., to Box Z.000, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

SLATING and Tiling.—An experienced Manager is required to take charge of roofing department of large firm of builders' merchants; must be able to make estimate, supervise, and organize all variety of work; a connexion and own car would be a distinct advantage, but not entirely necessary; good salary and generous commission terms will be arranged for the right man.—Write Box Z.656, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR, experienced conveyancing, required East Africa; age 30-35; salary about £500 per annum.—Apply R. E. Cooper and Co., Employment Specialists, 309, High Holborn, W.C.1. No preliminary fee.

SPECIALITY Salesmen and Agents required by old-established water treatment engineers.—Write Box K.1715, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Proprietors of College Pure Sweets are considerably increasing their Sales Staff throughout the country and offer opportunities for advancement to gentlemen now earning, or capable of earning, a substantial progressive income. First-class representatives, experienced in the Confectionery or Allied Trades, who wish to make application, or discuss prospects, are invited to write, in confidence, to the Sales Supervisor, College Pure Sweet Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with fullest particulars of past employment and the name of present employer.

TYPING Mistress required for autumn term for private secretarial college in Kensington; must be expert typist and trained and experienced in teaching (not necessarily typing); pleasant post; salary £204 per annum.—Write, stating education, experience, father's profession, &c., Box 03323, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, efficient and aggressive Manager able to control small outdoor staff and promote sales; experience in office equipment desirable.—Write Box A.1821, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, high-class Man of Education and taste to develop new lines; must have selling and commercial experience of hotel and domestic furniture for the best trade.—Write, in confidence, Box K.1705, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad — Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative rean rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0091, 0905.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, Salesman with good record for household-to-house canvass; good prospects right man; Brighton district.—Write 38, Smith's Library, Howe-street.

WEST Africa.—£400 to £600 per annum starting salary according to qualifications, good progressive increments, and opportunity for quick promotion are offered by large merchant firm to young ambitious men aged 22-28 desirous of permanent employment and of a career in the Colonies without completely severing home ties. Terms include 18 months tours, half pay during three months' leave, free furnished single quarters, first-class return passages. Fuller particulars will be furnished to applicants who will supply complete details of their commercial experience; state age, whether now in permanent employment and how long.—Write Box K.1713, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Secretary (lady) required for West End Bridge Club; experienced bookkeeper and shorthand typist essential.—Write Box K.1706, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED Shorthand-Typist (good speed) required for West End office, calling for the use of initiative; one who has slight knowledge of bookkeeping preferred.—Write, stating age and salary required, Box 05739, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST wanted in auctioneers' and house agents' office, N.W. London.—Write Box J.907, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more responsible position; Pitman's College, Parliament-street, for free booklet mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER seeks post; life experience horses and teaching riding, particularly children; age 38; excellent references.—A. Hallett, Star Hill, Farnborough, Hants.

A GOLD, 25, unmarried, desires occupation with farming as Correspondent.—Write Box J.912, The Times, E.C.4.

A sales Organizer, with successful record and 10 years' Continental experience, perfect knowledge five European languages, wide connexions various trades, seeks suitable appointment home or abroad.—Write Box K.1702, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERICAL or Secretarial work wanted by gentleman, aged 37, unmarried; thoroughly experienced all duties; excellent references.—Write 14, Mail-road, W.6.

CORPORATE Accountant (also Intermediate I.C.W.A.) desires position in manufacturing concern; any district, preferably Midlands; must be opportunity for advancement; seven years with large distributive firm in Midlands as Chief Accountant.—Write Box J.1732, The Times, E.C.4.

DEPARTMENTAL Manager shipping concern; wide international experience, four languages, seeks improve position.—Write Box A.1532, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATIONAL Expert, English, office experience and various qualifications, requires appointment, August-September.—Write Box 05710, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-PUBLIC School boy, age 21, victim of Lancashire industrial depression, seeks employment with scope; enterprising and ambitious; tackle any work.—Write Box K.1685, The Times, E.C.4.

M.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E. seeks responsible post; continuously progressive record; age 36; modest salary.—Write Box Z.648, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Clerk, four years' experience canned goods, brokers' sale room, seeks position, preferably Colonial canned goods.—P. Castang, Cedar-grove, Gerrards Cross.

PUBLIC School Man (25), six years' accountancy, secretarial experience, some literary ability, urgently requires permanent job; good personality; adaptable, hard worker; do any work; excellent references.—Write Box K.1717, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR, wide experience company and commercial and previous excellent experience, general practice, good conveyancer, is open to accept part-time salaried position; London.—Write Box N.1785, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVEL. Man, university man, offers his services to promote and organize the same.—Write Box Z.652, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 22, desires position Bookkeeping and Accountancy; holds Bennett College Diploma.—Write Box Z.643, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG energetic Oxford Graduate desires change with progressive firm; knowledge about £130. Ditto three girls Portuguese, £100. Ditto girl 10 and two boys 8½ and 6, Kenya, £100. Nursery ditto, girl 5, India, £120. Ditto girl 4½, Sussex, £70. Ditto boy 5, Dorset, £60. Matron-Housekeeper, small school, Crowborough, £60-£80. Assistant in girls' hostel, Town, £75 to begin. Nurse Assistant for ladies' home, seaside, may be £80. Lady Cook-Housekeeper, Cumberland, £70. Others all kinds.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

KENT.—French Nursery Governess, girls 4-7; partly family life; good sewer; musical preferred; good post £50-£70; inexperienced if fond children. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY Nurses required: Argentine, Bucks, £100; Canada, £96; Egypt, £72; E. Africa, Paris, £70; Spain (E.C.), Malta, India, £60; many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

HELPS AND NURSES

SWISS or German Girls, three, required for domestic work gentleman's family; modern house; comfortable home; state wages.—Mrs. Maynard, Marley Hayes, Exmouth.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required to help mother with two children, 5 months and 5 years; must be cheerful and good tempered.—Write Mrs. Williams, 10, Weymouth-avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

WANTED for Belgium, Two thoroughly experienced, reliable Swiss or German Children's Nurses; baby 7 months, girls 4½

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card rooms, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters); 15 bath rooms; constant hot water, excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, A 21, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; electric fires; from 25s.; also one small, 25s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7602.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45s. 6d. Park 5127.

HILLS.

A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with new silk room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds, enclosed washstands. Everything new and first-class. Single 35s., double 42s., including service and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

SAYES COURT.

2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires, bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eston-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor; bath room adjoins.—Padd. 5238.

A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM in a lady's private house; constant hot water; excellent service; meals as desired. Phone, Padd. 1086.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE (sitting and one or two bed rooms), ideal position, Gloucester-terrace, close Park; good service; meals optional.—Write Box N.1752, The Times, E.C.4.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD-RESIDENCE, HOLLAND COURT, 81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water), many having private baths, numerous reception rooms, overlooking tennis lawns; garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone 0264 Park.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating; gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; tennis; 2 acres old-world gardens; home produce; mod.; reduction families.

A HOUSE YOU WILL LIKE.—QUIET ROOMS at 4, Talbot-square, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Room, breakfast, and bath from 2gns.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; a few meals if desired. Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position; close Park, River, the famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water. Brochure.—GREEN COURT, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2818.)

A Well FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM, 3½gns. weekly with Breakfast. Also large Bed-Sitting; 2gns. Private house.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.1.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, A beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5641.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A COMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box A spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

A COMMODATION OFFERED two gentlemen or A married couple in well-appointed flat; phone; moderate terms.—792, Lauderdale-mansions, Maida Vale, W.9.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, A CONVENIENCE, QUIETNESS and SERVICE, HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and electric fires all bed rooms. Exceptional food. Reception rooms. Appointed throughout. Night Porter. Bed, breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d., full board 12s. 6d. daily or 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 6014.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE. PARK 9081.

A LL newly decorated. Bed-sitting rooms, furnished and unfurnished; fitted lavatory basins; constant hot water; four bath rooms; from 17s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week; continental meals and service if required.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 126, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

A PARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM with bath; meals as required. —15, Montague-street, corner Montague-square, W.1.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, from 2gns. single, 4gns. double; dinners. Flax. 5228.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road (en pension): replete with every comfort; good cuisine; during August 2gns.; bed, breakfast 35s.; rooms vacant. 0172 Western.

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station. Beautiful, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES in first corner mansion. Exceptional hair mattresses, substantial antique and modern furniture, plenty of bath rooms with constant hot water. Single rooms from 27s. 6d. weekly.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square. Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE: single from 2gns., double from £2 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted hot and cold water; gentlemen, married couples. Padd. 4149.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well Furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

VICTORIA

ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with telephone, overlooking gardens; three minutes station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Phone, Victoria 6215.

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS,

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.

ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water; central heating. Western 1881.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, and attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS in beautifully furnished house; hot and cold running water in bed rooms; excellent food and service; absolute cleanliness; meals optional; central.—68, Prince's-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 1417.

ATTRACTIVE BED ROOM, with breakfast, four minutes Hyde Park and Lancaster-gate Tube; 35s. exclusive private residence. Montague, 14, Devonshire-terrace.

ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION with MEALS is REQUIRED for VISITORS to LONDON, or permanent, double and single, divan beds; geyser baths; moderate.—Apply Mrs. Adams, 4, Moor Park Mansions, with conveniences.—12, Bina-gardens, South Kensington. Phone, Kens. 8694.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming sunny house, very quiet yet central, from 25s. to 40s. weekly; excellent cooking and service (parlourmaid).—23, Durham-terrace, W.2 (Buses 15, 7, 36). Park 3417.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, use private dining room; also single furnished bed-sitting room; good service; meals optional; easy access West End; quiet house.—107, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2414.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE; bed-sitting rooms, lounge, use of balcony; dinner if required.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5062.

BACHELORS' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 2, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE, N.W.1.—BED-SITTING rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 3 nightly or Unfurnished.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, bath, bath, hot and cold water in all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 30s. weekly. Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 5097.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS, with telephones; CENTRAL MAYFAIR; from two guineas.—Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, one minute.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, divans; hot and cold basins; gas fires; good service, valet; meals optional.—Phone Welbeck 1724.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-Contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4729.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6696.

56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATLETS (ladies only). Suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cooker. Central heating. All hot water, baths, and service inclusive. 25s. to 3gns.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, exclusive (divans); breakfast; 'phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast; other meals as required; most convenient to West End.—6, Dorset-square, Baker-street. Padd. 5199; also at 50, Gloucester-gardens, Bishop's-road, near Paddington.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6455.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 25s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms; ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South.—20, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, few minutes; walk Marble Arch. Ambassador 2952.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 3s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water, 86, Redcliffe-gardens (Earl's Court Station). Flat. 6211.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

BED-SITTING ROOMS well furnished, single from 25s.; double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking, only best catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with; two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

BELGRAVE SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; valeting; hot baths; electric lights, gas fires, telephone; 10 minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park-corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BRIGHT BALCONY SUITE; spacious, quiet, facing gardens; twin beds; £7 with board. Other rooms.—Mrs. Spa, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT," XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Rav. 3040.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light and service; from 35s.; double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

CROMWELL-ROAD (Private House).—BOARD-RESIDENCE, girl or young man engaged during day; 2gns.—Write Box N.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters. 'Phone, Hamp. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light and service; from 35s., double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

CHARMING FURNISHED Service Flat three rooms; constant hot water; meals if desired.—Padd. 5455.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable SINGLE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; fitted basin, hot and cold, electric light, gas fire, baths; 62 5s. Also large Bed-Sitting Room, 2gns.; breakfast; 'phone.—73, Oakley-street, Chelsea.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

CROMWELL-ROAD (Private House).—BOARD-RESIDENCE, girl or young man engaged during day; 2gns.—Write Box N.1801, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters. 'Phone, Hamp. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light and service; from 35s., double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—"Mondelair," Beckenham. 'Phone, Bec. 2138.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE THURLOE.

DELIGHTFULLY situated; lift; hot and cold water every room; special attention to food and cleanliness; run on private-house lines; ideal for City gentlemen; terms, doubles from 7gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7152.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, WOOLDSON, SURREY. DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, 15 miles Town, frequent electric trains; tennis, croquet, putting lawns, near links; garages; billiards; gas fires bed rooms.—Write Resident Proprietor. Illustrated booklet, 'Ph. Purley 185.

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2807.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 13min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill station; tennis; garage.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EARL'S COURT.—Minute from station.—Attractively FURNISHED ROOMS; divan beds; very superior house; cleanliness and comfort; meals optional; terms 25s. to 45s. weekly.—Probibler 2772.

EMBASSY.

A minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins, from 3gns. Park 2191. Night porter.

ENGLISH FAMILY living Hampstead offer exceptional HOME to PAYING GUESTS; testimonials; young society; tennis, brides; reduced terms for holiday months. —Mrs. Newman, 34, Belsize-crescent, N.W.3.

ENGLISH FAMILY living HAMPSTEAD offers HOME to PAYING GUEST; young society; moderate terms. —'Phone Maida Vale 6408 for appointment to interview.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue. Every home comfort. Tennis. Hot water all rooms. Terms moderate. Inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Park 3343.

FLATLET, well FURNISHED, every modern convenience, gas fire, ring, electric light, &c.—11, Collingham-place, S.W.5. Frobisher 4793.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD.

REALLY MAGNIFICENT UNFURNISHED ROOM. In quiet, well-run house, overlooking gardens and facing South. Spacious, airy, bay window, and balcony. Fitted every convenience. Water if desired. Redecorated free. Service and meals optional. 27s. 6d. week.—Apply 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove. Haverstock-hill (one minute Belsize Park Station).

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate.—Aventine, 11a, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD (5mins. Finchley-road Met.).—Attractive SUITE, with use of bath room, in quiet, well-appointed house also Single or Double Room; meals by arrangement or boarding terms.—Phone Miss Jean Macdonald, Maida Vale 5137, or write Box 01358, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—41, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 2704.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English Family Home; best food; partial board from 35s., full 50s. —74, Broadhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden. One minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End. Telephone, gas fires and rings.—52, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.

RECENTLY OPENED.

Running hot and cold water. Bed room, breakfast, and dinner from 3gns. per week. Bed room, breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d. Personal supervision. Museum 3941.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms, 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page 24.

MILDMAY HOUSE,

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

HOLIDAY VACANCIES in LADIES' small CLUB, near Tubes; highly recommended; bed, breakfast, dinner, 6s. 6d.—17, Collingham-place, S.W.5.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK (facing gardens).—Bed-Sitting Rooms and Suites; every comfort; absolute cleanliness; meals optional; moderate, select. 43, Porchester-square. Park 8216.

HYDE PARK.—A charming Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; two bed, one sitting, bath, &c., all communicating; well recommended; home comforts.—50, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 5238.

HYDE PARK, 58, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—Well Furnished and decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light. Dinner optional. Telephone, Padd. 4299.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; evening dress; water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

INGLEWOOD, 37, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.—Comfortable RESIDENTIAL, from £2 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Personal supervision. Kens. 7624.

JUST UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS. JUST OPENED; constant hot water; redecorated; service and catering optional; from 17s. 6d.—23, Hornton-street, W.8. View any time. Others similar at 7 and 26, Westbourne-gardens, W.2, from 14s. View mornings only.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting rooms with breakfast, from 30s. to 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON.—Attractive ONE and TWO-ROOMED FLATLETS; reduced summer terms; £3 single, 30s. double; breakfast optional.—Western 5939.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near). Excellent SERVICE SUITE on first floor; suit couple or bachelor; near golf school and convenient to Ranelagh; constant hot water; highly recommended. Western 3419.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; ideal position; good varied catering; personal supervision; from 3½gns.; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

LADY has nice bright FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET; telephone, gas fires and rings, constant hot water. Terms moderate.—134, Fellows-road, N.W.3.

LIVE MODERATELY and COMFORTABLY at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

LONDON (many different districts).

BEDFORD	CLIFTON (Bristol).
BEXHILL	EASTBOURNE.
BOURNEMOUTH.	LIVERPOOL
BRIGHTON	ST. LEONARDS.
CLIFTONVILLE.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 5668, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM; meals optional; good service; easy access West End; quiet house.—105, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2414.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM and DOUBLE BED ROOM. Also Single Bed Room, to be LET. Every home comfort. Excellent cuisine. Constant hot water. Special diet if required.—Maxwell, 53, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Frobisher 3346.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single, from 25s., double 3gns.; breakfast, baths.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—22 and 23, Clarges-street.—Well FURNISHED SUITES, FLATLETS, and ROOMS at about half the ordinary prices obtainable in this district. —Apply Housekeeper.

MAYFAIR.—163, CLARGES-STREET.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED SUITES. Bed-Sitting Rooms, private baths, valeting, electric fires. Gros. 1970.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Single Bed Rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

MIDDLESEX, 20 mins. Baker-street.—Lady in business requires TWO PAYING GUESTS; modern house standing in two acres of ground; and facing park, tennis; croquet; near golf courses; use of car; terms from £2 2s. per week.—Write Box 00837, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.

AT

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. per week (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, rings; meals optional; 35s. 3gns.—95, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. West.0544.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET.

NEWLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running water; from 7s. 6d. nightly, or inclusive terms from 3½gns.; also charming suite; run on first-class lines; one minute Oxford-street.—Padd. 5787.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE (near station).—Unfurnished service rooms; large, lofty, newly decorated rooms; reasonable rentals; inexpensive catering.—Apply PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W. Museum 9465.

ONE or TWO nice Unfurnished SERVICE ROOMS, overlooking gardens, second or third floors; full or partial board.—7, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, &c.; inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, from 30s.; meals optional; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1770.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close stations).—BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water and gas fires in every room; few vacancies will be filled at reduced price for permanency. 31s. 6d.-45s., including breakfast; ground-floor suite vacant.—Write Box J.848, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Western 2049.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, (QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water, gas fires; 25s., including breakfast, baths, lights.—88, Sussex-place. Kens. 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4506.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ideal HOUSE for GENTLEMAN, select private house.—59A, Abbey-road. 'Phone, Maida Vale 2925.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious indoor recreation; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0596.)

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2, Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for professional people. Every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' friends invited (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.

BILLIARDS, BRIDGE, WIRELESS.

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns.; double from 6gns. per week.

Bed and breakfast from 8s. 6d.

For tariff apply Managress or 'phone Paddington 4536.

TO be LET, SOUTH KENSINGTON, TWO choice unfurnished ROOMS in lady's quiet attractive house; suitable professional gentleman.—Reid, 9a, Gardens.

TO be LET, BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—Partial board-residence, single or double, from 37s. 6d.; central, comfortable, recommended. Museum 7767.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

11, COLLINGHAM-PLACE, S.W.5 (Gloucester-road).—Charming sunny ROOMS; divans; first floor; all conveniences; moderate; minute Tube and buses.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation, opening direct on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

THE RICHMOND,

22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness; best English food; running water, gas fires, central heating; 2 minutes principal trams, Tubes, buses. From 2gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d.

34, EBURY-STREET.

1 minute Victoria. Bachelor Bed-Sitting Rooms, newly Furnished; breakfast; every convenience.—7397 Sloane.

48-50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.

Large unfurnished Service Room vacant, (lining room; meals optional; lovely gardens. Tennis. Han.ptead 4848.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; en pension from 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6, Park 6497.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72, NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, BATHS, 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1652.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends personally inspected accommodation free. Flats, service suites, furnished houses, bed-sitting rooms. Foreign students introduced into private families. Civil, write.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

BACHELOR WANTS BED ROOM, SITTING ROOM, meals, not hotel.—Write Box 6815, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CITY GENTLEMAN REQUIRES superior FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, Bed Room, use bath, partial board; Belsize, Highgate, Hampstead, or near; not boarding-house.—Write particulars Box J.920, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes to STAY with family S. KENSINGTON; 4½gns. weekly. Also wanted, accommodation for couple (1 child), within 30 miles Town.—Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BIRCHINGTON-on-SEA.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS; detached house, close sea; bathing from house; garden, lawn.—Write Box J.886, The Times, E.C.4.

BOARDERS.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; modern conveniences; good table; recommended; 35s. week inclusive.—Apply Farquhar, 12, Newton-street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA.—Superior FURNISHED APARTMENTS with Board; five minutes sea and river; bracing air; garage.—Highfield, 36, Belle Vue-road. 'Phone 489.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF; hot and cold water all bed rooms; sea views; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position, facing sea; 9s. daily; no extras; free garage.

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BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff.—Two minutes Pier Square, and all attractions; hard court, dancing; garage; from 3½gns. 'Phone 931.

BOURNEMOUTH.—CLEDDON, St. Peter's-road.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE or private Suites; excellent cuisine; ideal position; two minutes sea.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature. "A guest house of distinction." From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

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KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, close tennis, golf, sea, and attractions; all latest improvements, including hot and cold water bed rooms; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, charming house, own grounds, overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water; good food and service. From 3½gns.—Write Box 3349, Smith's, Bournemouth.

QU

Sporting News

RACING

GOODWOOD MEETING

VICTORY OF STINGO

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Goodwood Meeting was continued yesterday in mixed weather, heavy showers of rain alternating with bright sunshine. The attendance of visitors seemed even larger than on the previous afternoon, and the racing again was excellent. Especial interest was taken in the King George Stakes, which attracted a very high-class field, for among the starters were Fair Isle, who won the One Thousand Guineas this spring, and then, after failing in the Oaks, won a race at the last Newmarket Meeting in great style; Stingo, who has shown himself to be a very fast three-year-old, and who only last week won the Molyneux Cup at Liverpool; Tag End, one of the best of last year's sprinters; Grace Dalrymple, who was one of the best of her age a year ago, but who had not run this season; and Costaki Pasha, now a four-year-old, but two years ago regarded as a future Derby winner. The field was made up with Poor Lad, who had been a very good two-year-old in Ireland a year ago.

Fair Isle, who had travelled badly to the Oaks, was apparently cool and collected in the paddock and there did not seem any doubt as to her well being, for she started favourite at 2 to 1, with Stingo at 5 to 2, and Tag End at 9 to 2. Personally, I was surprised to find Fair Isle a better favourite than Stingo, for she has been running this season over distances longer than this six furlongs, whereas Stingo has been running for some time over sprint courses. The race showed that one cannot take a colt or a filly from middle or even longer distances and turn him or her at once into a sprinter and take on the fastest horses in training. For half-way Fair Isle was well placed and going as well as Stingo and Costaki Pasha, who were in front. After that she could not maintain the pace and fell back, leaving the race to Stingo and Costaki Pasha. In the last furlong Poor Lad and Tag End tried to join them, but they never appeared likely to succeed and, with Stingo always going better than Costaki Pasha, Mr. Gant's really great sprinter drew away to win by a length and a half, with Poor Lad three-quarters of a length away third. Grace Dalrymple was never in the race with a chance, and either she is not so good as she was or she wanted this race. At the moment I am inclined to accept the latter explanation.

PARADINE WINS

Paradine, by running away with the opening race, the Sussex Stakes, showed that he is a really good three-year-old over a mile. When he ran in his last race at Lingfield he had performed as if he had lost his form, and on that account there were some people who were afraid to trust him yesterday. The betting on the race, however, showed that he was fully expected to win, for he started a pronounced favourite at 13 to 8. From the manner in which he ran and won he represented an odds-on chance. In the early part of the race he was tailed off, but two furlongs from the finish Jones pulled him to the outside, and he came sailing past his field to win with his ears pricked from Dunbeath and Hieroglyphic, with Grand Salute, who could possibly have been second, close up fourth. The winner appeared to have been able to go on for another half-mile, but I expect that a mile is his ideal distance, and over that he must be one of the very best three-year-olds in training.

Early in the betting on the Lavant Stakes Lemnarchus was an odds-on favourite, but there was so much support for the Portree colt that in the end Lord Ellesmere's colt started at 11 to 10 against, while the Portree colt was at 6 to 5. None of the other starters was backed at all and so far as the race itself was concerned they might as well have stayed at home for all the chance they had against the other two. Early in the contest it was obvious that one of the two backed horses would win and the other be second. A furlong from the finish they were running side by side with perhaps Lemnarchus just in front. A little later Lemnarchus had established a definite advantage and, running on to the end quite straight and gamely, he won by a neck. Of the two he finished the better, and as he was giving the second 7lb. he must be considered to have accomplished a good performance. The Portree colt had run only once before, when, at Newmarket, he had given Lord Ellesmere's filly, Four Course, 3lb. and had finished several lengths behind her. He was backed on that occasion and it may be assumed on that running that he was fully 7lb. behind Four Course, as he is, on yesterday's race, behind Lemnarchus. So that it still seems that there is very little to choose between Lemnarchus and Four Course, and each is certainly among the best of their age.

By the time that the race for the Goodwood Stakes was run the rain was coming down relentlessly, but it promised to clear just before the actual start, and it did, the sun coming out just as the field left the paddock for the starting gate. The light for this always interesting race was really good, and it was a real pleasure to watch the horses streaming away into the country from opposite the small ring at the junction of the courses. Led by Medarlin, they galloped along the hillside, then turned right and were lost to view. At that moment Medarlin was striding along in front, followed by the French horse, Numero Un, and Libertine II., with another French horse, Gouspin, close up. Eagle's Pride and Gay Amour were others that I noted going well. A little later, when the colours could be seen emerging from the distant woods, Medarlin was still in front, but his lead was not so pronounced as before. At the top of the hill he was still in front, with West Wicklow now third behind Libertine II. Joyous Greeting was also close up, and as they came down the hill into the Straight it became reasonably certain that the winner was among this little group.

Soon after reaching the flat Medarlin was caught by West Wicklow and the pair were closely followed by Joyous Greeting, who, a moment later, joined them. In doing so he appeared to me to catch West Wicklow a very definite bump, which put that horse out of his stride and he lost his place. After that the race became a duel between Medarlin and Joyous Greeting, with the latter always having just the better of the argument. The stronger riding of Dines, as against little Sharpe, may have been the deciding factor, but in any case Joyous Greeting held on to win by three-quarters of a length, with West Wicklow three lengths away third. Libertine II. was fourth, Gay Amour fifth, and Arctic Light, who was very much fancied, sixth. Joyous Greeting, a very definite stayer without much speed, had been beaten at Newmarket by West Wicklow. They met at the same weights yesterday, but the extra distance this time was all in favour of Joyous Greeting, who was admirably turned out by his trainer, Major Sneyd. His enthusiastic owner, Mrs. Corlette Glorney, is to be congratulated on winning such a nice race. I have already dealt with the very important King George Stakes, which followed.

The Trundle Stakes, a new event on the Goodwood programme, attracted a fairly large field, for the handicap, run over a mile and a half, was well framed. Coster Boy, who had seemed to me the probable winner, was not started, his stable being represented by Sledmere, who, if he had been back in his best form, would have been a handicap certainty for the race. He was made favourite at 7 to 2, but failed to get a place. He was going well and was in a good position at the top of the hill, when he suddenly lost his position as if he had been struck into, and fell back. He never afterwards appeared to have a chance. For a long way, indeed until the Straight was reached, the Duke of Richmond's Carabas was in front, and no victory would have been more popular, but he was beaten two furlongs from the finish and gave way to Flange, who was very quickly challenged by Brother-in-Law, who drew away to win comfortably from Night Rider, with Flange third and Gentlemen's Relish close up fourth. Brother-in-Law, who is by Son-in-Law out of Mary Gaunt, had never won a race before, but it may be that he is only now coming to his best. He is quite likely to follow up this success with several more wins before the season is ended.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Selsey Stakes, a race for two-year-olds run over six furlongs. It was won by Ojala, a filly who had shown promise at Liverpool a week ago. Yesterday she was always well placed and, drawing away a long way from the finish, she won by three lengths from Stour and Lady Carol. Ojala is by Buen Ojo out of a Tetrarch mare, Dursilla. Buen Ojo, who was bred in South America, is by Craganour, who was the leading actor in a sensational Derby drama and is by Desmond, who was by St. Simon. He stands now in this country and is getting a number of winners. He should in the future be certain of considerable patronage.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.30.—FUNTINGTON PLATE (1¼m.).—Lenox, Mary Toye, and Latchford may all run well, but the best selection seems to me to be CALLONBY, who was backed in his last race at Newmarket, where he ran very well for the distance of to-day's race.

2.15.—SINGLETON HANDICAP (5f.).—Oratorium keeps on winning, so that in his case it is absurd to say that he has no chance in spite of the fact that he is now much higher in the handicap. Lady Abbess will be suited by the distance of the race, and if only she were back in her old form she would win, but she has yet to show that she is as good as she should be on her two-year-old form. Mellin is one of the few of Mr. S. B. Joel's winners of this season, and he seems fairly handicapped here. Chichester Cross ran well at Liverpool and has a chance on that form, but I am not sure that he is too keen on racing. Phonemeter does not run. Marbie, on her best form, has a good chance, as, on his last running, has Sarafan. Pamplona is rather nicely handicapped. On the whole, however, the best handicapped horse may be Mellin, but this is a very good handicap in which it is difficult to find a fault. I take MELLIN to win.

3.0.—GOODWOOD CUP (2m. 5f.).—Jugo runs here, but he should not beat BROWN JACK at the weights. Indeed, I cannot see anything in the race which should beat this great stayer, who was so narrowly beaten in this important event a year ago.

3.30.—PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (6f.).—Arthos apparently runs for the Stockbridge stable, but he has been such a disappointment since he won the Woodcote at Epsom that I cannot select him to win, although I realize that in this field he must have a fair chance. I shall leave him out to choose RUNAWAY MATCH, who was a firm favourite when beaten in the Exeter Stakes at Newmarket.

4.0.—DRAYTON HANDICAP (1m.).—This is another good handicap which it is difficult to fault. The best chances may be possessed by Barrack Law, Burgee, who, although he has been handicapped since his last win, is very much improved; The Recorder, who won at Ascot; Cleveland, who, if he stays a mile, has been given a good chance; and ANTIQUARY. I make the last named the best handicapped horse in the race, and accordingly make him my selection.

4.30.—ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES (6f.).—THYESTES is down to run here, so that there should be no need to look farther for the winner. In my opinion he is the best two-year-old yet seen out and a really good colt.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

2.30.—AIREDALE HANDICAP (6f.).—Bright Steel missed a race yesterday presumably to be started here and has a chance, as have Courtesy and Cynos. I like best, however, the chance of ORIENT EXPRESS.

3.0.—BRACKENHILL SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—The best of the probable starters here seems to me to be TEES HEAD.

3.30.—WEST SELLING PLATE (5f.).—PATRON MINET may win.

4.0.—PRINCE OF WALES'S PLATE (5f.).—There will be a small field for this race, and the best selection seems to be FINDHORN.

4.30.—KILNWICK HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Furlough has won his last two races in good style, but I shall give another chance to BUCHANITA, who is consistent.

5.0.—DUCHY (APPRENTICE) PLATE (1m.).—STORM CYCLE may win from Tullycross.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket trainers will not be interested in either the Goodwood Cup or the Rous Memorial Stakes to-day. In the Funtington Plate Latchford and Paper Boy are both fancied, but they have yet to win a race this season. I like the chance of PAPER BOY best.

There is likely to be a good field for the Singleton Handicap. Oratorium is very consistent, and he will not be beaten easily, even with his 7lb. penalty. Lady Abbess is a useful filly, but she is well up in the handicap. Mellin, who will be well suited by this course, is very much fancied. With Elliott riding, Pamplona went well in a fast gallop last Saturday. Sarafan, who is a good-looking horse, has been given a splendid chance. Chichester Cross, Golden Legend, and Spring Zephyr are more or less fancied, but I take MELLIN to prove the winner.

In the Prince of Wales's Stakes HOMER will be found to be a much better horse than when he ran at Ascot, and I am confident he will give a good account of himself.

The Drayton Handicap.—Sediranda ran one of her best races in the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot, and I believe she is just as well now. Burgee is considered to hold a very big chance, but I am inclined to look to ANTIQUARY as the winner. This horse has done really well lately. Racedale may be sent by motor horse-box.

PONTEFRACT

At Pontefract ORIENT EXPRESS should run well in the Airedale Plate, and FURLOUGH may win the Kilnwick Plate.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

DONCASTER ST. LEGER STAKES.—Maria Valshera (by 10 p.m. on Tuesday).

ALEXANDRA PARK MEETING

HIGHBURY HANDICAP.—Lord Robs.

MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.—Abaios. Happy Chimes colt. Dejn Thoris filly.

BARNET MAIDEN PLATE.—Solleggio.

MISCELLANEOUS

AIREDALE HANDICAP, PONTEFRACT.—Aptos Lad.

LUDBROCK SPRINT HANDICAP, SANDOWN PARK.—Land o' Burns.

THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP, SANDOWN PARK.—Ferrule.

LEWES HANDICAP.—Festum.

HASTINGS HANDICAP.—Gogo.

WYKEHAM HANDICAP, YORK.—Mazor.

CREEPTOWN ENGAGEMENTS.—Lawless filly (2 yrs).

ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT SELLING RACES.—Epsom Lad.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Japonesa, Osthap, Redgrave.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. A. BOAZMAN'S NAME.—Backwoodsman.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Blue Mug and Strathdoon.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

GOODWOOD

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Paradine, WIN 4s. 9d.; PLACE 2s. 6d.; Dunbeath, PLACE 5s. 6d.

2.15.—Lemnarchus, WIN 3s. 9d.; PLACE 2s.; Portree colt, PLACE 2s.

3.0.—Joyous Greeting, WIN 32s. 9d.; PLACE 7s. 6d.; Medarlin, PLACE 2s. 3d.; West Wicklow, PLACE 2s. 9d.

3.30.—Stingo, WIN 5s. 6d.; PLACE 2s.; Costaki Pasha, PLACE 5s. 6d.

4.0.—Brother-in-Law, WIN 34s.; PLACE 9s. 9d.; Night Rider, PLACE 5s. 6d.; Flange, PLACE 5s. 3d.

4.30.—Ojala, WIN 22s. 3d.; PLACE 7s. 3d.; Stour, PLACE 16s. 6d.; Lady Carol, PLACE 121s. 6d.

Affirmon Double, 3.0, and 4.0.—Joyous Greeting and Brother-in-Law unbacked.

PONTEFRACT

2.30.—Royal Athlone, WIN 6s. 3d.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Torvley, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Mountain Dancer, PLACE 8s.

3.0.—Jolimont, WIN 9s.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Rose Cottage, PLACE 5s. 3d.

3.30.—Motor-Boat, WIN 3s. 6d.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Detriment, PLACE 2s.; Twinthorne, PLACE 2s. 3d.

4.0.—Scottish Fusilier, WIN 6s. 3d.

4.30.—Sauger, WIN 20s. 6d.; PLACE 3s. 6d.; Jean's Bairn, PLACE 9s. 3d.; Parting Shot, PLACE 12s. 3d.

5.0.—Lyntos, WIN 4s. 6d.; PLACE 4s. 3d.; Halloween, PLACE 5s. 6d.

GOODWOOD RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The SUSSEX STAKES of 25 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. New Mile.

PARADINE, bl c, by Grand Parade—Jesting Maid (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 9st. 1lb. ....R. Jones 1

DUNBEATH, b or br g, by Hurry On—Sunny Eyes (Duke of Portland), 8st. 2lb. ....F. Fox 2

HIEROGLYPHIC, br c, by Papyrus—Volcanic (Major J. S. Courtauld), 8st. 10lb. C. Elliott 3

Grand Salute (Lord Glanely), 9st. 3lb. ..G. Richards 0

Botany Bay (Lord Derby), 9st. 1lb. ....T. Weston 0

Sister Clover (Mr. C. Wadia), 8st. 12lb. ....J. Sirett 0

Silver Dollar (Mr. G. Peck), 8st. 5lb. ....H. Jelliss 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Paradine, 11 to 4 Sister Clover, 5 to 1 Botany Bay, 7 to 1 Grand Salute, 10 to 1 Silver Dollar, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Grand Salute was fourth and Silver Dollar last.

2.15 (2.16).—The LAVANT STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second receives 10 per cent. and third 5 per cent. Five furlongs.

LEMNARCHUS, b c, by Friar Marcus—Lemnos (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. 2lb. ....F. Fox 1

PORTREE COLT, by Beresford (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. ....H. Beasley 2

TETARU, gr f, by Tetratema—Miss Brian Boru (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ....T. Weston 3

St. Cyprian (Mr. E. S. Freeland), 8st. 9lb. ....R. Dick 0

Nance O'Donnell (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 6lb. ....H. Wragg 0

Lady of the East (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ....B. Carslake 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Lemnarchus, 6 to 5 Portree colt, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. St. Cyprian was fourth and Lady of the East last.

3.0 (3.3).—The GOODWOOD STAKES (handicap) of 20 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. About two miles and three furlongs.

JOYOUS GREETING, b h, by Yutoi—Reception (Mr. C. Glorney), 6 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ....J. Dines 1

MEDARLIN, br g, by Meleager—Bachelor's Darling (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ....F. Sharpe 2

WEST WICKLOW, ch g, by Tangiers—Bachelor's Dream (Lord Derby), 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb. T. Weston 3

Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ....R. Perryman 0

Gouspin (M. Rene Lecomte), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. A. Rabbe 0

Fils du Ciel (M. Rene Lecomte), aged, 8st. 12lb. ....J. Teasdale 0

Coaster (Sir H. Hirst), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ....F. Fox 0

Paul Caret (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ....G. Richards 0

Eagle's Pride (Mr. F. T. Halse), aged, 7st. 11lb. ....K. Robertson 0

Arctic Light (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ....S. Donoghue 0

Gay Amour (Mr. R. C. Dawson), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ....T. Beary 0

Monastic Haste (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 5 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ....C. Richards 0

Libertine II. (M. E. de St. Alary), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ....G. Stephenson 0

The Niche (Sir L. Philipps), 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ....T. Lowrey 0

Numero Un (M. Guy L. de Mola), 3 yrs, 7st. ....M. Beguiristain 0

Xenophobe (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ....A. Burns 0

Clydesdale (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs, 6st. 8lb. (car. 6st. 10lb.) ....I. Martin 0

Synot (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ....Braithwaite 0

(Winner trained by Sneyd, at Sparsholt)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Paradine, 11 to 4 Sister Clover, 5 to 1 Botany Bay, 7 to 1 Grand Salute, 10 to 1 Silver Dollar, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Grand Salute was fourth and Silver Dollar last.

2.15 (2.16).—The LAVANT STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second receives 10 per cent. and third 5 per cent. Five furlongs.

LEMNARCHUS, b c, by Friar Marcus—Lemnos (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. 2lb. ....F. Fox 1

PORTREE COLT, by Beresford (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 9lb. ....H. Beasley 2

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WEST WICKLOW, ch g, by Tangiers—Bachelor's Dream (Lord Derby), 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb. T. Weston 1

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET IN THE RAIN

MEMORIES OF '79

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There are few affairs more dismal than a cricket ground on a wet day, when a match ought to be going on but is not. The prospect of a leaden sky, falling rain, and groups of people huddled in corners under umbrellas has a dreariness quite peculiar to itself. For some curious reason, when you have come expecting either to play or to watch cricket, no other form of recreation can quite supply its place. You might, for example, retire under cover and read some interesting book, which in other circumstances you would enjoy reading. But now your attention is diverted from it by the necessity of looking out of the window every other minute to see if the clouds are breaking. It was sometimes thought that, if you sat down stolidly to play cards and took no notice of the weather, the rain might feel this as an affront and not consider it worth while to continue. Always, at the back of everybody's mind, players and spectators alike, is the impatient question, When shall we be able to go on with the game?

A good number of cricket seasons in the past can claim to have been distinguished for general unpleasantness and for their success in spoiling cricket and all summer sports. The last few weeks of the 1927 season were about as bad as could be, and managed to ruin effectually the County Championship. But going back to a more remote date, it is customary to award the palm to the summer of 1879.

The enthusiast who, during the rigours of the previous winter, which was very severe, pictured himself as basking in warm sunshine at Lord's and watching runs being made under blue, unclouded skies, found the realization of this happy vision sadly delayed. The programme arranged by the M.C.C. at that time, 50 years ago, though not as full as it is at the present day, was attractive. Between May 15 and July 30 in 1879 there were 17 first-class fixtures arranged for Lord's, and there was of course Eton and Harrow—that is to say there was the potential watching of cricket upon 53 days; there is not much difference between this and the possibilities of 1928 when, comprising the same matches, the habitual onlooker could anticipate 68 days of this form of enjoyment.

The two best first-class matches in 1879 were Gentlemen and Players and Oxford and Cambridge—and there were two other important fixtures, North and South on Whit Monday, for Alfred Shaw's benefit, and Over 30 v. Under 30, a complimentary match in honour of W. G. Grace. Then there were five Middlesex matches, and eight M.C.C. matches, against the principal counties and the two Universities. The Lord's season finished abruptly at the end of July, and in August there was no cricket that was worth watching.

Of the 53 cricket days, 20 were absolutely blank. On most of these the weather was so bad that the stumps were not pitched at all. On others there was no cricket to play, because the match was over. For on the few occasions when play was possible from noon to 7 o'clock much progress was always made, heavy scoring on the difficult wickets being out of the question. No match was actually begun and ended in a single day, but several lasted only an hour or so on the second morning. Of broken days, when there were interruptions by rain, or matches finished early, there were 15. Of the remaining 18 days the majority, though it was dry enough to play, were spoiled by bad light and bitterly cold winds. In fact only about six days out of the 53 are described by the chroniclers with any appreciation.

May was bad enough, but June showed no improvement. Whit Monday, the 2nd, was an appalling day of darkness and heavy rain. Perhaps the worst of all was the week beginning June 23, during which M.C.C. were down to play the Universities. Monday was dull and cold, but on that day the spectator had about his one treat at Lord's during the summer, for Frank Penn made 134 out of 190 while he was in, against the strong Cambridge bowling. It was the only century scored at Lord's in 1879, as compared with 29 made there in first-class cricket in 1928. After Monday came literally the deluge, which stopped all cricket from noon on Tuesday until the following Friday morning.

The best fixtures suffered severely. Oxford and Cambridge began with a fine cricket day, but on the Tuesday play was once more impossible. The match had rather an odd finish on the Wednesday, when Oxford collapsed badly and left Cambridge only 16 to win. They just managed, thanks to Alfred Lyttelton, to get those in a 10 minutes interval between two storms, the second of which was so long and violent that nothing more could have been done. Gentlemen and Players could not begin until the afternoon of the first day, and on the second shortly after 5 o'clock, when "the wintry-clad umpires were at their post," prepared for the Gentlemen's second innings, "a long-threatened storm burst over the ground with pitiless fury: rain fell in torrents, the ground was covered with hailstones, and, to heap up the misery, half a gale of wind blew across the ground." No play could take place on the third day, so the match was drawn. Another melancholy fiasco, as has been said, was the Whit-Monday match for Shaw's benefit, when rain prevented North and South from starting. To compensate Shaw it was arranged that he should receive the proceeds of Over Thirty against Under Thirty on July 15. Here again the first day was a complete blank, and there was much interruption from rain upon the second day. Eton and Harrow ended in a draw. The Friday, though not a pleasant day, was fairly dry, but on the Saturday continuous showers caused the game to be abandoned, at an interesting point.

For about a fortnight in August there was a spell of warm and dry weather, so much so that one county match, Middlesex against Gloucestershire, could not be completed in three full days' cricket. Over 1,000 runs were made in this game, and the 476 by Middlesex was much the highest total recorded in first-class matches. There were only three totals of over 300 scored during the summer.

It is needless of course, to say that the contrast in run-getting between 1879 and the present time is marked, much more marked than we should find it if we went farther back, to 1876, for example, when scoring was far heavier. There were 28 centuries in 1876, and only 11 in 1879 in first-class matches. At Lord's, in the rainy summer of which we have been treating, there were 50 completed innings by various teams. Of these, 26 did not reach three figures, and only twice did a side make more than 200. The average runs scored per wicket that fell was 11, or an average total of 110.

In 1928, a particularly fine summer, when there were only four blank days at Lord's, and many fast true wickets, there were nine matches in which more than 1,000 runs were scored. The average runs a wicket was 31, or an average total of 310.

THE AUSTRALIANS AT TAUNTON

SOMERSET DISMISSED CHEAPLY

At the close of play in the match between Australia and Somerset, which was begun at Taunton yesterday, Australia, in reply to Somerset's first innings total of 121, had scored 136 for the loss of W. H. Ponsford's wicket, D. Bradman and A. Jackson being not out 71 and not out 57 respectively.

J. C. White won the toss, and Somerset accordingly went in on an easy paced, good pitch, Young and E. F. Longrigg opening the batting to the bowling of E. L. A. Beckett and A. Hurwood. The county were in trouble at once, for with one run scored Longrigg was caught at cover-point by S. McCabe off A. Beckett, and three runs later the same bowler beat Young with a beautiful length ball that came back quickly and six inches from the off. F. Lee, who followed, was well caught at the wicket off Hurwood, and three men were out for five runs. J. C. White then came in to stop the rot, and so far as he was concerned stop the rot he did. He drove Hurwood straight to the pavilion rails for four, but then R. A. Ingle tried an impossible run to A. Beckett at backward point and was promptly run out.

That was four wickets down for 10 runs, and people began to have visions of seeing Australia bat before luncheon. However, White by some sound and watchful batting showed that the bowling was not unplayable, and, with valuable support from C. C. Case, took the score to 30 before the latter was nicely caught by Hornibrook on his left side at short slip off a rising ball from Hurwood. Of the 30 runs scored in 55 minutes White had made 19. With L. Hawkins, a young amateur from Weston, to help him, White continued his captain's innings, and at luncheon time the score was 60, of which he had made 38. At 59 he was a little lucky to steer a snick waist high for 4 between Walker and Hornibrook, otherwise his batting was unblemished.

After the interval Somerset met with two immediate disasters. First of all C. V. Grimmett got Hawkins caught by Jackson at deep mid-wicket off a mis-hit, and followed this by forcing White in front of his wicket to his straight ball which hit the pads. White had played a really good innings of 38, which contained four 4's, and coming when it did saved his side from a complete collapse. Wellard and J. Lee followed the example of White and Case respectively, and added 43 runs before the former was out in playing across a short-pitched ball from McCabe, who had meanwhile relieved A. Beckett. Wellard hit six fours, all good vigorous strokes. After that there was little resistance, although Hunt hit three splendid fours, and the whole side were out by a quarter-past 3 for 121.

Walker kept wicket well, giving no extras, and the Australians' fielding and throwing in, always full pitch to the top of the wickets, and especially that of Bradman, was a sight for sore eyes.

The Australians went in at 25 minutes to 4, Ponsford and Jackson facing the bowling of Wellard and Hunt (pavilion end). Both bowlers kept a good length, and runs came very slowly until the score stood at 13, when Ponsford, taking a chance, was bowled by Hunt, playing across a short-pitched straight ball. Bradman then joined Jackson, who at 14 was missed by Wellard at second slip off Hunt. Runs came very slowly, and neither batsman appeared really comfortable, so much so that at the tea interval, which was taken at 4.30, only 28 runs were on the board, scored in 55 minutes. After tea the play was again slow. Only 55 runs were scored in 90 minutes, but the bowling then tired a little and the rate of scoring increased, both players making some characteristic and delightful strokes.

Bradman scored the faster of the two until just before the end, when Jackson began to overhaul him. Bradman scored his first 50 out of 85 in exactly 100 minutes, Jackson batting in all for two hours and 35 minutes. This may seem rather a slow rate of scoring, but it was due to the steady bowling of Somerset, and to their fine ground fielding, which was quite comparable to that of Australia, rather than to any lack of enterprise by Bradman or Jackson.

Score:

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, b. A Beckett	4
E. F. Longrigg, c. McCabe, b. A Beckett	6
R. A. Ingle, run out	2
Lee (E. S.), c. Walker, b. Hurwood	0
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	38
C. C. Case, c. Hornibrook, b. Hurwood	5
L. Hawkins, c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	11
Wellard, b. McCabe	28
Lee (J. W.), c. Woodfull, b. McCabe	11
Hunt, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	12
A. G. Marshall, not out	0
Total	121

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Hunt	8
A. Jackson, not out	57
D. G. Bradman, not out	71
Total (one wicket)	136

W. M. Woodfull, S. McCabe, V. Y. Richardson, E. L. A. Beckett, C. W. Walker, A. Hurwood, C. V. Grimmett, and P. M. Hornibrook to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Beckett	15	4	39	2
Hurwood	18	3	42	2
McCabe	11	7	19	2
Grimmett	13·1	3	38	3

UMPIRES.—Morton and Nash.

FORTY MINUTES' PLAY AT WORCESTER

Persistent showers completely ruined the cricket yesterday at Worcester, where the home county and Middlesex began their return match, play being limited to about 40 minutes before luncheon, in which time Middlesex scored 26 runs for the loss of Lee's wicket.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, not out	13
Lee, c. Quaife, b. Perks	10
Hearne, not out	3
Total (1 wkt.)	26

Hendren, F. T. Mann, H. E. Carris, Hulme, I. A. R. Peebles, Durston, Price, and Beveridge to go in.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Hon. J. Coventry, C. F. Walters, R. W. Quaife, Wright, Fox (J.), Nichol, Gibbons, Fox (V.), Root, Brook, and Perks.

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Denton.

NO PLAY IN FIVE MATCHES

No play was possible in five County matches yesterday. Rain had flooded several of the pitches, and, though it was dry in the morning, heavy thunderstorms came early in the afternoon, and it was soon decided that no play was feasible for the day. Yorkshire, who are to play Gloucestershire at Hull, have had only one day's cricket since July 18, when they beat Gloucestershire at Bristol by an innings and 157 runs.

The following are the matches in which there was no play:—

HULL.—Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire.
BUXTON.—Derbyshire v. Leicestershire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Surrey.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Warwickshire.
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Glamorgan.

MATCH AT CHATHAM

The Free Foresters beat the Royal Navy and Royal Marines in a match at Chatham, by 94 runs.

Score:—

FREE FORESTERS

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. A. C. Cholmeley, c. Richard, b. Finch Noyes	16	b. Winch	40
W. A. Anderson, not out	70	b. Finch Noyes	18
C. R. Tuff, b. Coleridge	13	l.-b.-w., b. Finch Noyes	8
Captain Bolton, b. Finch Noyes	8	b. Winch	28
G. A. K. Collins, l.-b.-w., b. Finch Noyes	2	l.-b.-w., b. Winch	2
Lieutenant J. D. Southern, l.-b.-w., b. Fraser	15	b. Winch	24
Captain A. C. Sifortt, c. and b. Hussey	2	st. Hammons, b. Coleridge	12
F. Brown, c. Winch, b. Finch Noyes	0	c. Hammons, b. Coleridge	19
F. Hunt, b. Finch Noyes	0	not out	18
Captain J. H. Dickson, b. Finch Noyes	2	c. Hammons, b. Winch	10
Major R. S. Swalwell, b. Finch Noyes	1	b. Finch Noyes	1
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	0
Total	142	Total	178

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES

First Innings		Second Innings	
Lieutenant-Commander Emley, c. Shortt, b. Tuff	6	c. and b. Tuff	15
Sub-Lieutenant E. L. Hammons, c. Tuff, b. Shortt	2	b. Dickson	17
Sub-Lieutenant K. Parkhurst, run out	15	b. Dickson	9
Paymaster Lieutenant J. A. Hussey, c. Cholmeley, b. Shortt	19	l.-b.-w., b. Dickson	0
Lieutenant Winch, c. Cholmeley, b. Shortt	11	b. Dickson	1
Captain Simpson, c. Cholmeley, b. Shortt	18	st. Cholmeley, b. Dickson	8
Commander G. H. Warner, b. Dickson	1	b. Shortt	16
Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Richard, b. Shortt	0	c. Tuff, b. Shortt	2
Captain Coleridge, c. Collins, b. Tuff	11	c. Collins, b. Shortt	12
Lieutenant-Commander Wingfield, b. Dickson	8	b. Shortt	4
Sub-Lieutenant Finch Noyes, not out	13	not out	1
Byes, &c.	13	Byes, &c.	14
Total	125	Total	109

SUSSEX MAKE A FINE START

TWO CENTURIES AT PORTSMOUTH

The first day of the match between Hampshire and Sussex at Portsmouth was memorable for a magnificent, but not chanceless, innings of 188 by K. S. Duleepsinhji. He scored nearly at the rate of one run a minute off his own bat, and his batting was governed throughout by what can only be described as consistent and orderly brilliance. Rain stopped play for 2½ hours after tea, and at the close Sussex had scored 353 runs for the loss of five wickets. K. S. Duleepsinhji during his innings reached his 2,000 runs for the season, being the first English cricketer to do so.

A. H. H. Gilligan won the toss and in the 1¼ hours before luncheon there were three short interruptions through rain. Sussex scored 118 runs for the loss of one wicket, Bowley and J. Parks began as though each had 25 runs to his credit on the score-board. Bowley did not begin to make a mistake until he put a ball of Herman's dangerously over A. K. Judd's head at backward point. By that time, however, he had reached his 50 and, although Parks had been caught at the wicket after making 22 runs, Bowley and K. S. Duleepsinhji went quickly on with the work of building up a commanding position for their side, not by the close of play but by tea-time.

After luncheon the large crowd had some splendid cricket to entertain it. Bowley, who had been the dominating figure before luncheon, very unselfishly subordinated his game to a partner who was obviously determined to give the bowlers the uncomfortable feeling that they could do no more than send down balls which would not get him out, but which would merely enable him to score boundaries. A. E. G. Baring was a little inclined to bowl short, a fatal mistake against such a master of short-armed strokes as K. S. Duleepsinhji, who placed him almost square with the wicket on both sides for 3's and 4's. He reached his 50 by driving a ball on his off stump round wide of mid-on—a shot he played often in this innings—and then raced towards the nineties with a series of fiercely aggressive, but beautifully controlled, strokes.

The new ball, which was used very well by Kennedy and Baring, checked the rate of scoring a little, and Bowley experienced a rather uncomfortable over from Baring before he played him through the slips for a two that gave him his 100. When he had made 84 K. S. Duleepsinhji might possibly have been caught by Arnold at mid-on off Baring, but the fieldsman, anticipating the direction of the ball from the stroke, moved too far across to the right and could not quite get back in time. K. S. Duleepsinhji reached his hundred without any further misadventure, and, helped by a tremendous on-drive for 6 off Boyes and a 4 through the covers off the next ball, he caught up and passed Bowley at 282. Bowley, however, playing the kind of stroke that is not only permissible but laudable when 280 runs are on the board for the loss of only one wicket, was bowled by Creese for an admirable 116. The same bowler got Cook leg-before-wicket eight runs later, but K. S. Duleepsinhji, who more than any other batsman in the world, with the possible exception of Woolley, has the knack of hastening slowly, went inexorably on, and at tea time he had made 168 out of a total of 322.

There was only half an hour's play after tea before the rain came down, and that was not quite enough to give K. S. Duleepsinhji his 200, although as it happened it should have got his wicket. Baring was the only bowler who had ever forced him to place the ball where he did not mean to, and, after he had scored a not quite intentional 4 over third slip's head, he mistimed a ball he meant to drive. Langridge had been cleverly run out by A. K. Judd at 340, and there was no time for A. H. Gilligan to open his score before the rain came down and stopped play from 5.15 to 6.30, leaving 15 minutes for cricket, as it had been arranged to draw at 6.45. The rain made the ball rise more sharply, and K. S. Duleepsinhji, after twice putting the ball up dangerously on the leg-side, gave a not too difficult chance to Boyes at long leg off Baring. In the next over, however, he was caught on the leg-side by Brown off the bowler who deserved his wicket, Baring. He hit one 6 and 22 4's in his innings of 188.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Creese	116
Parks (J.), c. Brown, b. Fynn	22
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Brown, b. Baring	188
Cook, l.-b.-w., b. Creese	5
Langridge (J.), run out	12
A. H. Gilligan, not out	6
Byes	4
Total (5 wickets)	353

Parks (H.), L. Williams, Tate, Hammond, and Cornford to go in.

HAMPSHIRE.—A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, C. G. Fynn, Brown, Mead, Arnold, Pothecary, Kennedy, Boyes, Herman, and Creese.

UMPIRES.—Parry and Toone.

SURREY 2ND XI. v. CORNWALL

The start in the two-day match between Surrey Second Eleven and Cornwall at the Oval yesterday was delayed owing to rain, and a further heavy downpour shortly before 3 o'clock caused play to be abandoned for the day. W. T. Cook and Daily gave Surrey a good start, putting on 79 for the first wicket before Daily was leg-before-wicket after the luncheon interval. Cook was joined by Wilson, who played a patient game while the amateur hit hard, and the score was raised to 113 before the rain drove the players to the pavilion. Play will be continued to-day at 11 a.m.

Score:—

SURREY 2ND XI.—First Innings

W. T. Cook, not out	83
Daily, l.-b.-w., b. Kendall	19
Wilson, not out	6
Byes, &c.	5
Total (1 wkt.)	113

F. J. Woodiatt, Whitfield, Mobey, Owen, W. Barnato, S. R. Oxley, Geary, and Lock to go in.

CORNWALL.—Trescawna, P. H. Kendall, H. F. Taylor, W. J. Addicoat, J. L. Wills, S. G. Richards, T. R. Dower, Rogers (G.), Lynes, Cory (W. D.), Whiting (F.).

THE MINOR COUNTIES

BERKSHIRE, 65 (Burton 5 for 26, Roberts 3 for 16, Postill 2 for 19); HERTFORDSHIRE, 13 for no wkt.; rain stopped play. At Radlett.

OXFORDSHIRE, 224 (S. C. B. Lee 48, W. A. Sime 5 wkts. for 80); BEDFORDSHIRE to bat. At Oxford.

B.B. V. DOVER GARRISON

The match between Band of Brothers and Dover Garrison, at Dover, was left drawn:—

BAND OF BROTHERS

First Innings		Second Innings	
C. R. Patterson, b. Siddons	0	c. Bailey, b. Poyntz	129
G. H. W. Green, c. Stirling, b. Bailey	40	b. Bassett	24
G. P. Mount, c. Bassett, b. Siddons	6		
R. O. Ramsay, b. Siddons	38	b. Bailey	4
W. C. W. Brice, b. Siddons	16	c. Poyntz, b. Siddons	15
L. A. F. Weigall, b. Siddons	9		
A. Murray, c. Lumley, b. Siddons	9	b. Bassett	4
Captain A. Bridcland, run out	1	not out	8
C. A. W. Duffield, not out	31	not out	52
Rev. T. W. Heale, c. Graham, b. Priestman	18	c. Graham, b. Priestman	12
Captain H. A. Cramer-Roberts, b. Priestman	8		
Byes, &c.	12	Byes, &c.	12
Total	188	Total (6 wkts.)	*258

*Innings declared closed.

DOVER GARRISON

First Innings		Second Innings	
Lieutenant-Colonel Priestman, b. Green	1		
Major Bassett, c. and b. Green	1		
T. A. Robertson, c. Patterson, b. Weigall	11	b. Duffield	22
Captain J. A. Graham, c. Brice, b. Weigall	19	not out	28
Lieutenant-Colonel Poyntz, b. Green	7	b. Duffield	20
Captain J. E. Stirling, b. Weigall	32		
Captain Ritchie, c. Murray, b. Weigall	11		
R. F. Lumley, c. Murray, b. Green	37	l.-b.-w., b. Duffield	12
W. J. R. Cragg, b. Green	16	c. Murray, b. Green	17
Gen.-Serjt.-Maj. Siddons, not out	19		
Warrant Officer Bailey, l.-b.-w., b. Weigall	5		
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	14
Total	164	Total (4 wkts.)	113

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Sussex (continued).
BUXTON.—Derbyshire v. Leicestershire.
HULL.—Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Warwickshire.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Surrey.
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Middlesex (continued).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Glamorgan.
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Australians (continued).
LORD'S.—Rugby v. Marlborough (continued).

SCHOOL MATCHES

DURHAM SCHOOL, 49 and 74; CRYPTICS, 194 for 7 (innings declared closed).
EMERITI, 311; DOWNSIDE SCHOOL, 96 and 183 for 7.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT LORD'S

RUGBY DISMISSED FOR 78

Rugby won the toss against Marlborough at Lord's yesterday, and, batting first on a wicket that was far from pleasant, were all out in an hour and 50 minutes for 78 runs. Marlborough had only a quarter of an hour's batting after lunch, and in that time lost two wickets for 16 runs. J. T. H. Comber, the Marlborough captain, had four good bowlers in his team, and, using them cleverly, he had no need of another.

P. M. Nelson took a wicket in his first over, bowling R. Leader with a ball which did enough to beat the bat. P. W. Foster made some good strokes, forcing the ball away strongly on the leg side and Comber at 18 put on A. MacDonald for C. W. Mole, and at 27 F. K. McNamara for Nelson. B. H. F. Fehr, who had been watching the ball well and showing the full face of the bat to it, was rather unlucky to play on hard to a ball from MacDonald which cut through quickly. Comber soon had Mole on again for MacDonald and K. L. T. Jackson was late to, and bowled by, a good fast yorker. Foster and Jackson put on 12 runs in 15 minutes, and then Jackson was late to another good yorker from Mole. The 50 went up after an hour and five minutes, but the change of MacDonald for Mole got another wicket, P. S. Smith being late in playing back to a ball which beat him in the pace off the pitch. R. T. Robinson came in when five wickets were down for 53 runs, a position which demanded a stout-hearted captain of a side plus a good batsman.

Robinson began as if he might easily put his side in a better position, but he was out to a brilliant catch at the wicket, wide on the leg side, off MacDonald's slower ball. After making 32 out of 63 in an hour and 35 minutes, Foster was bowled by a faster ball from McNamara which pitched on the middle and off stumps and came right across with the bowler's arm to hit the leg stump. Foster played a very good innings against accurate and well-varied bowling, in most disheartening circumstances. Comber made a double change, and almost immediately caught R. W. Parnell at the wicket. Parnell chopped down a little late on a yorker outside the off-stump, hit the ball only inches away from where it was pitched, and was caught a foot from the ground. From the other end Nelson bowled J. A. Gemmill with a much faster ball which, bowled with no apparent change of action, slipped by the bat to knock the off-stump out of the ground before the stroke was nearly completed. Later P. F. Bedford ran a single off a hit from Nelson which was easily worth two, and he was punished by seeing W. H. L. Gordon nicely caught at short slip off the next ball, a catch which finished off the Rugby innings, for only 78 runs, just before the luncheon interval.

Marlborough went in feeling justifiably pleased with the morning's cricket and with the prospect of a big lead on the day's play. Robinson, a fast bowler with a curious little half-hop at the end of his run, went on himself at the Pavilion end and put on Gemmil, a tall, left-handed bowler, at the Nursery end. With nine runs scored, a fast ball from Robinson beat Seamer in its pace off the wicket and knocked back the off stump. P. M. Nelson came in in such a hurry that he forgot his gloves and had to run back for them. This, perhaps, upset him, for he played late and across his first ball and was clean bowled. P. H. Bell got a very nasty one to stop to save the hat-trick, but he played it with the greatest confidence full in the middle of the bat. In his next over Robinson bowled quite fast and made two justifiable, but unsuccessful, appeals for leg before. That over was to prove a very long one. Rain began to fall when two balls had been bowled, and though Robinson did deliver two more the second was in a deluge of rain, and he himself, in the most commendable manner, appealed against bowling another ball in a storm of rain that was lashing across the batsman's eyes.

Play will be begun to-day at 11 a.m.

Score:—

RUGBY.—First Innings

R. Leader, b. Nelson	2
P. W. Foster, b. McNamara	32
B. H. F. Fehr, b. MacDonald	6
K. L. T. Jackson, b. Mole	0
P. M. Dowson, b. Mole	5
P. S. Smith, b. MacDonald	1
R. T. Robinson, c. Comber, b. MacDonald	6
R. W. Parnell, c. Comber, b. Mole	7
P. F. Bedford, not out	9
J. A. Gemmill, b. Nelson	0
W. H. L. Gordon, c. Bell, b. Nelson	2
Byes, 3; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	8
Total	78

MARLBOROUGH.—First Innings

F. H. Anderson, not out	12
J. W. Seamer, b. Robinson	0
P. M. Nelson, b. Robinson	0
P. H. Bell, not out	0
Leg-byes, 3; n.-b., 1	4
Total (2 wkts.)	16

J. H. T. Comber, D. J. McCutcheon, D. S. L. Crimp, R. H. Hunt, C. W. Mole, F. K. McNamara and A. MacDonald to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

RUGBY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mole	14	3	28	3
Nelson	14·2	8	17	3
MacDonald	8	4	15	3
McNamara	7	3	10	1

LEYS v. OLD LEYSIANS

The Old Leysians beat Leys School at Cambridge by an innings and 89 runs. In the first innings for the Old Boys F. R. Brown took five wickets for 38 runs and N. J. Holloway three for eight, and Raper six for 35 in the second. Hockin took four for 67 for the School.

LEYS SCHOOL

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. F. Skinner, b. N. J. Holloway	34	l.-b.-w., b. Brown	6
R. E. Whiston, c. Green, b. Raper	1	b. Raper	24
R. H. Plant, c. R. D. Holloway, b. Raper	5	b. Raper	0
J. B. H. Bisseker, c. Carnegie-Brown, b. Brown	7	b. Raper	39
D. L. C. Cooke, c. Brown, b. N. J. Holloway	2	c. Scott-Page, b. Brown	4
J. S. D. Whitaker, c. Raper, b. Brown	1	b. N. J. Holloway	5
P. B. E. Forster, b. N. J. Holloway	9	l.-b.-w., b. Raper	14
E. B. Diggle, b. Brown	0	c. Brown, b. Raper	12
R. M. Hockin, c. Allston, b. Brown	2	c. Allston, b. Brown	10
B. F. Stead, b. Brown	5	not out	1
P. M. Williams, not out	15	c. Rocyn-Jones, b. Raper	0
Byes, &c.	29	Byes, &c.	26
Total	110	Total	141

OLD LEYSIANS

W. S. Green, c. Plant, b. Cooke	15
F. R. Brown, c. Whitaker, b. Skinner	116
G. Carnegie-Brown, c. Hockin, b. Bisseker	13
N. J. Holloway, b. Bisseker	74
C. Scott-Page, c. Whitaker, b. Hockin	47
J. R. S. Raper, b. Hockin	8
J. T. Allston, st. Whiston, b. Stead	2
A. H. Rocyn-Jones, c. Bisseker, b. Hockin	3
R. D. Holloway, c. Hockin, b. Stead	11
D. R. Macpherson, not out	7
A. B. Jones, b. Hockin	2
Byes, &c.	12
Total	340

SCHOOL RESULTS

OLD LEYSIANS, 340 (F. R. Brown 116, G. Carnegie-Brown 74); LEYS SCHOOL 110 (F. R. Brown 5 for 38, N. J. Holloway 3 for 8) and 144 (Raper 6 for 35, F. R. Brown 3 for 39).

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELFAST, 107 for 7 (Thorn not out 31, Donald 28); ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL did not bat.—Rain.

OLD REDINGENSIANS, 214 for 8 (T. A. C. Piens 118); READING SCHOOL, 48 for 7 (T. H. Higgins 3 for 9, R. Cookson 2 for 9)—Rain.

ROYAL MARINES, 193 (Cmadon 60; Hill 6 for 72); ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, 179 (Toop 40, Slade 33, Haidle 30).

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, 209 (A. C. Austin 68); DULWICH, 109.

WANDERERS, 171 for 9 dec.; SOUTH WILTS C.C., 92.

WORCESTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 91; OLD ELIZABETHANS, 86.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY, 184; SANDHURST WANDERERS, 101.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BRITISH TEAM'S LARGE SCORE

WHANGAREI, N.Z., July 30.—The British Rugby team had their fourteenth victory of the tour over North Auckland here to-day by seven goals and a try (38 points) to a goal (5 points).

The British backs were in good form and passing with speed and accuracy. Jones-Davies, by clever feinting, scored two tries. Bowcott also scored twice.

Further fine play by the British backs troubled the Auckland defence and Knowles and Bowcott scored, Martindale converting both tries.—*Reuter.*

NEW ZEALAND TEAM

WELLINGTON, July 30.—The following 19 New Zealand players have been ordered to train here for the fourth and final Test match with Great Britain on August 9:—

G. Nepia (Hawke's Bay), F. W. Lucas (Auckland), A. E. Cooke (Auckland), A. Hart (Taranaki), M. Nicholls (Wellington), W. A. Stranz (South Canterbury), Corner (Auckland), C. G. Porter (Wellington), A. I. Cottrell (Canterbury), J. Hore (Nelson), E. R. Steere (Hawke's Bay), R. McLean (Taranaki), R. G. McWilliams (Auckland), W. E. Hazlett (Southland), W. Batty (Auckland), C. Oliver (Canterbury), H. Lilburne (Canterbury), L. Knight (Auckland), K. Reid (Wairarapa).

This includes all the members of the third Test team which beat Britain last Saturday.—*Reuter.*

CARNERA BEATS COOK

CLEVELAND, July 30.—With a left punch to the jaw Primo Carnera knocked out the Australian heavyweight, George Cook, in the second round of their 10-round bout here last night after only 285 seconds' actual fighting.

NEW MOTOR-CAR LAW

DATES FOR OPERATION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, was asked by Colonel Howard-Bury and Mr. D. G. Somerville in the House of Commons yesterday whether he could state the dates on which it was proposed the various parts of the Road Traffic Act should come into force. As the answer to both members' questions was a long one, it is circulated in the *Official Report*.

Mr. Morrison states, in relation to Part I., that he has given anxious consideration to the question of the date at which the change in the law as to speed limits can most conveniently operate, and has come to the conclusion that this should be January 1 next. By that date he hopes that it may be possible to issue the Highway Code, and local authorities will have had reasonable time to consider and arrange for the organization of mobile police units, as contemplated by the provisions of the Act. As regards the remainder of Part I., he has in mind November 1. It would hardly be practicable to make the necessary regulations with regard to the form of the driving licence and applications for licences and declarations as to physical fitness, and also to make arrangements for these documents to be printed in large numbers and made available for licensing authorities before that date.

Part II., which deals with cover against third-party risks, should come into operation on January 1, 1931, the date which is the beginning of the licensing year for motor-vehicles.

Dealing with Part III. (Amendment of the Law relating to Highways), the Minister gives November 1 as the approximate date on which it should become operative, but points out that as it will affect all classes of road users whose views he will have to take into account, and will require an affirmative resolution by both Houses before coming into force, it is impossible for him to indicate precisely the date on which the "Road Code" will itself become operative.

He proposes that sections in Part IV. (Regulation of Public Service Vehicles), which provide the necessary machinery for the appointment of the Traffic Commissioners, &c., should come into force on November 1, as also the sections giving the Traffic Commissioners when appointed the necessary powers to execute their duties, consider applications for licences, &c. The requirement, however, that omnibus and motor-coach services cannot be operated except under a road service licence granted by the Commissioners will not become operative before March 1, 1931, at the earliest. Part V. of the Act, which deals with the operation of municipal omnibus services, he proposes shall come into force on January 1 next.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

The request of the National Farmers' Union that wagoners shall exercise special care during hay time and harvest when entering a road, calls for recognition by A.A. members, who are asked to reciprocate when horses under load are awkwardly placed.

HOME COUNTIES.—Repairs are in progress on the Great North road between Stevenage and Baldock and at Biggleswade Bridge and Wittering; caution should be exercised at Barnet, Potters Bar, Eaton Socon, Little Paxton, Southoe, between Wansford and Stamford and at Buckden. Repairs on the London-Royston-Huntingdon road, at Enfield, Broxbourne, Hoddesdon, and Huntingdon Bridge. Care on the Oxford-Newbury road between Gore Hill and East Ilsley, where the conditions are poor, and between Rowstock and Chilton, where repairs are taking place. The London-Portsmouth road is under repair through Cobham (half width), at Burpham (half width) at Punch Bowl, Hindhead, south of Horndean, and on Portsdown Hill, while widening is in progress at Stratford Bridge. The London-Eastbourne road is being repaired at Caterham, Croydon, South Godstone, and in High-street, Hailsham, and excavations are taking place between Purley and Kenley. There is also pipe laying at Willingdon.

EASTERN AREA.—On the Cambridge-Bishop's Stortford road, repairs are in progress between Stapleford and Sawston, and on the Cambridge-Thrapston road there is pipelaying for two miles. Care on the Norwich-Newmarket-Royston road between Elvedon Cross Roads and the War Memorial (reconstruction), at Hethersett and Freckenham (repairs). Roudham level crossing is closed, but there is a temporary road available.

MIDLAND AREA.—The Birmingham-Banbury-road is under repair on Warmington Hill and the Birmingham-Oxford road at Birmingham. The Knighton-Bishops Castle-Welshpool road is in bad condition as far as Clun, but there is an alternative *via* Hoptons Heath. Widening on the Leicester-Bedford road between Desborough and Market Harborough and bridge reconstruction four miles north of Kettering.

WESTERN AREA.—The Bristol

Parliament

INDIA

OPPOSITION AND SIR J. SIMON

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AGENDA

MR. SHAW ON FUTURE OF THE ARMY

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 3 o'clock.

INDIA

Before the Orders of the Day set down for consideration were taken,

The MARQUESS of READING said that when speaking on India in yesterday's debate he had presumed it was the intention of the Government to appoint a representative of the Statutory Commission on the Round-Table Conference. On examination of the statement made on the subject by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday he found that the Government had not yet definitely made up their minds in the matter. He therefore desired to ask the Government to give effect to the urgent representations made by both sides of both Houses and outside that the Chairman of the Statutory Commission should be appointed a member of the Conference—an appointment which, he believed, would have the assent of all political parties.

That it was important that a representative of the Statutory Commission should be present at the Conference he should have thought was undeniable. The object of the Conference, as the Prime Minister had said, was that the Government should have the benefit of listening to the thorough thrashing out of the problems which would have to be dealt with by legislation. For that to be done he submitted it was almost a vital point that the Statutory Commission should be represented. No one but a member of the Statutory Commission would be in a position to put the views of the Commission before the Conference; and as the representatives of India on the Commission would present their reports on the Constitution which they had drafted, it would savour somewhat of unfair discrimination should no representative of the Commission appointed by Parliament be given the same advantage.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he supported the request of the Marquess of Reading. All they had done hitherto with respect to the Indian difficulty had been done with agreement between all parties. Hitherto all three political parties had acted together in regard to India, and they hoped to continue to do so. Whether that would be possible remained to be seen, but here, at any rate, was a point on which he understood the Liberal Party, and certainly the Conservative Party, felt very strongly. He did not want to adopt any language disrespectful to the Government, but, after all, the Opposition parties represented the real majority of the country. He urged very respectfully, therefore, that the Government should reconsider their action. Many hoped that the Round-Table Conference might be the means of solving these very difficult problems, and that if they could bring the representatives of India face to face with British public opinion and the representatives of Great Britain face to face with Indian public opinion, agreement might be arrived at; but that must be done in the light of full knowledge. Knowledge was absolutely essential, and light of every sort must be thrown on the problem. The representatives of India would undoubtedly bring great knowledge, but what would be the position of the representatives of this country? Most of them would have the general knowledge which all well-instructed Englishmen and Scotsmen had, but they would not have any special or particular knowledge, and, therefore, there would be a great want. As there were in our midst a body of men—the members of the Statutory Commission—who knew everything about the subject, was it to be said that a representative of the Commission—Sir John Simon himself, if he was willing to serve—was not to be present at the Conference in order to give that knowledge which was so absolutely essential? After all, if the Round-Table Conference succeeded, the whole matter would have to be laid before Parliament, and unless they knew that its decisions had the seal of full knowledge they would not have the weight with Parliament which they might otherwise have. On this matter there was no difference of opinion, so far as he knew, in the Conservative Party, nor, he believed, in the Liberal Party, which together represented the majority of the country. (Cheers.)

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, said that this question had been put at rather unusual length for a private notice question. His answer, however, could be much briefer. This matter was no longer under consideration; it was now concluded. The noble lord proceeded to read to the House the answer which the Prime Minister had given earlier in the House of Commons on the same subject.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

LORD OLIVIER called attention to the conditions arising in British Colonies dependent on the production of sugar; and asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state definitely, and to commend to the House the policy of the Government in regard to those conditions; and moved for papers. Should the Government adhere to their decision, he said, it would mean the absolute destruction of the sugar trade of the West Indies, amounting to 1,000,000 tons a year and worth about £10,000,000 a year. It seemed as if nothing would move the Government from the principle of obtaining sugar as cheaply as possible. He thought cheap sugar was too high a price to pay, from the Imperial point of view, at the cost of West Indian trade. He believed the rank and file of the Labour Party, to which he belonged, would generously agree to the saving of the West Indian trade at the cost of a slight increase in the price of sugar. The Government had done nothing to assist the West Indies beyond a promise of help from the Development Fund. He had been informed that the Development Commissioners were taking a very proper and logical view of their duties—namely, that they should not give money for eleemosynary purposes in order to keep an industry going which his Majesty's Government had decided could not be kept going. He wanted to know whether that correctly described the situation. The Government were living in a fool's paradise if they thought that the West Indian sugar industry could survive without the assistance indicated in his (Lord Olivier's) report, and which had become even more necessary since by reason of the fall in the price of sugar. They could not deal with Imperial obligations on the principle of giving the West Indians out-door relief. There was a moral obligation on his Majesty's Government to keep the West Indies in a healthy state, just as they kept our community at home in a healthy state. He urged the Government to reconsider their position in this matter.

LORD STRICKLAND said that, as a former Governor of Antigua, the views that he was bound to express might not be welcome to his brother Governors of the West Indies. He felt that the Secretary for the Colonies was being attacked in regard to his policy in the West Indies in a manner that was not always just and was certainly unsound financially. The days of subsidies were over. What could be done on sound banking lines for the West Indies was to attempt to stabilize prices, but not to raise them against supply and demand. The real difficulty was that there were West Indian islands of which the productiveness had ceased to be competitive in the markets of the world. There were others which might still struggle on, but to try to help all was a hopeless task which, in view of the taxation now payable in England, ought not to be pushed any farther.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said the policy of the Government must necessarily be based on existing circumstances; they could not gamble on the future and assume that sugar was going to go either up or down. He could not hold out any hope that they would be able to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he would never touch the sugar duty, but Mr. Snowden had gone pretty far in attempting to comfort the West Indies on the point by saying that unless the duty was removed the preference would not be removed. The sugar duty yielded £12,000,000 a year. The prospect of there being £12,000,000 to spare in the next Budget did not appear at all rosy, so that he would not assume that it was likely that the sugar duty was going to be abolished in the next Budget, or for that matter in the Budget after that.

Naturally the situation was a matter of continuous consideration by the Government. They had had the advantage of the presence at the Colonial Conference of the Governors of the islands or of their high officials, and they had obtained, in addition, a good deal of information otherwise as to the exact position. He did not want to exaggerate, but undoubtedly the position was grave. Some sugar estates had thrown up the sponge, but not many. There was some unemployment, but nothing very serious in any place. Help was being obtained from local resources, from the Colonial Development Fund, and from the British Exchequer by way of loans, to maintain the administration of the Colonies. The Government had not the least intention of allowing the local administrations to go down. Loans free of interest to the amount of £322,000 had already been sanctioned. These loans were for such works as roads, bridges, water supply, and land settlements. The Governors of the Colonies welcomed the view laid down by the Colonial Office that they must at all costs avoid the payment of out-door relief and continue to offer work at wages to the people. The Government would do everything they could to relieve the situation short of giving a subsidy to the sugar industry. He would be very glad to lay what papers he could, subject to the proviso that it would not be possible to publish confidential material relating to particular firms or applications made to the Development Fund.

LORD OLIVIER withdrew his motion.

AMENDMENT OF LEAGUE COVENANT

LORD HAILSHAM'S CRITICISM

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM asked the Government whether their attention had been directed to the amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations proposed by the Committee appointed to bring the provisions of the Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris; whether the Government were aware that the amendments proposed by the Committee went far beyond the purposes for which the Committee was appointed, and would (if adopted) materially alter the position and powers of the Council of the League and largely increase the liabilities of this country; and whether the Government would undertake to submit the proposed amendments to Parliament before giving any acceptance or support on behalf of this country; and moved for papers. He said that unless some satisfactory assurance was given on these points it was quite possible that before Parliament reassembled this country might find itself involved in entanglements and responsibilities not less formidable than those contained in the Protocol which was so emphatically rejected by the country in 1924.

The most important alteration was to Article 15, which provided what was to happen when the parties to a dispute had not submitted anything to arbitration or judicial settlement. Primarily, it referred to those disputes which were not matters of legal difference, but matters of political importance. Under the proposed amendment, a unanimous report by the Council of the League, instead of being a document which bound nobody, became one which the parties were bound to obey and every member of the League would be bound to adopt such measures as the Council recommended in order to enforce the obedience of any recalcitrant party. It was clear that the intention and effect of the proposed amendment was to provide that wherever there was a unanimous report by the Council on any dispute of whatever character, the parties were to be bound to accept it, and, if they did not, the other members of the League were bound to adopt coercive measures to compel their submission. That at once altered the position of the Council; it became a super Sovereign to which hitherto Sovereign States were to submit.

He did not want to envisage disputes that might arise, but India was a member of the League of Nations, and Egypt might easily become one, and the possibility that this raised of the Council being called in to determine some matter, not of law but of high policy, was one which he did not think many of them could contemplate with equanimity. There were also cases in which this country might not be directly involved. Many of the American States were members of the League, and not very long ago there was a dispute between two of those members. If this proposed amendment had been binding, it would have been the obligation of other members to enforce any unanimous decision of the Council. When their lordships recalled that the United States of America was not a member of the League, and when they remembered the jealousy which the United States felt for the doctrine which they described as the Monroe doctrine, it was not difficult to appreciate that that war which all of them were accustomed to speak of as unthinkable might have been provoked by some unwise action by the Council of the League of Nations. Other nations might be quite content to accept these amendments because of the further obligation they put upon us. It was a very great advantage to the rest of the world if the British Navy could be used as a kind of policeman to enforce decisions of the Council of the League and awards between two States with neither of whom we were directly concerned. But from the point of view of this country, it would be undertaking a very great liability at the very time when we were reducing our capacity to discharge that liability. He submitted it was the duty of the Government to obtain at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly of the League a postponement of the decision in regard to the proposed amendments, and that before this country was pledged in any way to the obligations the amendments involved the matter should be submitted to the unfettered judgment of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

VISCOUNT CECIL of CHELWOOD said that in relation to the League of Nations he was acting exclusively in a personal capacity and while he was glad to assist the Government in connexion with the League to the best of his ability he was not responsible for the Government's policy. The Government of course was entirely free to take any action it pleased with regard to the action of the Committee of the League of Nations. But he did not agree with the proposition laid down by Lord Hailsham that the Government should take no executive action in regard to the matters of international concern raised at the Assembly of the League of Nations without first consulting Parliament. That was an entirely new doctrine.

The object aimed at by the amendments in question was to remove as far as possible all ambiguity or uncertainty as to the obligations of the nations out of which wars in the past had arisen. It was a mistake to leave imperfect obligations hanging about. Lord Hailsham had enormously exaggerated the importance of the changes which were made by the proposed amendments. The general effect was to increase the probability of pacific settlement. It was unfair of Lord Hailsham to indulge in, he was going to say, claptrap about the British Navy. After all, the function of the British Navy was to preserve peace, and we could not use that Navy in a more economic way or a way more in accordance with the interests of this country.

The MARQUESS of LOTHIAN said that the proposed amendments introduced for the first time the principle of compulsory arbitration, coercion for policy, and some extension of Article 16. It was extremely important that the Government should make it quite clear at Geneva that Parliament would have an unfettered opportunity of discussing the matter.

LORD PARMOOR said that as to the attitude of the Government towards the proposed amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations, he thought it was quite clear that so long as a Government was in power, so long as it was entrusted with safeguarding the interests of the country and Empire, it was its duty not to be afraid to act on its views as to what those interests required. After the signing of a treaty but before its ratification, which was the step which made the decision of the Government effective, the Government would consult the House of Commons.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD asked whether the noble lord excluded the House of Lords from that consultation.

LORD PARMOOR said the positions of the two Houses were different. The House of Lords had not the power which the House of Commons possessed of turning out the Government. The Government depended for its very existence on the House of Commons. Therefore, it was the practice, before a treaty was ratified, to consult the House of Commons. But the Government did not intend to submit any arrangement come to at the Convention of the League of Nations to the House of Lords. The object of these proposed amendments was to see that pacific means were utilized for the benefit of mankind. The Government did not think that the proposals largely increased the liability of this country. The more peace was secured the less was the liability of this country in regard to international disputes.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that the decision of the Government showed what humbug the Prime Minister was talking when he said that the minority Government desired Parliament to assume the functions of a Council of State. (Opposition cheers.)

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

BENEFICES MEASURE

On the motion of VISCOUNT BRENTFORD, it was resolved that the Benefices (Transfer of Rights of Patronage) Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent.

PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES BILL

Their lordships went into Committee on the Public Works Facilities Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

On Clause 1 (which lays down the procedure for conferring on local authorities and statutory undertakers power to execute works), VISCOUNT HAILSHAM moved an amendment to provide that the tribunal to inquire into objections made to schemes under the Bill should consist of a member of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chairman of Committees, a member of the House of Commons nominated by the Chairman of Ways and Means, and one person nominated by the appropriate Minister, instead of "one or more persons nominated by the Minister," as proposed in the Bill.

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE said the amendment was a great improvement of the Bill. It provided an element of Parliamentary control in the consideration of schemes of public works.

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, said the Government could not accept the amendment. There would be difficulty in getting members of both Houses to attend inquiries up and down the country, particularly in the Recess. The Minister would be advised by experts in coming to decisions, and, moreover, the decisions were to be embodied in Bills.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The following amendment, moved by VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, was agreed to:—"The public shall be entitled to be present at any hearing by a tribunal of an inquiry under this section, and any person appearing to the tribunal to be interested may appear in person or by counsel, solicitor, or Parliamentary agent."

The Committee stage was concluded, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Bill passed through the remaining stages and was passed.

The House agreed to a Commons' amendment insisting on the retention of a fair wages clause in the Road Traffic Bill.

Their lordships rose at three minutes before 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Argyll Trust Estate Bill was read the third time.

NAVAL ECONOMIES

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (The Wrekin, Lab.), said that the reductions effected by the present Government on the building programmes of 1928 and 1929 were estimated at £12,000,000.

THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS

AIR MINISTRY AND BOMBING PRACTICE

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air if he would be willing to arrange for a conference on the ground, tentatively selected, on the Downs of North Berkshire as a practice bombing area, in order that officers of the Royal Air Force and officials of the Air Ministry might meet representatives of the trainers and owners of racehorses and other persons engaged in the care and provision of forage for those racehorses, whose training quarters would have to be moved from the district if this project were persisted in, thus causing unemployment and disturbing a prosperous local industry.

Questions on this subject were also put by BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWN (Newbury, U.) and Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.).

Mr. MONTAGUE (Islington, W.), in reply, said:—Yes, sir; my noble friend is prepared to send representatives to a meeting as suggested by the hon. and gallant member. I would like to point out, however, in view of the widespread misconception which seems to prevail, that all that has happened to date is that a preliminary and provisional reconnaissance has been made of this, as of other areas, and that in any event the proposal is one for the use, not of live, but of practice bombs, which merely make a puff of smoke, and can be heard only a very short distance. The small effect of these practice bombs, which would do no damage to a person standing five yards from where they fall, and only make an indentation in the ground some three inches in diameter, could be demonstrated at this meeting.

MAJOR GLYN asked if Mr. Montague really thought that a bomb—although a practice one—falling from 7,000ft., would not disturb the racehorses which used this ground at present. Mr. MONTAGUE said that he was not called on to express an opinion on that matter. He wished to insist on the fact that the whole thing was dependent on future consideration; there was nothing definite about it. MAJOR GLYN asked if the hon. gentleman could give him an assurance that the Government would not use compulsory powers, against the wishes of everybody in the district, to acquire this ground until Parliament met again. Mr. MONTAGUE.—I can give the hon. and gallant member that assurance quite definitely.

Mr. Montague further told Major Glyn that there were in Great Britain five bombing ranges where high explosive bombs were dropped. Practice bombs—that was, bombs which only emitted smoke—were dropped also at those ranges, and there were, in addition, four ranges at which only practice bombs were dropped. The danger area varied with the height at which practice was carried out and the type of bomb used. Most of the ranges were used throughout the year, but practice was mainly carried out during the summer months. No bombing took place at week-ends or on public holidays. Land in military training areas would be used if it were suitable and available within the area in which a bombing range was required.

Mr. Montague told Mr. EDE that the whole question of establishing a bombing range in the Lambourn area was still under consideration. If it was decided to establish the range, the hon. member might rest assured that the existence of any public rights of way and the measures to be taken to obviate danger and inconvenience to persons using them would be among the matters to be fully and carefully considered.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to DR. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.), said that he believed that there was general recognition in Lancashire of the need of urgent action on the cotton report. Following upon the meeting at Manchester on July 4, when the Home Secretary met the representatives of the industry, copies of the report and of his speech had been circulated to each section in the industry. Since that date the various sections had been holding meetings and actively considering the report in its application to their particular problems. A further meeting of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations was held at Manchester yesterday. The decisions taken at that meeting would definitely further the application of those recommendations in the report which particularly affected the Joint Committee. The Home Secretary was, and would continue to be, in close touch with the industry regarding these and any other developments arising out of the report.

A WHIP'S DIRECTORSHIP

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) asked the Prime Minister if his attention had been called to the election as a director of the National Co-operative Publishing Society of Mr. Barnes, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and whether there had been a change in the normal practice that directorships could not be held by Ministers.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—My attention was not drawn to this matter until the hon. and gallant member's question came before me. I have found that there are certain special conditions attaching to this directorship, which, I can inform the House, carries no salary. I am, however, making further inquiries.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AGENDA

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to a question by Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), made the following statement as to the agenda for the Imperial Conference:—

The Imperial Conference will afford an opportunity for a general review and discussion of all matters, both in the political and economic spheres, of common interest to the members of the British Commonwealth under the following heads:—

(1) Inter-Imperial relations.
(2) Foreign policy and defence.
(3) Economic questions.

As regards inter-Imperial relations particular questions for consideration will be the recommendations of the recent Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, including certain matters expressly mentioned in the Report of that Conference as requiring further examination—namely, nationality and the suggested Tribunal for the determination of inter-Imperial disputes; also other matters of a constitutional character cognate to and arising from those discussed in the Report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Conference of 1926. Under the head of nationality the special question of the position of married women will be included.

As regards foreign policy and defence the agenda will cover the further development of a peace and arbitration policy. This heading will include the question of the reduction and limitation of armaments, together with any specific subjects connected with foreign policy which may require examination, and various aspects of defence.

On the economic side the following will be the main headings:—

(*a*) General question of the trade of the Empire, including capital investments and establishment of branch industries, the effect of successive tariff changes and the extent and effect of inter-Imperial tariff preferences, and also of other factors such as cartels, &c.;
(*b*) Bulk purchase and price stabilization;
(*c*) Development of inter-Imperial trade by Trade Commissioner services, exhibition, and general publicity;
(*d*) Oversea settlement;
(*e*) The past and future work of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Empire Marketing Board, and the Imperial Institute;
(*f*) Questions of cooperation in agricultural research (including cotton growing), forestry, and minerals;
(*g*) Special meetings of experts on industrial research and standardization;
(*h*) Transport and communications, including review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Oversea Mechanical Transport Council, survey of steamship services, development of civil aviation, cable, radio, broadcasting, postal, and news services. Under this heading would come also the question of the proposed agreements relating to merchant shipping legislation recommended in the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked whether the consideration of bulk purchase included schemes for the reciprocal development of British exports to the Dominions as part of the general scheme of purchase.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Everything that is raised germane to the subject will be considered.

INDIAN CONFERENCE

STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Indian Statutory Commission would be represented at the Conference on Indian government.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—This question and those involved in it have been exhaustively considered by the Government in consultation with the Indian Government. The Statutory Commission has performed its task with a distinction which will secure for its Report a permanent place in our official political literature and has presented its findings to Parliament. When the Conference we are now contemplating was proposed by the Chairman of the Commission with the consent of his colleagues, the Government alone was to have taken upon itself the burden of negotiations. We have widened this so that Parliament in its varied composition might be represented. There the Government is certain it would be advisable to stop, and not add another section of delegates to the representation announced yesterday. The Government is confident that the representatives to be selected will be able to get from the Conference the fullest examination of every proposal brought before it, and every opportunity will be taken to secure that the most expert and well-informed advice, wherever it is to be found, will be available both for the Government and the Parliamentary group of representatives. The Government is convinced that a departure from this decision will not ease the task nor promote the success of the Conference.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I am not sure whether I understood the right hon. gentleman correctly, but I hope I did. Am I right in thinking that, while he does not propose to make the Chairman or any member of the Statutory Commission a member of this Conference, he does propose that, the services of the Chairman should in some capacity be made available to the members of the Conference during the sittings of the Conference so that, if the Conference wants any explanation of the Report or of the arguments to be submitted, the Chairman, as the most authorized spokesman for the Commission, may be present to give his assistance to the Conference?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—What I say is that any member of the Commission, the Chairman or otherwise, and anyone else with authoritative information and experience that will enable their advice to be of value, will be made available to the representatives of Parliament and to the Government as well.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—That, of course, does not meet my point. This is a matter of great importance and we should not differ for want of understanding. My point is that the services of the Chairman of the Commission should be available not to this or that individual, not to the British delegates or the Government only, but should be available to the Conference during the sittings of the Conference. If the right hon. gentleman can say that he will be prepared to make arrangements that make it possible for the Chairman of the Commission to be present in the Conference and his services to be available at any moment to the Conference, I shall, of course, be content.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.).—I had the same understanding of the Prime Minister's answer as Sir A. Chamberlain. I understood that the Government left it open to summon anyone who had expert knowledge of the matters that were to be considered by the Conference—to summon them to aid the Conference in coming to a decision. I would, therefore, ask the Prime Minister not to close his mind, at any rate, to the importance of having those who have examined this matter closely for two years with the full authority of Parliament at the request of Parliament—not to close his mind to the question of summoning their aid to an examination of this great problem. I understand that the Indian Legislature will probably be represented there. Why should not the British Parliament be represented by those who were unanimously chosen by both Houses to examine this problem on our behalf?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—That raises a totally different point. What I say here, and what I indicated yesterday, was that, so far as the delegates are concerned, there will be Parliamentary representatives and the Government representatives. They will have those rights that were asked about yesterday, they and they only. Let us be clear about that. If the Conference wants advice and asks for it they will get it. If the British delegates want advice they will get it, and how it is to be provided is a matter of which, I must confess, I have not had time to go into the details. The Conference will not meet until after the Imperial Conference, but one thing I want to make perfectly clear is that the Government has come to the very definite decision that it will not be possible to have other categories of delegates than those I mentioned yesterday and to-day for consultation and advice as the Conference requires.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I am most anxious to avoid any serious difference of opinion arising on a matter of such great importance. Will the right hon. gentleman undertake that, if any of the delegations in the Conference desire the presence of members of the Commission in the Conference to assist them, those members shall, on that request, have a place made available for them during the sittings of the Conference—(Ministerial cries of "No.")—not as members of the Conference—he has said that he cannot allow

(Continued on page 8)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 7)

membership—but will he make their services available within the Conference? Of course, it will be wholly unsatisfactory if we are to be told that they may meet privately the Chairman or members of the Statutory Commission. What we desire is that their services may be made available to the Conference as a whole and in the Conference if so asked by any of the delegates to it.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—It is perfectly obvious that I am not going to say Yes or No to a form of words which I have not seen. If there are further points to be cleared up, would it not be better to put them in the usual way and in such a form that I know precisely what is asked?

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I am in a position of great difficulty. The Conference is convened to meet before the House will meet again. (Hon. members: "No.") The date publicly announced is October 20.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—October 20 is the date that has been mentioned as the date when the Indian delegates might arrive in this country. It has been stated that the Conference itself will begin its work after the Imperial Conference has finished its work.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—May I ask you, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, so that I may consider my position and what course to take, whether, if I press the matter no further at this moment I may make a motion tomorrow, if I think it necessary then to do so, which but for the particular business put down for to-day I should ask your leave and the leave of the House to make now—namely, a motion to adjourn the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. I understand that this being the last day of Supply such a motion is on this day, almost alone of Parliamentary days, an impossibility. (Hon. members: "No.") Yes, it is an impossibility; it is forbidden by the rule. What I want for my guidance is the assurance that I could move the adjournment of the House to-morrow if nothing has passed in the interval which relieves me of that necessity.

The SPEAKER.—The right hon. gentleman has asked me a point of order. He appreciates the fact that under Standing Order 15, this being the last day of Supply, it precludes him from moving a motion for the adjournment on a definite matter of urgency. He asks me whether in those circumstances I would be prepared to accept a motion of that sort to-morrow. I believe that course has been taken in the past, although it does seem to me that it conflicts with the actual wording of Standing Order 10, which obviously means that the matter must be raised at the earliest possible moment. In the circumstances, I do not quite understand why the right hon. gentleman should not raise the matter on the Appropriation Bill. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I will certainly consider whether that would be desirable. It may be that it would not be necessary for me to raise it at all. I still hope that that may be the case. If I should raise it on the Appropriation Bill I cannot thereon take a decision of the House, and what I should wish is an expression of the opinion of the House on a matter in which above all others the House should act as a Council of State, because this is one of the gravest of national problems. (Opposition cheers.) The urgent and definite question which I should ask leave to discuss is the refusal of the Government to invite the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission to take part in the Conference. The right hon. gentleman has used words which at any rate leave a possible hope that he may still make arrangements for him to take part in the Conference.

Mr. MAC DONALD dissented.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—If the right hon. gentleman says that he is not prepared to do that, then I do ask that I may have the opportunity to-morrow, that is, the earliest possible moment, to call attention to the refusal of the Government. (Opposition cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I can assure the right hon. gentleman that the consideration of a matter of urgency to-morrow would not prejudice me in any way whatever. I shall be prepared to consider the motion on its merits.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).—In view of the Government decision that Parliament should be represented at the Conference apart from the Government, will the Prime Minister, in the selection of the Parliamentary team to take part in the Conference, take steps to ensure that the point of view which is held by those who sit upon these benches—(laughter)—and which differs fundamentally from the point of view of his Majesty's Government, will be represented in the selection of Parliamentary delegates to the Conference?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The Government represent the point of view of those who sit on these benches. (Ministerial cheers.)

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY

CAUSES OF THE FALL IN NUMBERS

On the Report of the Vote for the War Office.

LIEUT.-COL. WINDSOR CLIVE (Ludlow, U.) moved to reduce the Vote by £100 in order to call attention to the question of recruiting for the Army. He said that the War Secretary, in his statement on the Army Estimates in Committee, disclosed the disquieting fact that the Army was some 10,000 under establishment, and the answers which the right hon. gentleman had since given to questions had not done much to relieve their apprehensions on the subject. It was right, therefore, that they should ask him, before they separated for the Recess, whether there had been any improvement in the situation and what steps were being taken to make good the deficiency in numbers. The matter was so grave that it demanded the right hon. gentleman's personal attention. The Secretary for War was a trade union leader of distinction and influence. The right. hon. gentleman represented a part of the country where unemployment was severe, and he was in the best possible position for making representations and pointing out to the young men who were finding it so terribly difficult to get civil employment that they would benefit immensely by joining the Army. They had got to have an Army, and it was necessary, therefore, that everything possible should be done to encourage, and that nothing should be done to discourage, recruiting.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.), in seconding the motion for reduction, spoke of the importance of recruiting in the maintenance in an efficient state of our troops in India, Egypt, and other parts of the world. Referring to the housing of the Army, he said it had been his experience that it was not up to a satisfactory standard, and its deficiencies had been accentuated by the crowding caused by bringing back troops from the Rhine. There were, he was afraid, slum conditions. He hoped to hear that the Government was going on with a progressive programme of housing development for the Army.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) said that he believed that one reason why recruiting was falling off was that young lads who went through officers training corps were sickened with the military drill and routine. It was not the case that in these corps the service was entirely voluntary. There was a clear and distinct form of compulsion. He did not want to make much of the recent case at Harrow, but there one of the items of information that appeared was, on the authority of the headmaster, that the parades were compulsory and, indeed, membership of the Officers Training Corps was compulsory.

MAJOR GLYN asked in what branches of the Army there was a shortage of recruits.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), said that generally speaking there was no appreciable shortage in any branch except the Infantry.

MAJOR GLYN said that they must not encourage a system whereby people were withdrawn from the Army after they had had a partial training at the expense of the taxpayer, not to go to a certain job, but to add one more to the long list of those in receipt of unemployment benefit. Anything that could be done to check that would be a very good thing. Not half enough testimony had been paid to the work of the Army schoolmasters, but he hoped that "intelligence tests" would not exclude the type of person drawn from the rural areas who made such an admirable soldier. Also, nothing could be more harmful to the Army than any step which might discourage men from the belief that once their time with the Colours was over they would not have the same opportunity of serving in Government offices or other places. If the Secretary for War would give an assurance that there was no question of cutting down jobs open to men on leaving the Colours he would do a great deal to establish once more that confidence in the future which to some extent was at present shaken.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) said that the figures for the period from October, 1928, to October of last year showed that the strength of the Army had dropped by no fewer than 3,792. That, in the case of a small Army such as ours, was a very serious problem. He understood that the fall had continued during the present year. One disturbing feature was the fact that in the Brigade of Guards there was a shortage. In the past the Brigade of Guards had not suffered to the same extent as the Infantry of the line. He did not think that a man who was in favour of the abolition of the Army should be in Mr. Shaw's position at the War Office. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would personally interest himself publicly in the endeavour to improve the recruiting situation. He could do so without fear of being accused of militarism, because no one less of a militarist had ever buckled on a Court sword. (Laughter.)

MR. SHAW'S REPLY

Mr. SHAW said that as long as the Government decided that a certain number of men was necessary for the Army, he should regard it as his job to provide those men. (Hear, hear.) There was no difference of opinion on that point, though there might be differences on what ought to be done to find the men and from whence the men were to come. The problem of recruiting was no new one. The position of recruiting was not more serious to-day than when the late Government were in power. Roughly, the number of recruits required every year was 30,000. It was not correct to say that the Guards were 2,000 under establishment. What was true was that the annual wastage in the Brigade was 2,000. He believed that when the recruiting season was over there would be a surplus and not a shortage of Guards recruits. The problem, however, that had to be faced was not getting men to offer for the Army, which they did in overwhelming numbers, but to get men who were physically fit. No less than 61 per cent. of the men who offered themselves failed to reach the reduced standard of height, chest measurement, and dental requirement. During the nine months of the present recruiting year 19,213 recruits were accepted for service, and last month showed an increase over previous figures.

It seemed to be assumed that the only people who would join the infantry were the so-called working classes. What about the middle classes and the wealthy? During the last few months he had been in places like Winchester, Oxford, Cambridge, Rugby, Harrow, and Eton. There were hundreds, thousands, of young men in excellent physical condition there who would gain inestimable benefit by a few years' service in the Army, most of them in no need to think of their economic future. Why not ask that, in the present state of shortage, two or three or four or five thousand of these young men of excellent physique should join as infantrymen *pour encourager les autres*? (Labour cheers and Opposition cries of "They did in the War.") The fact of the matter was—they might as well face it—that the present day working man was better educated, had a better knowledge, and required a higher standard than, he was afraid, the Army offered. So long as he was responsible for the Army it was his business to try to do what any decent employer would do—that was to assure, so far as was possible, that the man who worked in the Government service should have a real chance in some other line if and when the line he had been employed in dried up. (Hear, hear.) So long as he retained his present office it would be his duty, whatever his opinions about war might be, to do whatever he could to secure that the men who came out of the Army should go into civil life with a real chance.

What were the causes that men did not join the Army? He thought it was perfectly right to assume that they did not join because they did not believe in the Army. There were millions of men in the country who would never join it voluntarily and who would only take up arms in the case of a grave national emergency. Personally, he believed that the fact that there was unemployment benefit had relatively little or nothing to do with whether a man offered himself for the Army or not, and the present was the last Government to come to ask that they should make the benefit less in order that men should be driven into the Army. (Cheers.) He did not doubt at all that peace propaganda had had a tremendous effect on recruiting. That was inevitable, but, again, the Government could not be asked, for the sake of recruiting, to deviate one inch from its peace policy and principles. The hon. member for Abingdon had put in a plea that, while men were in the Army, they should have training of such a kind as would allow them to go back into civil life with a real chance of getting a job. He agreed with everything the hon. member said in that respect, and he was prepared to adopt every suggestion that could be made for the improvement of the vocational training in the Army, so as to achieve this end. Those who had been to these vocational centres showed a very high percentage of employment immediately after leaving the Service—in 1928 it was 81 per cent., and in 1929 76 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

He was anxious to abolish what appeared to him to be one of the things that must inevitably go as this country was developing—the social gulf between the private and the commissioned officer. (Cheers.) If the middle-class man and the university man would go into the ranks for two or three years there would be a tendency to bridge this gulf. If they developed the Army educational system sufficiently they would be helping to bridge the educational difference between the two. If they could evolve a method—and he was not despairing, though he had not seen his way to solve the problem—of systematic rising through the ranks into the commissioned ranks they would improve the Army enormously. (Hear, hear.)

These things in the Army were bound to come in the next few years. Anything which he did in the shape of recruiting would be done with these principles at the bottom of his mind. As to returning to full dress, he did not think he would recommend to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the enormous expenditure that that would mean. Housing was a great problem. Estimates had been prepared of the cost of rehousing in the most modern way wherever rehousing was necessary. The cost would be a number of millions that it was impossible to ask the House to find if they were to do the work at once. He would do whatever he could to continue the programme that was being followed and, perhaps, to accelerate it.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

The question of officers training corps had been definitely settled for the next 12 months. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy had called his attention to the fact that compulsion was exercised on the boys. He would call Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's attention to the fact that there was no compulsion on parents to send their children to the schools in question. (Unionist cheers.) If parents had not the moral courage to say that their boys should not go to a school where there was compulsion he did not think he ought to be asked in the case of a private institution to take action which he did not think necessary. There would be no compulsion on his part.

Speaking of intelligence tests he said he had not closed his mind to the possibility that an idea of this kind might be good, but he agreed that what was required was a test of a man's initiative. There was no need of panic. There was no sudden and serious worsening of conditions. He did not know that he was going on a personal recruiting campaign next week, nor the week after, nor perhaps the week after that, but even that was not excluded. He might before long find himself in some centres appealing to men who he thought ought to go into the ranks to show an example. He said he might—he gave no promise. The medical side of the service was understaffed, and from information he had it was evident that it was understaffed because the terms were not good enough. In plain, blunt language, it was a question of money. He did not know whether the case of recruiting was not the same—that it was a question of whether they were offering a man something that was good enough for him to accept. He said, as he (Mr. Shaw) was told, "I want some degree of security." If by security was meant that the Army would always be kept at its present strength, this Government could never give him that security. But if reasonable consideration at the end of his service was meant, that was what he would get. There was no intention of breaking a contract entered into He wanted to see the time when every soldier in the ranks would have decent conditions and would be looked upon as a national servant who would automatically go from one job to another when he left the ranks. He wanted to see him get while in the Army a good education, and very rapid progress was being made there. (Cheers.)

OPPOSITION VIEW

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said the Secretary for War had relieved a great many of the anxieties which had been felt. He was not, however, sure that the right hon. gentleman was willing to admit that the recruiting position was as serious as it seemed to him (Sir L. Worthington-Evans) to be. Last year was the worst in the last five years, and the first nine months of this year were shaping worse still. The figure for the nine months was 2,400 less than that for the first nine months last year. The numbers of recruits depended largely on the prospects and the pay of the men. Prospects of continuous employment were much more a governing factor than pay. Those prospects depended on the action of the Government Departments in maintaining the preference now given to ex-Service men. The right hon. gentleman ought, if possible, to increase that preference. It would be a good thing if vocational training could be extended. If possible, increased educational facilities should be offered to those men in barracks who were capable of benefiting by them.

DR. DAVIES expressed his concern at the marked shortage of medical officers. The best men were taking up public appointments, and the Army was suffering accordingly. He suggested that medical men, after leaving the Army, should have a preferential claim to any Government or municipal medical service. That would encourage medical men to go into the Army when young.

The amendment was negatived, and the rate was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN

On the Vote for £408,870 for the Office of Works,

SIR G. COCKERILL (Reigate, U.) moved a reduction of £100, to call attention to the announcement of the First Commissioner of Works that he would take steps to have reconsidered the policy under which preference for work in his Department was given to ex-Service men. The First Commissioner had evidently been induced to take up that attitude by the representations made to him by a deputation from the trade union side of the Joint Industrial Council. He trusted that the right hon. gentleman would have the strength to resist this pressure.

MAJOR COHEN (Liverpool, Fairfield, U.), speaking, he said, as the chief representative in the House of the British Legion, joined in the request (made by several hon. members) that the First Commissioner would refuse to alter the present state of things so far as the preferential treatment of ex-Service men was concerned.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) called attention to the uneasiness which, he said, was felt by many people as to the future of Hadrian's Wall. He asked for an assurance that during the next three months the First Commissioner would exercise his rights to protect this magnificent monument of ancient times.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said that his Department had only to-day heard from the gentleman who desired to quarry near Hadrian's Wall that he would be able to satisfy the conditions laid down for preserving the amenities of the district. The Department would use all its influence to see that no damage was done if quarrying went on. So far as the employment of time-expired sailors, soldiers, and airmen was concerned many of the speeches had been delivered under misapprehension. He was carrying on the policy that had been followed by his predecessors. It had been the custom of the Department to act in conformity with the King's Roll, and the Labour Exchanges chose the men to be employed. Where there was no question of efficiency preference was given to ex-regulars and ex-Service men and there was no intention of interfering with that practice. A large number of appointments as park-keepers, caretakers, night watchmen, and so on was reserved exclusively for time-expired Service men. (Hear, hear.)

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) thanked Mr. Lansbury for his speech, which he said would reassure those who were rather anxious as to what the proposals were in regard to ex-Service men.

The amendment was negatived and the resolution was agreed to.

POST OFFICE AND EX-SERVICE MEN

On the report of the Vote to complete the sum of £60,275,000 for the Post Office, including telegraphs and telephones,

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said he felt he had an obligation to both ex-regulars and auxiliary postmen in his Department, and was considering whether certain arrangements could be made which would hold the balance fairly between both. The Post Office by a long-standing practice arranged that 50 per cent. of its positions for whole-time postmen should be given to ex-Service men in the largest sense of the term. In fact practically all the positions went to ex-regulars and comparatively few remained for ex-Service men in the ordinary sense of the term. The work of collecting and delivering letters came in heaps in the morning and evening, and the Post Office employed auxiliary postmen on part-time, at a part-time wage, to deal with the surplus work during these periods. Though the Post Office tried to secure that as many as possible should have some other occupation, a great many had not. Many thousands of men had not in fact a living wage. He thought he could do a great deal to deal with this reproach on two lines. The problem was far more serious in London than in the provinces. He had made arrangements by which throughout the provinces every post and every man had been examined with the purpose of seeing how far it was possible to combine two or more auxiliary posts to create one full-time established post with pension rights. He had instructed the surveyors all over the country to send up particulars of all cases where that combination could be brought about, even though a compietely full-time post was not established in its place, because he felt that it was better to spend money within reasonable limits than to continue the system of part-time labour.

In London the solution was far more difficult, and there he had turned to the possibility of opening up an avenue of promotion to full-time postmanship for the auxiliary postmen. The Post Office was fulfilling its obligation to the time-expired men, but it had also an obligation to the men who had served the Post Office itself and to the ex-Service men in the Post Office who constituted the vast majority of the auxiliary group. He was examining the position and proposed to create a sufficient number of full-time postmanships to give the auxiliary postmen the prospect of an established position with pension rights after some years of service. That would give them a prospect of some hope and would entirely alter their outlook on life. He believed that he could do this without trenching on the 50 per cent. of the positions which were practically now held by ex-regulars, or without trenching on them at any rate for several years, and beyond the most insignificant extent. There was a margin in regard to boy messengers which he proposed to use for this purpose. He had submitted the matter for discussion to a committee of officials representing the Post Office, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministry for Air. He expected fairly confidently that agreement would be reached.

The Vote was agreed to.

The Report of the Vote for Ordnance Factories was agreed to by 265 votes to 149—majority, 116.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

At 10 o'clock the guillotine fell and the Report of all the outstanding Votes passed in Committee of Supply was agreed to.

The Appropriation Bill was then brought in by Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), and read a first time.

The Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill was read the third time.

The Lords' amendments to the Housing (Scotland) Bill were considered, and, with two exceptions, were agreed with.

The House adjourned at 15 minutes after 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.30

Housing and Land Drainage Bills, Commons' amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Appropriation Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Special Orders, Tottenham and District, Wolverhampton, Bedford District, Uxbridge, Watford and St. Albans and Workington Gas Orders, Newent, Steyning (Extension), West Hants (Extension), Worksop (Extension), Norwich (Extension), Mid-Cumberland, Silsden, and Central Electricity Board (St. Pancras Lands) Electricity Orders, Chairman's Room, at 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Public Petitions, Room 13, at 4.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT COMMITTEE

THE FINAL SITTING FOR EVIDENCE

The House of Commons Select Committee on Capital Punishment, presided over by the Rev. James Barr, held its final sitting for evidence yesterday. It is understood that the report will be drafted during the Parliamentary recess. The draft will be considered when the members of the Committee reassemble at the start of the new Session.

In 27 sittings 44 witnesses have been heard, including, among the British witnesses, the Archbishop of York, Sir Archibald Bodkin, Lord Buckmaster, and Lord Darling, while witnesses from abroad have included Judge Kavanagh of Chicago, and authorities from Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Denmark.

Yesterday M. Erik Kampmann, the Danish General Director of Prisons, who had prepared for the Committee a document of 25,000 words, said that there had been no execution in Denmark since 1892. The new penal code just adopted made no mention of capital punishment. The last prisoner executed in Denmark was a man who had killed three warders during seven years. Three death sentences were passed on him, and the third was carried out.

The CHAIRMAN.—Have you had more attacks on warders since the death penalty was virtually abolished?—We have had very few. I do not think there is any risk on that point. Such risks would come from the insane, whom we should recognize. The murder passion having come once in life does not, I think, come back in prison unless the prisoner is insane. The years 1926-27-29 were entirely free in Denmark from death sentences, and in 1928 there was only one.

Mr. CULVERWELL.—Are conditions in your population of three and a half millions different from those in this country?—In my opinion social inequalities in England are much more marked than in Denmark. Our population is largely agricultural.

In reply to Dr. Ethel Bentham, M. Kampmann said that crime in general as well as murder had decreased in Denmark in the last three decades.

Sir John Anderson and Sir Ernley Blackwell, of the Home Office, reappeared before the Committee to speak on specific points which had arisen during the sittings. Commenting on certain evidence that a condemned man might hear the noise of the erection of the scaffold, SIR ERNLEY BLACKWELL said that that had been impossible for 30 years past, because all execution sheds were permanent parts of prisons. He then alluded emphatically to the way in which some arguments were publicly made about undetected murderers.

They were constantly asked, he said, to say how it was that in 1927, for instance, there were 127 murders known to the police and only 61 persons were arrested. The answer was that in those 127 murders there were 140 victims, many being multiple murders, and in 43 of those cases the murderers committed suicide. There were cases when a man turned on the gas and killed his wife, three children, and himself. That case went down as four murders—and no arrest.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, who had previously remarked that he and Sir Ernley Blackwell were not there in any way as advocates, pointed out that in comparisons of statistics on the question whether capital punishment was a deterrent, there must be considered not only the differences in populations but also the degree of police efficiency in the various countries. We had reached a standard in the administration of the law, he said, at any rate as to the capital offence, which he did not think was approached in any other country. Nobody knew that better than the professional criminal. Resources for the detection of crime seemed to be concentrated in this country in a very remarkable way.

After being invited by the Chairman to give his views on the reporting of murder trials, Sir John Anderson said that whatever one might feel as to the disadvantages from the kind of publicity some cases got, there was a tremendously strong case in favour of publicity for the administration of justice, and he would never advocate any restriction. He doubted whether it was practicable in this country to put capital punishment into abeyance without abolishing it. Any attempt to grade murder by law would, he thought, fail. "Our practical experience," he said, "is that the exercise of the prerogative should be the vehicle for giving effect to such a change in practice rather than a statutory grading." He added that premeditating poisoners, as a rule, believed they could "get away with it."

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had not yet come to any definite conclusion whatever. "We can claim," he said, "to have carried through a searching examination in all parts of the world into this question—such an inquiry as, I think, has never before been made in any country."

CATTLE MAIMING

On a farm near Walsall a cow has been found with a wound in its forehead, and it had to be destroyed. A veterinary surgeon states that the wound was caused by a poleaxe used by an expert. The police are making inquiries, and it is wondered whether this is a recurrence of the cattle maiming outrages which some years ago were frequent in South Staffs.

Catherine Mercy Marian Leharne Willis, 35, who was stated to be wanted by the Metropolitan Police jointly with a man on a charge of stealing two mail bags, was sentenced at Swansea yesterday to seven days' imprisonment for stealing a pair of shoes and a woman's coat from two houses in Swansea.

PRIME MINISTER'S SALARY

EARLY INCREASE RECOMMENDED

FROM £5,000 TO £7,000

The report of the Select Committee which has been considering the remuneration of Ministers was issued as a White Paper yesterday (Stationery Office, price 1d.).

The Committee came to the conclusion that the existing scale of salaries is in some respects anomalous and in others inadequate, and that a proper adjustment would not involve any large increase of expenditure. Nevertheless, they feel that the present time is inopportune for a general revision and hope that under more favourable conditions steps will be taken to remedy defects to which the report of the Select Committee of 1920 called attention.

"There is, however," says the report, "one matter which in the opinion of your Committee should be dealt with at the earliest opportunity—the salary of the Prime Minister. Not only is his remuneration actually less than that of two of his colleagues, but the circumstances of his position render his salary of less value than that of any other Minister. The house in Downing-street, which he is practically compelled to occupy, is admittedly very inconvenient and costly to maintain; and he has to provide out of his salary for entertainments which cannot be classified as official functions properly chargeable to the Government Hospitality Fund.

"His position, great as it is, is at best a temporary one, and it must not be forgotten that when he goes out of office he probably becomes Leader of the Opposition with a salary of £400 per annum, and no pension; and while his colleagues can, as ex-Ministers, legitimately supplement their incomes in various ways, he alone is debarred from so doing.

"Your Committee believe that the minimum annual sum required to meet the extra expenditure necessarily incurred is £2,000, and they strongly recommend that the salary of the Prime Minister should be increased by that amount, i.e., from £5,000 per annum to £7,000 per annum.

"Your Committee have given careful consideration to the question of the Law Officers' remuneration, but have decided to make no recommendation in regard to it. Their salaries and fees together reach a high figure, but the evidence given by Lord Hailsham and the Prime Minister went a long way to modify the view that they are excessive in proportion to the value of their services to the State. It should also be noted that the fees received are not wholly paid out of the Exchequer, a considerable percentage being recovered from unsuccessful litigants.

"Your Committee realize that one of the obstacles in the way of placing Ministers' salaries on an equitable basis is the natural reluctance of any Government to propose an increase; but they suggest, as an act of justice, that all parties should cooperate in carrying out the recommendation in regard to the Prime Minister's salary."

THE 1920 REPORT

This Select Committee was appointed to consider the report of the Select Committee of 1920 on Ministers' Remuneration, with special reference to any modifications that may be required in the light of present-day circumstances. Briefly, the main conclusions of the Committee of 1920 were as follows:—

That no Minister should receive an allowance in respect of a house which he does not occupy, nor should he suffer a reduction of salary if he chooses to accept the offer of the official residence.

That the salary of the Prime Minister should be fixed at £8,000 per annum.

That all members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Prime Minister, should receive the same total salary, irrespective of the office held.

That the remuneration attaching to the offices of the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster should be abolished, and that instead the Prime Minister should be entitled to bring up to a Cabinet rate of remuneration any unpaid or less highly paid office-holder, so long as that particular Minister holds a seat in the Cabinet.

That offices, with the exception of those of the Prime Minister and the Law Officers, should be classified as follows:—

1st Class at £5,000 per annum.
2nd Class at £3,000 per annum.
3rd Class at £2,000 per annum.
4th Class at £1,500 per annum.
5th Class at £1,000 per annum.

In connexion with this classification, a special recommendation was made that the Secretary for Scotland and the President of the Board of Education be raised to first-class rank.

That the Lord Chancellor's salary from the Consolidation Fund should not exceed that of a first-class Minister—namely, £5,000 per annum.

That the salaries of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General should each be reduced by £2,000 per annum, i.e., from £7,000 to £5,000 and from £6,000 to £4,000 respectively, on the understanding that fees for contentious business should remain.

No action having been taken on the report of 1920, the basis of remuneration has remained unaltered.

The present report says that the Committee examined five witnesses, the first of whom, Sir Warren Fisher, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, supplied useful material in the form of a memorandum which showed, *inter alia*, the salaries of Ministers in 1920, the alterations then suggested, and the salaries in February, 1930. The Committee express themselves much indebted to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Prime Minister, each of whom was able to speak from personal experience as head of the Government; and also to Viscount Hailsham, whose evidence was directed to the position of the Law Officers of the Crown.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

TEN NEW POSTS FILLED

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, announced in the House of Commons last March that it was proposed to create eight new posts in the Commercial Diplomatic Service, one each in Argentina, Brazil, China (for service in Manchuria), Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Persia, and Switzerland, and two new Trade Commissioner posts, one each at Montreal and Durban. Mr. Gillett added that while for any of these appointments special consideration would be given to members of the Commercial Diplomatic, Trade Commissioner, and Consular Services, as well as of the Civil Service generally, it had been decided to consider also applications from outside the Government service.

In response to these announcements over 1,100 applications were received by the Civil Service Commissioners, who undertook a preliminary review of the claims of all candidates whether inside or outside the Government Service. As a result they passed on the names of over 70 candidates for further consideration by the selection board. The selection board was constituted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. (First Civil Service Commissioner); Members, Sir E. T. F. Crowe, K.C.M.G. (Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade); Mr. D. A. Horner (late manager of Credito Italiano, London; Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, London); Mr. E. H. Hodgson, C.B., C.B.E. (Principal Establishment Officer, Board of Trade); Sir William J. Larke, K.B.E. (director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers); Mr. L. W. Matters, M.P. (chairman of directors of British and Overseas Publications, Limited); Sir C. H. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (Assistant Under-Secretary, Foreign Office); and Sir Gilbert Vyle (president of the British Engineers Association and past president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce).

The Selection Board have made their recommendations, which have been approved by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by the Board of Trade. The Department of Overseas Trade now notify the following appointments in accordance with the recommendations of the Selection Board, but in some instances the appointments are subject to the issue of certificates of qualification by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC POSTS

Argentina.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2 (additional appointment). Mr. R. K. Jopson, M.B.E., vice-consul at Montevideo.

Brazil.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2 (additional appointment). Mr. J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C., vice-consul at Bogota.

China (for service in Manchuria).—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2. Mr. J. C. Hutchison, O.B.E., a vice-consul in China.

Columbia.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2. Mr. T. J. Anderson, consul at Maracaibo.

Egypt.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2 (additional appointment). Mr. L. B. S. Larkins, chief clerk to the Commercial Secretary at Cairo.

Finland.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2. Mr. C. B. Jerram, consul at Tallinn.

Persia.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2. Mr. E. R. Lingeman, a vice-consul at Teheran.

Switzerland.—Commercial Secretary, Grade 2. Mr. F. J. Mellor, since 1925 manager for South Yorkshire for the London and Scottish Assurance Corporation, Limited.

TRADE COMMISSIONER POSTS

Montreal.—Trade Commissioner, Grade 2 (additional appointment). Mr. H. F. Gurney, assistant to H.M. Trade Commissioner at Vancouver.

Durban.—Trade Commissioner, Grade 2. Mr. S. R. Jordan, vice-consul at Durazzo.

LORD GREY'S CALL FOR ECONOMY

THE POOR MOST AFFECTED BY HIGH TAXATION

Lord Grey of Fallodon, speaking at a Liberal demonstration in the grounds of his home at Fallodon last night, referred to the unemployment problem.

"When the Government was formed," he said, "Mr. J. H. Thomas, as Lord Privy Seal, took charge of the unemployment question. There was some idea then that by increasing doles or by providing Government work the question could be solved, but after a little time Mr. Thomas said frankly that unemployment could be cured only by an improvement of trade in this country. In the long run you will find that taxation does not stay where it is placed. A favourite argument of the Socialists is that so long as the Budget can be balanced by taxing the rich it does not matter. But taxation is passed on, and one of the things it does is to restrict the amount of capital available for industry and prevent trade from coming. Socialists say there should be no rich people. If you abolish all the rich people you cannot get revenue from them. If, as I believe, we are now living on our capital, by increased taxation revenue is going to fall, and if the increased expenditure remains as intended, who is going to pay when the rich cease to provide the source of revenue? It is the people who are not rich who always pay in the long run. The thing most needed now is a Government which really attends to economy and realizes that great expenditure is bad for industry, and a Government that provides increased industry for the unemployed of this country.

THE NEXT ELECTION

"The fight at the next election must turn greatly on free trade. How is protection going to help this country? We live by our exports to foreign countries. If we could live by making everything for ourselves and selling everything to ourselves—by making all the food we need in this country—we should have to reduce our population to from 10 to 15 millions. But now it is 30 millions, and that extra population can live only by selling goods to foreign countries. We must be paid in exchange by goods from foreign countries, and when protectionists tell us that they are going to help trade by making it more difficult for foreign countries to send us goods, what they really mean is that they are going to make it more difficult for us to sell to foreign countries, and therefore more difficult for us to buy from them. The amount of trade we might do with the Empire could not possibly compensate for the loss of trade between ourselves and the rest of the world. In any case our Dominions tell us they cannot give us free trade in any circumstances, and that they must retain duties on British manufactured goods. The game cannot be played if one of the parties refuses to play, and that is the position so far as we know it with regard to Empire free trade at the moment."

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND SOCIALIST PARTY

"SPLIT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM"

There were cheers and catcalls when LORD BEAVERBROOK began to address a crowded meeting at Finsbury Town Hall last night on Empire Free Trade. Mrs. KATE HUTCHISON, formerly chairman of the Finsbury Liberal Women's Association, presided.

It had been the announcement that Dr. W. J. Pinard, who had been adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for the division, was to speak on the same platform as Lord Beaverbrook which had caused the Finsbury Liberal Association on Monday night to rescind its resolution adopting Dr. Pinard.

The uproar gradually died down after Lord Beaverbrook had continually appealed for silence.

"Why should not I come to speak to Liberals?" asked Lord Beaverbrook.

"The Liberals didn't ask you," shouted a woman.

"But it is not long ago that I was invited to the National Liberal Club," replied Lord Beaverbrook. "Will Liberals say there is nothing wrong to-day? Will Labour supporters say there is nothing wrong, and will Conservatives say there is nothing wrong? The exports of Great Britain—and, of course, Great Britain lives by exports—are down compared with the period before the War—very seriously down.

"Agriculture in Britain is in an unsatisfactory state. The actual wheat production is only three-quarters of what it was before the War. The beet production is down by 15 per cent., and the production of fruit is down by a quarter.

"In Great Britain there are nearly 2,000,000 unemployed. Of that number, nearly a half have been driven out of work since the present Government came into office. Throughout the day and night for every minute that passes two persons are being driven out of work."

Continuing, he said:—"In a few months, perhaps earlier, this country will be asked to elect another Parliament. Make no mistake about it, when that election comes to pass the fate of not only of ourselves but of our children and their children will be thrown into the scale. Can we afford another Socialist Government? I ask that not as a party man but as an employer, a worker, a citizen, and as a father of a family. Mr. MacDonald is a splendid man, incorruptible, high-minded, but while he has given his ideals full play his party is split from top to bottom. Can such a party give this troubled country the leadership she needs? The question answers itself. Divided in council, without any trade policy, without any Imperial policy, drift, drift, drift, leaking as it drifts, the Socialist ship simply has to put into dry dock. (Cheers.)

"Then we have the Liberals. What a tragedy! A picture of impotence. So by a process of elimination we come to the Conservative Party. I am not a Conservative. I am an Empire free-trader. If the Conservative Party rejects the policy of Empire free trade, if that party fails us now, not only will it be broken and divided, but it will have failed the country in its hour of dire need."

Dr. PINARD said that the meeting was a plea and a beginning. It was a plea for the Liberal Party to accept the corollary of their unemployment programme, which was Empire free trade. It was a beginning because he had had letters from over 100 associations encouraging him to go on with Empire free trade in the Liberal Party.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended July 19, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	192,300	46,000
Durham	640,700	128,400
Yorkshire	762,100	165,900
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	309,100	87,400
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	537,900	116,300
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	299,300	72,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	852,300	166,200
Other English Districts*	108,000	24,600
Scotland	477,500	90,300
Total ..	4,177,200	897,600

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 4,192,100 tons and the number of wage-earners 904,900.

A FOLK MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Answering Sir William Davison, who asked whether he had considered a proposal to clear away the buildings and ornamental waters from the site of the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park and to erect a series of huts, cottages, and houses to reproduce early British architecture, as well as a folk museum; and whether he had authorized the setting up of a committee to examine this proposal, Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, in a written Parliamentary reply, states:—"The President of the Board of Education and myself propose to appoint a committee to advise on the desirability of setting up a folk museum, as recommended by the Royal Commission on National Museums, and one of the sites suggested is the area covered by the Botanical Gardens."

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia received from Lord Stamfordham a message of condolence

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

54TH DIVISION AT MYRTLE GROVE

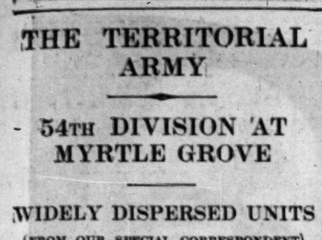
WIDELY DISPERSED UNITS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WORTHING, JULY 30

The camping site at Myrtle Grove, which lies some seven miles north-west of Worthing and was rediscovered lately, has lost the bad reputation which it held in the Territorial Army last July. That reputation arose from its remoteness from the seashore and the absence of transport facilities between camp and coast. This year the Southdown Traction Company has organized a regular motor-coach service during liberty hours between Myrtle Grove and Worthing Pier, and so has justified the title "seaside camp" in its application to the inland site. The 54th Divisional formations that arrived here last Sunday appreciate the difference.

The G.O.C. 5th (East Anglian) Division, Lieutenant-General Sir Torquhil Matheson, has not all his command under his hand this year. One of his artillery brigades has completed its training already in a practice camp on Salisbury Plain; another sets out for Westdown next Saturday, and the third will join the camp now being erected at Shoreham a day later. He has, however, an Army Field Brigade from the 54th Divisional area, the 105th



(Bedfordshire Yeomanry) Brigade, in the Myrtle Grove area, and with the gunners are Colonel Sir F. Carne Rasch's 161st (Essex) Infantry Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Bowling's 54th Divisional Signals, and the 161st Field Ambulance (Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Owens). Lieutenant-General Matheson's Sappers are at Christchurch, his Norfolk and Suffolk Infantry Brigade is at Colchester, his East Midland Infantry Brigade is preparing to start from Shoreham next Sunday, and so, too, is his Divisional Train.

A division so dispersed in time and space imposes a strain upon the commander's mobility; but the G.O.C. is coping with the difficulty by spending two or three days at each encampment. He has lived with the Worthing detachment since its arrival. He goes off to-morrow, but promises to spend next Tuesday in camp and then to return on the following Friday to watch an embussing scheme, under which the 161st Brigade is to be conveyed to Shoreham to learn something of bridging on the River Adur.

Lieutenant-General Matheson, who spends many hours in the training areas with the batteries and battalions, returned in time yesterday to receive Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, and Colonel F. H. D. C. Whitmore, president of the Essex T.A. Association. The visiting officers made a very thorough inspection of the domestic side of the camp, and then stood to watch the long procession of battalions returning from the training areas. Onlookers must have found it difficult to believe that those battalions of the Essex Brigade had undergone less than three days' training, for, in spite of a long morning in the field, the undulating nature of the areas, their distance from camp, the lateness of the hour, and an urgent need of dinner, the troops marched as though they were starting for, rather than returning from, their training.

The training areas around Myrtle Grove are good in every particular and for all the arms that are on the ground. For the gunners the going is good, cover is available, and visibility usually is better than fair. For the infantry there is almost every type of feature, even to a river, for the Adur skirts the most distant of the training areas. Divided as they are into battalion areas, each is sufficient for its purpose, and, combined, they give ample space for the brigade practice which is to be carried out on August 7, in which the Field Artillery Brigade will participate.

The Lord Lieutenant's visit yesterday was signalized by sports organized by the 5th Essex, and at night by something in the nature of a brigade "jamboree," in which a camp fire played a very noticeable part. This afternoon the 4th Battalion ran a sports meeting, but, like yesterday's event, it was largely a preparation for the brigade meeting, which is to be held on Bank Holiday.

As yet there is not much to say on the training side. The transition from platoon to company work is only just beginning, and the moment is scarcely one for praise or criticism.

The demand from four battalions for officers and N.C.O. instructors must have imposed a strain upon the resources of the 44th, at Pembroke Dock; but the battalion has responded well, and the regimental supply has been supplemented by two officers from the 3rd Carabiniers, Colonel Rasch's old regiment, and officer students from the Staff College.

The 161st Brigade, like the two infantry brigades at Beaulieu, has steered clear of the dangerous allurement which the advent of Regular soldiers arouses, for the attached officers and N.C.O.'s have not been invested with executive powers, but are, in the case of the officers, holding a sort of watching brief, and in the case of the N.C.O.'s acting as instructors to the enlarged numbers of specialists. Visits to four brigades incline me to believe that the "Territorial Year" experiment is justifying itself.

UNITS IN CAMP

The units in the Myrtle Grove camp, of which Sir Carne Rasch is commandant, are as follows:—

105TH (BEDFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY) ARMY FIELD BRIGADE (Major S. G. Isitt).—The brigade has a full complement of officers, but although mechanized it is not attracting enough men of the right type. Its batteries are based upon Bedford, Luton, Biggleswade, and Dunstable, and those towns could meet the brigade's need if all employers would guarantee camp leave to prospective recruits.

54TH DIVISIONAL SIGNALS (Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Bowling), with 24 officers and 176 other ranks, and more to come next Saturday. Equipped with motor-lorries, the companies and the artillery sections are now semi-mechanized, and with many miles of roads open to their vehicles they are experimenting with a view to evolving some method or instrument which will take the place of "Number 6" and allow cable to be thrown at speed.

4TH BATTALION, THE ESSEX REGIMENT (Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. French), with 20 officers and 366 other ranks. This battalion is unusually strong and on the headquarter roster is only about 30 below establishment.

5TH BATTALION, THE ESSEX REGIMENT (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Portway), with 17 officers and 338 other ranks, expects an addition of three officers and 60 other ranks next Saturday. Of the total strength some 24 have been kept from camp by the unusually early harvest.

6TH BATTALION, THE ESSEX REGIMENT (Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baily), has 15 officers and 300 other ranks under canvas. That represents 70 per cent. of headquarters strength, and the figure will be enlarged to 98 per cent. at the week-end.

7TH BATTALION, THE ESSEX REGIMENT (Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Waller), with 16 officers and 323 other ranks; somewhere about 100 are expected for the second week.

161ST FIELD AMBULANCE (Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Owens), with six officers and 122 other ranks. The latter number includes supplementary reserve, from which recruiting is in abeyance, and R.A.S.C. drivers.

With the single exception of the R.A.M.C. unit, all the units obtain the officers they need, but most are anxious to obtain more of the right type of recruits. The urge, however, is not so great as it was 12 months ago, and the men of the right type who fill the ranks now will prove to be good recruiting agents. The Field Ambulance, on the other hand, can get men, but cannot obtain sufficient qualified practitioners to fill its vacancies in the commissioned ranks. The Public Schools Veterans' clubs, which shoot at Bisley, should be able to help in this case, for they count among their expert marksmen quite a number of general practitioners who are not members of the Territorial Army.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

ADMIRALTY STAFF CHANGE

Captain L. D. I. MacKinnon is to relinquish to-morrow the post of Deputy Director of Training and Staff Duties at the Admiralty, on his appointment as Captain of the Fleet on the staff of Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. His successor is to be Captain W. F. Wake-Walker, O.B.E., who has just returned home, in command of the cruiser CASTOR on the China Station. Captain Wake-Walker was promoted in December, 1927, after being commander of the battleship ROYAL OAK when she was flagship of Rear-Admiral D. T. Norris. During the War he was torpedo officer of the cruiser COCHRANE and the battleship RAMILLIES, both in the Grand Fleet. He qualified in staff duties in 1921-22, and in 1922-24 was in the Operations Division at the Admiralty.

CRUISE OF THE HAREBELL

The sloop HAREBELL, Captain B. W. Barrow, D.S.O., has left Portland on her first cruise to the home fishing grounds since Captain Barrow took up his appointment as Senior Officer of the Fishery Protection and Minesweeping Flotilla, in succession to Captain M. L. Goldsmith, D.S.O. The HAREBELL has already been to Lowestoft and Grimsby, and is to make a cruise round the North of Scotland and to the Isle of Man. She is expected back at Portland at the end of August.

AMERICA STATION FLAGSHIP

Vice-Admiral Vernon H. S. Haggard, who took command of the America and West Indies Station in May, is due to arrive to-day at Esquimalt in his flagship, the DESPATCH, Captain A. T. B. Curteis. He will find at this base the destroyer VANCOUVER and the minesweeper ARMENTIERES, of the Royal Canadian Navy. A sister-ship of the latter, the THIEPVAL, was lost by striking an uncharted rock near Turret Island, Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, in February last. The DESPATCH is due to leave on August 4 to continue her cruise on the Pacific coast, but before doing so Captain Curteis, who completed two years in command in June, is expected to be relieved by Captain F. N. Attwood, promoted in December last, and formerly in command of the sloop LABURNUM on the New Zealand Station.

COMMAND OF THE VERONICA

The appointment dates from to-morrow of Commander H. L. Morgan, D.S.O., to command the sloop VERONICA, of the New Zealand Station, in which Commander G. W. T. Robertson has served for two years. Commander Morgan, who is a native of Helston, Cornwall, has associations with New Zealand, and from April, 1927, was lent to the Dominion Government as commander of the cruiser DUNEDIN. During the late War he was navigator of the light cruiser PATROL at the time of the Hartlepool raid, in the monitor MARSHAL NEY on the Belgian coast, and the light cruiser ACTIVE at Jutland. He was appointed D.S.O. for minesweeping duty after the Armistice, and was promoted to commander in June, 1924.

SQUADRON LEADER J. L. VACHELL

Squadron Leader J. L. Vachell, M.C., who has been granted acting rank as Wing Commander from July 30, commands No. 8 (Bomber) Squadron at Aden, the only aircraft squadron at present stationed there. He graduated at the Staff College before going to Aden in January, 1929. His service career began as a second lieutenant of the 4th Welsh Brigade, R.F.A. (T.F.) in August, 1914, and it was in November, 1916, after learning to fly in Egypt, that he was seconded to the R.F.C. Later he served in France, was invalided from No. 15 Squadron in November, 1917, and awarded the Military Cross in January, 1918. On four occasions he has won prizes in the Gordon-Shephard and R. M. Groves Memorial Essay competitions.

ARMY EDUCATION CERTIFICATES

With reference to Appendix I., Educational Training, 1923, the following are the books on which the questions testing general reading and knowledge of books will be set at examinations for the Army First Class and Special Certificates of Education to be held in the near future:—

(*a*) For the English Paper B, common to both the First Class and Special Certificates.—List E (to be studied in detail).—"The Last of the Barons," Lytton; (to be read generally).—"Westward Ho!" Kingsley, "The Empire and the Army," Fortescue. List F (to be studied in detail).—"Rodney Stone," Conan Doyle; (to be read generally).—"Chippings," Stanley Weyman, "The Roll Call of Honour," Nelson.

(*b*) For the English Paper C, required to be taken for the Special Certificate only.—List E (to be studied in detail).—"Hamlet," Shakespeare; (to be read generally).—"Golden Treasury" (Book III.), Palgrave. List F (to be studied in detail).—"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare; (to be read generally).—"Golden Treasury" (Books I. and II.), Palgrave.

(*c*) The examinations for which the respective lists of books will be used (when two lists are named candidates may choose either) are:—March, 1931, List E only; October, 1931, List E only; March, 1932, List E and List F; October, 1932, List E and List F; March, 1933, List F only; October, 1933, List F only.

The books in List F will not be issued until March, 1931.

NIGHT RECONNAISSANCE BY AIR

The subject of the Gordon Shephard Memorial Prize eseay for 1930-31 is to be concerned with the importance to an army of night reconnaissance by air. Assuming existing types of aircraft and equipment, competitors are asked to describe the best method of meeting night reconnaissance requirements. If they consider that such reconnaissance could be made more effective, they are asked to outline their suggestions for organization and training, and to state what effect their proposals would have on the ability of the R.A.F. to meet other army requirements. They are also to describe very briefly the directions in which aircraft and equipment might be improved for night reconnaissance purposes, without sacrificing efficiency in other directions. Essays in triplicate must reach the Secretary of the Air Ministry on or before February 1, 1931.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Queen Elizabeth left for Spezzia.
BRIONI ISLANDS, July 29.—Bryony left for Sibenik.
CHANGSHA, July 27.—Aphis arrived.
DARTMOUTH, July 29.—Forres left for Devonport.
GIBRALTAR, July 28.—Walrus arrived.
GRIMSBY, July 28.—Harebell arrived.
HENJAM, July 28.—Triad arrived.
NAUPLIA, July 29.—Royal Oak arrived; and Valentine, Vega, Viceroy, and Winchelsea left for Skiathos.
NANKING, July 27.—Petrel left.
PATRAS, July 29.—Resource arrived.
PLYMOUTH, July 29.—Forres arrived.
PORT SAID, July 29.—Ramillies left for Porcs Bay; and Waterhen arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, July 29.—H.M. yacht Victoria and Albert left for Cowes.
PRINCE RUPERT, July 28.—Despatch left.
SKIATHOS, July 28.—Sandhurst left for Navarin; and Fourth Destroyer Flotilla (less Brooke and Verity) left for Patras.
STEWART, July 28.—Despatch arrived.
SUEZ, July 29.—Waterhen left for Port Said.
WRANGELL, July 28.—Dauntless left for Juneau.
WUHU, July 27.—Cricket left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMDS.—I. H. MORTON, to President (Aug. 11), and as Officer Instr., Sussex Divn., R.N.V.R. (Aug. 18), and A. W. CLARKE, to Dromede (Sept. 22) and lent to New Zealand Divn. for three years.

LIEUTS.—J. W. MCCOY, to S/M M 2; and K. P. M. EDWARDS, to Pigmy (July 25), and B. L. C. TURNER, transferred to Emergency List (on July 25).

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. S. RUTHERFORD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Pembroke, for R.N. Hospital, Gt. Yarmouth (Aug. 21).

SURGN. LIEUTS.—J. M. SLOANE, M.B., to Adamant (Aug. 28); W. V. BEACH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appt. to Adamant cancelled; J. G. OLLERENSHAW, M.B., Ch.B., to Emerald; and F. L. A. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., to Cyclamen.

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR.—E. L. N. BISHOP, to Warspite.
CAPTS.—S. A. FIELD, to Barham; and W. P. N. DEAN, to Warspite.
LIEUT.—B. G. RALPS, to Barham.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

LIEUT.-COMMR.—F. L. HOUGHTON, to Renown (Aug. 19).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—G. C. FORREST, to Westcott (July 19), and to Vivien (on transfer).
SUB-LIEUT.—W. COLE, to Vortigern (Aug. 14).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—I. DUMMER, to Defiance (Aug. 18).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUTS.—DAVID C. WILSON, to Albury (Aug. 15), and H. WINSTANLEY, to Pembroke, for R.N. Barracks (Aug. 16).
PROBY. SURGN. SUB-LIEUT.—A. J. W. BEARD, to Emperor of India (Aug. 9).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

GROUP CAPTAIN.—T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E., to Half-pay List (July 25).
SQUADRON LEADER.—I. M. Bailey, A.F.C., to Air Ministry (D.O.S.D.) (July 11).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—R. C. Wansbrough, to Special Duty List (July 21); W. C. Yale, to H.Q., No. 1 Air Defence Group (July 17).
FLYING OFFICER.—N. X. Sheldrick, to No. 2 Armoured Car Company, Palestine (July 24).
PILOT OFFICERS.—H. R. Carr, to No. 70 Squadron, Iraq (July 11); R. W. H. Rayneau, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 17).

The undermentioned are all posted to No. 4 Flying Training School, Egypt, with effect from July 24:—R. Hanson, H. J. L. Hawkins, A. H. Hole, T. A. Jefferson, A. F. McKenna, D. H. Marsack, J. W. Martin, F. G. Mason, C. L. Mockford, M. A. Payn, H. N. G. Ramsbottom-Isherwood, I. G. Ross, C. B. Smith, E. C. Smith-Ross, C. F. Villiers.

TIDWORTH TATTOO

ACCOMMODATION FOR 30,000 SPECTATORS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

TIDWORTH, JULY 30

The public attendance at Tidworth Tattoo, which was numbered in hundreds eight years ago, has risen so steadily that this year it has been necessary to increase the accommodation round the picturesque arena to 30,000, a large proportion of the seats being covered. Charities have benefited in proportion. In spite of the weather (in which the prophets of the Plain predict a great improvement) advanced booking has been brisk at the tattoo box office at Tidworth and at subagencies all over the country, applications having come in from beyond the Scottish border and from various parts of Wales. Three Welsh battalions will be represented in the display.

New and more varied attractions have been introduced into this year's display. There is, for instance, less prolonged marching and counter-marching of massed bands, and this special feature now forms two short items, instead of one long item, in the programme. The bands of three cavalry regiments, of the Royal Artillery (Salisbury Plain), and of no fewer than 11 battalions of infantry will bear their part. There will also be the massed drums and fifes of the Portsmouth and Plymouth (9th and 8th) infantry brigades.

For lovers of "thrills" the Royal Corps of Signals will provide plenty in their trick-riding by motor dispatch-riders on Ariel motor-cycles moving at 30 miles an hour, while for lovers of the horse the Queen's Bays provide a musical ride on an unusually large scale, with 40 riders on bay horses; and the Royal Scots Greys, in their vaulting display, will demonstrate what equine intelligence and human gymnastic skill can show in intimate combination.

Regimental and national history is well represented. In the principal historical episode, in which the Royal Scots Greys and 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment provide the performers, the Battle of Hastings (still so called, in spite of the protests that it should be styled the Battle of Senlac) shows the landing of William at Pevensey, the arrival of the Saxons from the North, the order of battle, and the battle itself. Prizes are offered to scholars for indicating historical errors, and here it is permissible to ask, who will be entrusted to adjudicate? What is the relative value of conflicting records—the Bayeux Tapestry, the A.S. Chronicle, William of Poictiers, Guy of Amiens, Baldric, Henry of Huntingdon, Wace, or others? I do not envy the adjudicators their task.

Every evening from Tuesday to Saturday in Bank Holiday week there will be community singing from 9.10 p.m., conducted by Mr. T. P. Ratcliff, accompanied by the bands of The Royal Welch Fusiliers and The King's Royal Rifle Corps. The Tattoo proper opens at 9.30 with the "First Post," sounded on the silver bugles of light infantry and of riflemen. At a quarter of an hour before midnight there comes the Grand Assembly, the Evening Hymn, "Last Post" (again the silver bugles), the National Anthem, and then, with "Lights Out," darkness will descend upon the scene. Motorists who are in possession of passes for the car-parks nearest to their roads of departure will be the most fortunate.

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS

A MEMORIAL IN THE ABBEY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When the arrangements were being made last month for the unveiling of the statue of Wolfe at Greenwich, it occurred to the Canadians chiefly concerned how unfortunate it is that no memorial exists to the admiral who commanded the British fleet in the operations which preceded the Battle of Abraham Heights. Sir Charles Saunders was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1775, but there is not even an inscription on the two rough stones beneath which he lies in the Islip Chapel; indeed, the very existence of the grave is only known from the plans of the Abbey graves made many years ago.

Sir Campbell Stuart, who was chairman of the committee responsible for the Wolfe statue at Greenwich, has now secured the permission of the Dean of Westminster to erect a memorial to Saunders in the Abbey, and this he hopes to do when he returns from Canada in the autumn.

The memorial will do rather belated justice to the memory of a man who in the view of his contemporaries shared with Wolfe the honours of Quebec. While naval history is familiar with what he did, the battle is too often exclusively associated with Wolfe, and it is not commonly realized that there were more sailors than soldiers in the expedition, and that the Quebec medal bore the effigies both of Saunders and of Wolfe.

The admiral's achievement in getting the fleet and transports up the St. Lawrence without a casualty was magnificent, for the last British fleet which had essayed the task had gone to pieces off the island of Anticosti, and there were portions of the river where the captured French pilots thought it would be madness to venture. It was in keeping with Saunders's character that he would not hear of taking the transports up and leaving the fleet to follow, for "he was a man who could not keep out of a fight," and it was the misfortune of his career that he did not happen to have the successful fleet action which sets the seal on an admiral's fame.

Some years before the War the diary which Wolfe kept in the weeks before the battle came to light, and there were passages in it which seemed to reflect on the conduct of Saunders; but that these were only the criticisms almost inevitable in day-to-day collaboration between commanders is shown by the fact that Wolfe, in making his will a few days before the battle, left his service of plate to Saunders, and did not really think ill of him. After the discovery of the diary Mr. Edward Salmon published in 1914 a "Life of Admiral Saunders," in which he demonstrates how singularly fortunate the combination of Wolfe and Saunders was.

To Saunders it fell to decide on embalming the body of Wolfe and sending it home, and he it was who, in a very matter-of-fact letter, reported to Pitt the capture of Quebec. It was said of Saunders that "no man talked less nor deserved more." He was a poor correspondent, and not even his birthplace is known. But it is strange that, while Wolfe has his memorial in the Abbey, the man who helped him so effectively should have been left lying near that memorial without even an inscription on his grave, and it is a satisfaction that the omission is at last to be rectified.

REDUCTIONS IN LONDON PORT CHARGES

TOTAL OF £120,000 A YEAR

Details of some of the reductions in port charges recently announced by the Port of London Authority are now available. Although amended schedules of charges have not yet been published, it is announced that the main reductions will be as follows:—

PORT RATES ON GOODS.—A reduction of 5 per cent. off the foreign inward and outward rates.

DOCK RATES ON VESSELS.—The reductions consist principally of:—Class 1 vessels, dues reduced by 1d. from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d. per n.r.t.; class 2 vessels, dues reduced by 1d. from 7d.-10d. scale to 6d.-9d. scale per n.r.t.; rent on vessels reduced from 7-16d. to ¼d. per n.r.t. per day, or, in the case of vessels trading coastwise or to or from home trade ports, 2-7d.

These reductions come into operation on September 1 next. For charging purposes vessels in Class 1 are those laden from ports or places outside Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Black Seas, and vessels with transhipment goods from such ports or places. It also includes vessels loading for these ports or places. Class 2 is in respect of vessels from or for all ports in Europe (excepting ports in Great Britain and Ireland) and ports in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.

The full reductions announced by the Port Authority are estimated to save users of the port £120,000 per annum, which brings the total reductions in port charges effected since 1925 to an annual sum, including the relief passed on by the Authority under the Government de-rating scheme, of £942,000. The total tonnage of vessels that used the Port of London during the 12 months ended March 31 was over 58,500,000 net registered tons.

FLYING OVER THE ATLANTIC

AIRSHIP COMMANDER'S TASK

HANDICAPS AND AIDS

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Unlike the captain of an Atlantic liner, who, broadly speaking, is concerned only with accurate navigation, having from long experience of steamship practice the certainty that he has ample fuel and a vessel capable of withstanding almost any weather, the airship commander is preoccupied, not only with his navigation, but also with maintaining always an approximate balance between the lift of the hydrogen in the gas bags and the dead weight of the ship, for upon this depends his safety and ability to reach his destination.

This is by no means so simple a problem as it might seem, for unless the temperature of the hydrogen in the gasbags is maintained always at the same figure as the outer air the lift will vary, and the ship become either heavy or light. Then, again, the less dense the atmosphere, the smaller the difference in the weight of equal quantities of air and hydrogen, and it may be taken as a broad calculation that with every 1,000ft. of height the barometer shows a fall of an inch, which means that the hydrogen expands accordingly, and if the gasbag is full the captain must sacrifice reserve lift by letting hydrogen escape into the air if he allows his ship to rise above what is known as the pressure height. This particular altitude, approximately 2,000ft. for the British ships, is that at which it is most convenient to travel generally, and at which the gasbags are just full of gas. It is upon the lift that he has at his command at that height that all calculations as to the load which can be carried are made. It is, for example, no use going off from the ground level with full gasbags and the load they represent if, as soon as 1,000ft. to 2,000ft. is reached, gas is blown off and wasted; consequently, the airship commander leaves the mooring tower with his gasbags not absolutely full. He usually makes his pressure height to equalize the gas pressure in each bag, and after that his main concern is to avoid losing buoyancy. The farther he travels the more fuel he consumes, and consequently he can in the later stages of his journey afford to go above his original pressure height if it is desirable to do so, or if he is forced to do so on account of false lift, to secure more favourable weather, or for other reasons.

This false lift is a phenomenon due to the action of the sun's rays, which heat up the interior of the ship very much as in a conservatory gains greater heat than the outside air. In the older, smaller, and thinner ships this superheating during the day was a serious problem, and Major Scott, when flying R 34 across the Atlantic, deliberately flew the airship into wet cloud to cool down the gas and avoid its loss by expansion to above the pressure release point. In the new ships, which are so much fatter, and have therefore a greater gas volume in proportion to the outer cover, the gas will take longer to acquire heat, and it is hoped this false lift will not be so prominent. Still, every 3deg. rise in temperature in the gas of the ships above that of the outer air means that, as the hydrogen is less dense, but is filling the same space, or displacing the same quantity of air, an extra lift of a ton is given the ship. This tends, of course, to send her up, and to lead to the blowing off of the excess pressure of gas. All is well during the day, but as night falls the gas cools down again, shrinks in volume; all this extra or false lift then disappears, and the ship tends to become heavy. In the case of R 34, which was of only 2,000,000 cubic ft. capacity, with a gross lift of 59½ tons, as compared with the 156 tons lift of R 100, as much as two tons in lift was lost in going from ground level to 1,500ft., and by superheating after the first day another three tons of lift was lost. This loss, of course, must be provided for at the outset, and it is one of the reasons why in the hottest part of the year the load that R 101 will be able to bring back from India will be from 7½ to 10 tons, less than she can take out starting from the temperate climate of England.

Fortunately the captain is not entirely at the mercy of these variations in barometric pressure and gas temperature, for he has at his command a force known as dynamic lift. If an airship is looked at sideways it is seen to be not altogether unlike an aeroplane wing of equal curvature top and bottom, and the top and bottom surfaces exert a lift of their own. Accordingly, if the airship is heavy and the captain wishes to avoid discharging ballast he flies the ship with the bow pointing upwards and by this means gains several tons of lift to counteract his temporary heaviness. R 34 was driven for hours on end at an upward inclination of 10 degrees to avoid discharging petrol until fuel burnt balanced lift and weight. Similarly, if the ship is light during a superheating period in bright sunshine, she can be driven with the bow downwards so that the lifting force becomes negative and presses her down. There is a limit to this process, for obviously flying the ship off an even keel absorbs power, and it becomes a question of calculation when the extra fuel burnt to maintain speed counterbalances the lift, positive or negative, obtained.

AVOIDING STORM CENTRES

These considerations, then, are all peculiar to airship operation and demand a fine judgment on the part of the airship captain that is not required from the commander of an Atlantic liner, who is not concerned with a foot or more difference in draught until he actually reaches harbour. The latter, however, is at a disadvantage in regard to weather, for he must make his way through whatever is ahead, slowing up the ship if the gale is particularly severe. The airship, on the other hand, forewarned by wireless or visual observation, can avoid the storm centre by changing its course. Travelling at 70 miles an hour or more if need be, it can cut across the path of a depression in an hour, whereas the liner below, with 30 miles an hour as her maximum speed, cannot afford the time or hope to escape from the storm area. Again, the winds round a depression follow a circular course, and by manoeuvring to the appropriate side the airship captain can turn the strength of the wind currents to his advantage, as R 34 did more than once. Again, the airship has the vertical dimension, within the limits already indicated, to search for a favourable wind, coming low if the wind is adverse or climbing into a stronger following wind.

There is one definite handicap that all flying machines must face in taking astronomical observations, and that is the difficulty of ascertaining their exact height above sea level, as the altimeter is only an approximate guide without a knowledge of the barometric pressure at the moment of reading the instrument—a fact which can only be obtained at sea level. But in these days of improved wireless direction finding and weather reporting the difficulty is more apparent than real, and arrangements have been made for R 100 to receive a complete weather chart of the northern hemisphere by wireless picture methods at stated intervals, together with other relevant observations whenever necessary. Thus the navigating officer will know exactly the type of weather he may expect to meet, and, in addition, he can make his own observations from the ship, speak to any neighbouring ocean-going vessels, and within a wide margin shape his course to avoid meteorological disturbances.

In spite, therefore, of the pessimism of some critics, the airship commander has much in his favour, and in reality the problem is that of mastering a new technique in navigation and operation, one to which the airship staff and the meteorological department at Cardington have given specialized study for some years. The passengers too, will gain, for, unlike the ocean liner, which forges ahead into any weather, regardless of the comfort of those aboard, the airship, by deliberately seeking suitable weather, makes even more pleasant the smooth progression of an airship, even in relatively disturbed air.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR AEROPLANES

The firm of Handley Page, Limited, has disposed of its rights in the automatic slot to Finland and slots will be henceforth manufactured and fitted in Finland for use on Finnish aeroplanes. The automatic slot is an aerofoil fitted to the leading edge of the wings, which rises when the aeroplane begins to lose flying speed and restores lift to the wings. Finland already possesses a number of British machines equipped with this safety device, but the new arrangement for manufacture under licence will probably lead to its wider use.

On account of continued rains flooding is still serious in North Yorkshire, and a bridge over the River Leven at the bottom of Wear Bank, about 12 miles from Middlesbrough, has given way. It was erected in 1778.

MANSION HOUSE REBUILDING

SCHEME TO COST £45,825 ADOPTED

A special meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor presided, for the consideration of a report of the General Purposes Committee as to the proposed reconstruction of the Mansion House.

It may be remembered that in June last the Committee were directed to consider the whole matter of the rearrangement, redecoration, repainting, and relighting of the Lord Mayor's residence. They now submitted the following recommendations (agreed to after conference with the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee thereon):—(*a*) That works (including consultative fees) at not exceeding a total sum of £45,825 be undertaken at the Mansion House; (*b*) that adequate accommodation be provided for the private and civic requirements of the Lord Mayor during the execution of the works; such accommodation to be arranged by the General Purposes Committee, subject to the approval, as regards expense, of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee; and the following further recommendation (as regards which the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee are prepared to provide the necessary funds):—(*c*) That the proposed gallery in the Egyptian Hall at one end, already approved by the Court and included in the total, be continued on all sides at an additional cost of £3,500.

The principal statements in the report have been published in *The Times* and a photograph of the proposed continuous gallery appeared on July 29.

THE MAKING OF CAKES

MAJOR H. EDMUND MATHEWS, F.R.I.B.A., the chairman of the Committee, moving the adoption of the report, said the reconditioning of the Mansion House had been under consideration for three years and many plans and schemes had been discussed and rejected. The Committee had endeavoured in their present proposals to meet the requirements of the Lord Mayors of the future. The present Lord Mayor had had cakes made and baked on the premises and objected that the Committee had not arranged a sufficiently large still-room for the making of cakes. The Committee had, therefore, annexed a portion of the kitchen to provide a larger still-room. The incoming Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Neal) had generously agreed to vacate the Mansion House as a residence during the execution of the work and it was of the utmost importance that the opportunity given by that offer should be accepted. The Committee were greatly indebted to Mr. Sydney Perks, the City architect and surveyor, and his staff for the help they had given in connexion with the work. To Mr. Perks was due the credit of preparing the scheme.

The LORD MAYOR said that if the committee's scheme went through he hoped some of his suggestions might receive attention. He had been a resident in the Mansion House for nine months, and was in a position to give advice which might be of real value.

Mr. SPEED thought that in these times when the country was in such a bad financial position the Corporation should not spend £50,000 on work which was not urgently necessary.

Mr. H. S. STRETT moved as an amendment that the report be referred back for further consideration. The Corporation, after spending this large sum on bringing the building up-to-date, might ultimately feel disposed to pull it down and utilize its inestimably valuable site, building a new Mansion House elsewhere.

Mr. C. S. GIDDINS, seconding the amendment, urged that the views of the Court of Aldermen, composed of past and future Lord Mayors, had not been communicated to the Corporation. Three past Lord Mayors had assured him of the comfort of the house as a residence.

The LORD MAYOR said one of the most important requirements of the Mansion House was an enlarged strong room where the civic plate was kept. Speaking from nine months' experience, he could say that the building was a very comfortable place to live in but required a considerable amount to be spent on its upkeep.

After some further discussion the committee's report was carried with only a few dissentients.

Mr. Alderman W. Phené Neal, who is next in rotation for the office of Lord Mayor, is one of the present Sheriffs. He has been a member of the Corporation since 1893 and Alderman of Lime-street Ward since 1922. He is a solicitor at 14 and 15, Coleman-street, and belongs to the Bakers, Horners, Paviors, and other City Companies. He was born in 1860.

GILLING CASTLE

AMERICAN PURCHASE OF PANELLING

One of the most magnificent specimens of panelled and other decoration in England, the Great Chamber of Gilling Castle, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has been provisionally purchased for removal to America.

The Great Chamber is 39ft. long and 22ft. wide, with a height of 17ft. 4in. There are three tiers of panelling, the height from the floor to the top of the cornice being 11ft. 7in. Above the cornice is a band of strapwork divided by pilasters.

The panels are surrounded by a minutely wrought egg-and-tongue moulding, and finely executed mouldings of bold design separate the panels into five sections. The centre of each panel is inlaid with strapwork designs, and each corner is embellished by flowers done in inlay. The whole of the work is in the noblest style of the Elizabethan period, and the Great Chamber has over and over again been described and illustrated in text-books and other works dealing with domestic architecture and decorative craftsmanship. *Country Life* (September 26, 1908) contains three large views of the Great Chamber.

The frieze is 3ft. 8in. deep, and it is esteemed as among the two or three finest heraldic examples of the kind. It embodies 443 separate coats of arms. There is also a painted device representing three men and three women playing stringed instruments of the period.

The elaborate mantelpiece has the armorial bearings of Sir William Fairfax, centrally supported, below the Royal Arms of Elizabeth, by the lion and griffin.

Three stained glass windows of richness and delicacy are dated and signed, "Bernard Dimnckhoff, fecit anno 1585." In the completeness of detail, the wonderful beauty of the work, and its artistic unity as a grand reception room, the Great Chamber has never been surpassed. The work was done to the order of Sir William Fairfax, who inherited Gilling Castle in 1571.

The Castle changed hands last year, through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square). Messrs. Perry and Phillips (Bridgnorth) have also been concerned in the negotiations.

THE FIRST SEA LORD

RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES MADDEN

The Admiralty announces that Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Madden, who was yesterday succeeded in the post of First Sea Lord by Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field, has been placed on the Retired List, to date July 30.

Our Naval Correspondent writes:—

Sir Charles Madden now brings to a close an active career which has extended to 55 years, as it was in July, 1875, that he entered the Britannia as a cadet. Such a record is unique in recent years. He was a sub-lieutenant of the Ruby during the Egyptian War of 1882. Specializing in torpedoes, he was promoted to commander in 1896 from the Vernon, torpedo school, and to captain in 1901. After being Naval Assistant successively to the Controller of the Navy and the First Sea Lord, he was made Chief of Staff in the Home Fleet in 1907, and later became Naval Secretary to the First Lord (Mr. McKenna). In January, 1910, he joined the Board as Fourth Sea Lord, and two years later hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral in the Home Fleet.

On the outbreak of War he accompanied Admiral Jellicoe (his brother-in-law) to the Iron Duke as Chief of Staff, and served as such until November, 1916, taking part in the Jutland battle. He then became Second-in-Command of the Fleet under Admiral Beatty, with his flag in the Revenge. From April, 1919, to August, 1922, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Sir Charles was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet in July, 1924, and three years later succeeded Lord Beatty as First Sea Lord. He should have retired in the ordinary course in July, 1929, but consented to prolong his service until a more convenient date in the public interest. His tenure of office has included the Naval Conferences at Geneva and London, and in the intricate and difficult negotiations connected with them the political chiefs have borne testimony to the loyal support and co-operation of their naval advisers, of whom Sir Charles Madden has been chief.

'Remarkable....they have real atmosphere!'—*Mr. Edmund Dulac*

MR. EDMUND DULAC, *the distinguished painter and illustrator praises* KODACOLOR *movies . .*

HE SAYS—'*I have no hesitation in saying that the 'Kodacolor process is the most satisfactory yet achieved. 'It seems to have solved the problem of how to keep the blues, 'yellows and greens

Letters to the Editor

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

A NATIONAL CAUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Harewood's speech in the House of Lords and the excellent article in *The Times* last Thursday make it imperative that the public should understand clearly the position of the Governors of the Royal Veterinary College.

Two powerful Departmental Committees have, in language unusual in such reports, described the condition of the buildings and the facilities for education at the college as constituting a "national disgrace." Ever since the War the governors of the college have called the attention of successive Governments to the desperate straits of the college. During the last four years they have spent a considerable sum of money and much energy in appealing to the public for financial support. Every conceivable avenue likely to lead to a sympathetic response has been explored. Personal letters have been written to many private individuals. The Governments have always said the general public should be responsible, and the public always says that the British Government should imitate the Governments of nearly all other European nations and shoulder the burden of veterinary education and research.

In the meantime, the always inefficient and insufficient buildings have become worn out, unsafe, and insanitary. The staff is efficient and loyal, but inadequate and miserably paid. The surroundings in which a large number of young men and women are being educated revolt one's sense of decency. Thousands of animals are being treated and operated on annually under conditions which are most difficult and exacting to the staff and disgraceful from a humanitarian point of view.

The board of governors are determined that this "national disgrace" must be either mended or ended. Its efforts to collect funds from the public have, after four years of intensive effort, realized £30,000—the Departmental Committee set up by the late Government reported that £300,000 was the minimum sum required to solve the problem. This Government's decision is that the problem must be solved somehow for £250,000. Towards this it will give £100,000. If the governors can raise a further £70,000, making £200,000 in all, the Government will advise Parliament to provide a further £50,000 to make up the £250,000, still leaving a deficit of £50,000 without any endowment for maintenance.

The London County Council have condemned the present buildings as unsafe. The landlords, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, quite rightly, demand the premises to be of a proper kind and in repair. The requirements of the nation and the Empire also demand an efficient veterinary service, which can only be obtained by efficient education and facilities for research. At present these requirements are not being met. The situation at the moment is bad enough, but it promises to grow far worse. For if the nation will not give the opportunity to the governors, either directly through private subscription or indirectly through Government funds, to rebuild the college and to pay an adequate and efficient staff, then the only course left open is to accept no more students after this year and to gradually close the college as the students pass out of it.

To avoid this most serious national loss the governors appeal to the generosity of those who have this cause at heart to assist in saving the college and to avoid what would be a disgrace to Great Britain, a disaster to animal owners in London, and to all agriculturists.

Yours faithfully,

MERRIK R. BURRELL, chairman, Board of Governors, Royal Veterinary College.

July 29.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

AMERICA AND INDIA

DISPELLING IGNORANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was very glad to see Mr. Macpherson's letter in your columns last Saturday, and should like to be allowed to echo his remarks.

It would be bad enough if there were merely ignorance abroad of the real position, but matters are worse than that. There is, unfortunately, in many quarters a definite anti-British prejudice brought about by deliberately inaccurate propaganda. Moreover, ignorance is not merely existent in foreign countries—there is, alas! plenty of it in this country. For instance, I have found an almost general lack of appreciation of the important part religious and caste differences among Indians play in provoking and keeping alive unrest. Nobody who knows India at all would expect tranquillity to reign if the British were to leave the country. And, again, comparatively few people seem to realize that nearly a half of "India" is not British territory at all, or inhabited by British subjects. It is true that the Indian States to which I refer are in alliance with the British Crown, but apart from that they are, generally speaking, quite independent.

Surely the fact that Hindu, Moslem, and Prince will soon be sitting down at the Conference table with the British Government and Opposition is in itself a complete refutation of any suggestion that the British connexion has produced nothing but ill for India. For without that connexion such a meeting of Indians with different interests would seem inconceivable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GILBERT C. VYLE.

Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.1, July 29.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dean of Durham thinks that Sunday schools have had their day, that their decline is inevitable, and that they must ultimately go. He suggests as an alternative that there should be secured in provided schools on week-days such religious teaching as would compensate for the loss of the teaching of the abandoned Sunday schools.

But, while we should all be prepared to advocate the best possible system of religious education in our day schools, even with this secured, the need for all that the Sunday school stands for would be as great as ever. For the Sunday school system serves more purposes than one, and were it scrapped, the problem would still remain as to what to do with the children on Sundays. For vast numbers of young people it is the Sunday school that sanctifies the Lord's Day; it is the only "bit of Sunday" that, for the most part, they experience. It is the Sunday school that links them up with the church to which it belongs, and without this link great masses of our young people would have no connexion with any place of worship at all, while the religious bodies would lose the great opportunity that the Sunday school affords for recruiting the scholars for closer attachment and full membership of their Church.

Granted that many of our Sunday schools are not what they might be, yet in spite of all our difficulties and deficiencies in connexion with them, especially in huge working-class and poorer parishes—perhaps, particularly owing to lack of supply of suitable teachers—yet I dread to contemplate the alternative suggested of scrapping our Sunday schools and leaving the children of our great cities without the Sunday atmosphere and religious environment, and the happy association of friendship which the Sunday school means for them.

It would be a great help to many of us if the Dean would please suggest some method by which our Sunday school system could be improved, or, in the alternative, to tell us what he would provide in their stead for the children on Sunday.

Yours, &c.,

SYDNEY T. G. SMITH.

Attercliffe Vicarage, Sheffield.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read the letter you published last week, with great interest, of "A," from Hertfordshire.

I should like to compete with that list of valued service, for at the present time we have one servant of 33 years' service, one of 29, one of 27, and three of 22, besides two who were obliged to leave for home ties of 33 and 21 years' service. Before our marriage, one of our homes had two of 50 years, one of 64, one of 35, and the other home had two of over 40 years and one of 32.

A wonderful record. And I agree that the loyal service of these devoted friends has made our home a very happy one and shielded us from many troubles and difficulties.

I beg to subscribe myself

Hertfordshire, July 28. ANOTHER A.

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A LOST MACE

KING OF FIJI AND HIS PARLIAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Before the interest in the recent "Rape of the Mace" passes away, may I tell you the tale of what happened to the "Bauble" of the Fijian House of Commons?

In the early months of 1871 a retired naval officer, Lieutenant George Austin Woods, arrived in Fiji to survey the Namuka Passage, which the mail steamers from Australia and New Zealand use on their way to Vancouver, San Francisco, and the western ports of the great American continent. He was a handsome man of great personality with all the dignity and manners of the quarter-deck. Thakombau was then the titular King of Fiji, but not recognized generally by the other high chiefs of the Group. His Majesty had the profoundest regard for the British Navy, and soon evinced much affection and esteem for Mr. Woods, and, with the solemn ceremonies attendant upon such an event, formally adopted him as a member of his Royal Family and created him Tui Kamba (Lord of Kamba), his Majesty's own second title.

Mr. Woods, entering into Fijian politics with great zest, managed to get all the leading chiefs and principal white planters together, who formulated a constitution, with Thakombau as King, the hereditary principal chiefs as the House of Lords, and with a House of Commons elected by the European settlers, all in the good old British fashion. Such being the case, there had to be a Speaker, a Mace, and a Serjeant-at-Arms for the Commons. Among the planters was a Mr. James Stewart Butters, a North of Ireland man, who for some years had been the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, very able, and well versed in parliamentary usage.

King Thakombau presented the hereditary war club of his family, which, like King Arthur's sword "Excalibur," had also a name by which it was known and reverenced, to be the Mace of his faithful Commons. It was called the "Tutuvikuta i Radinimbau," which means the Mat Coverlet of the Queen of Mbau. Before blankets were known mats woven from soft rushes were used for the sake of warmth. Thakombau was the hereditary War Lord of Mbau, and the name of his club carried a double meaning. Its coverlet was the blood of the tribal enemies, and when any of them were slain it was bathed with it and thus kept warm. Before it was used as the Mace it was sent up to Sydney, where it was dabbed all over with little doves and olive branches in frosted silver, as a token of its conversion to peaceful usages, which seemed to some of us a deplorable emasculation and a suggestion of shoddy.

On the hoisting of the Union Jack in October, 1374, this symbol of King Thakombau's former sovereignty was sent to Queen Victoria as a token of homage and fealty. Its arrival in London is thus duly recorded in the "Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute," vol. vi., 1874-75:—

> The second Annual Conversazione took place at the South Kensington Museum on Friday, 18th June, 1875. Among the objects of interest which were exhibited may be mentioned the War Club of King Thakombau of Fiji, which was specially lent to the Institute by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

That is the last that has been heard of it. Some of us old Fijians have endeavoured to find out what has become of it, but so far our quest has been unsuccessful. I wonder, Sir, if any of your readers could throw any light upon the subject?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. B. BREWSTER.

Lynwood, Cleveland-road, Torquay.

"SHENANDOAH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am interested in Mr. Maginty's ingenious theory of the origin of the famous seachantey (or shantie) "Shenandoah."

He thinks the word "Shanadar" of the Cecil Sharp variant supports his theory. I am alone responsible for the spelling and printing of that name. Cecil Sharp was staying at my home, Carhampton Vicarage, in July, 1914, and we paid visits on three successive days to Mr. John Short, the town-crier of Watchet. Mr. Short was 76 years of age. He had been a sailor, and he sang to us 57 chanteys, of which 43 are included in Cecil Sharp's book of "English Folk Chanteys." One of these chanteys was "Shanadar." Cecil Sharp noted the tune, and I took down the words. Sharp suggested that we should call the chantey "Shenandoah," according to the tradition of the Indian chief. I was eager to call it "Shanadar," because Mr. Short sang "Shanadar," and because (this is the interesting point) I had the idea that it had nothing to do with the Indian chief. Cecil Sharp yielded, after some demur. He said he thought "Shanadar" was a corruption of "Shenandoah," but, as it was his custom to respect the singer and to put on record as exactly as possible what the singer sang, he agreed to do so in this case, even though "Shenandoah" was the usual title. I have just consulted my note-book, and I find that Mr. Short sang:—

> "O Shanadar, I love your daughter,
> Hooray, you rolling river,
> O Shanadar, I love your daughter,
> Ha, ha, I'm bound away to the wild Missouri."

I visited Mr. Short again in 1928. My wife was with me, and I asked him to sing "Shanadar" for her benefit. He said: "I don't know as I like 'Shanadar.'" The word he used was certainly "Shanadar." I wondered why he said he did not like the song, and then I remembered that we had omitted from the published book one line he had sung in 1914, on account of its—well, unsuitability. Mr. Short seeing that a lady was present and being too old to change his words at a moment's notice, escaped from his embarrassment by saying that he did not like the song. Whereas, in 1914, it was the only tune that, of his own proper motion and without any remark from Cecil Sharp, he had praised.

Yours, &c.,

A. A. BROCKINGTON.

87, Canning-street, Liverpool.

MOTOR POLICE PATROLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An important point concerning the rights of the public arises from your announcement to-day that plain-clothes police patrols will have power to stop and reprimand motorists who offend against the etiquette of the road. The general improvement to be expected from such a system will be seriously offset by the opportunities it offers for abuse. It has, I believe, been the practice of late to utilize only police in uniform for traffic purposes, as it has been found impossible for motorists to distinguish between genuine officers and potential assailants.

A driver—especially if he or she is travelling solo—would be entitled to think twice before obeying a summons to stop from overtaking motorists who are unable to prove their identity without the comparatively lengthy procedure of producing their warrant cards. The necessary stoppage and delay to produce such evidence would provide fresh opportunities for modern "foot"-pads.

If the police uniform renders the effect of the patrol too local—if, that is, an unobtrusive inspectorate is desired—the patrolling vehicle should carry some signal that can be readily displayed before holding up a defaulting driver, and without which no driver need obey a summons to stop. But even this safeguard could be abused, and motorists would still be entitled to use the same discretion which is open to anyone who has reason to doubt the identity of a person describing himself as a police officer.

Yours faithfully,

HUGH A. FRANKLIN.

Golders Green, July 29.

DANGERS OF METAPHOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having an admitted money claim against a Government Department, and failing to receive either satisfaction or even replies to letters couched in ordinary business language, I at length wrote in a pathetic strain, pleading that "my little ewe lamb might come home to roost." This mixed metaphor produced a remittance by return of post.

Yours faithfully,

S. ROYLE SHORE.

St. Michael's, Churt.

THE DOLE HABIT

I am continually hearing of workmen who deliberately spoil work, or idle, in order to get the sack and go on the dole. But what happens to the forms sent to employers to be filled in for such applicants? The cause of dismissal is expected to be stated, and if it is correctly stated does no notice get taken of it?—Mr. H. C. Marillier, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

CONSERVATIVE UNITY

APPEAL TO PARTY LEADERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Instability is not conducive to success, and not for the first time does it look as if the cause of agriculture would be the sufferer.

A short time ago Mr. Baldwin laid down the agricultural policy of his party and it was accepted generally as satisfactory. It promised such measures as would make profitable agriculture, at any rate, a possibility. It now appears as if the cleavages and divisions between the followers of Peter and of Paul—both really having the same end in view—may so delay the advent of a Government which has practical and helpful ideas with regard to the land, that the assistance which is required now and at once may through these unfortunate divisions not be forthcoming.

In these circumstances it is to be hoped that all those who are interested in the maintenance of arable land, both labourers and farmers alike, will urge their leaders to concentrate on this point and not encourage dissensions which can in no circumstances be to the advantage of their cause.

Yours faithfully,

C. ADEANE.

Babraham, Cambridge, July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I believe that all Conservatives deem it essential that every effort should be made to replace the Socialist Government by a Conservative Administration. Is it not, then, deplorable how often one hears Conservatives adversely criticizing the official policy of their party and Mr. Baldwin in particular?

The ceaseless criticism of Mr. Baldwin by certain newspapers seems to cloud men's minds from appreciating that the official policy of our party, if not in detail that which they desire, is in fact a policy directed to attain that desire.

The most acute critic cannot really think that the next General Election could be the means of giving us "Empire Free Trade" in the full sense. At the best it could only lead to active steps towards the further adjustment, with our Colonies, of such accomplishment. Impartial students of Mr. Baldwin's public career must inevitably come to the conclusion that he stands, and has stood without deviation, in the front rank of those who desire protection for our industries against unequal competition, and for the greatest possible "preferential" treatment of our own people "beyond the seas," the latter being the only possible first step towards "economic unity," or, as it is called, "Empire Free Trade." That is Mr. Baldwin's oft proclaimed policy; if he has opportunity it is the policy he would pursue. Can anyone doubt this?

Why then, at the dictation of newspapers, should there be cleavage in the Conservative Party, when we all know that our best chance of obtaining power is unanimity of effort? The public situation is too serious for quarrelling. Even were Mr. Baldwin to resign his responsibilities the Conservative Party would have no other programme than that laid down by him.

His fiscal policy is that for which many of us have been fighting for since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain first advocated it nearly 30 years ago, but when we possibly have its consummation within our grasp there are Conservatives who listen to newspaper men who would divide our party, and thus gravely jeopardize our opportunity!

Perhaps we do not fully realize the burden of the leader of a great party. One of his most onerous duties is to keep his forces together. Mr. Baldwin is shouldered with this obligation. The party as a whole, and the vast business interests of our country look to him to bring united battalions to the poll when opportunity offers. He has worked, and is working daily to do so. For instance, he accepted the idea of a referendum for that purpose—he was acclaimed for having done so, to-day he is cursed for such acceptance—largely at the dictation of the very man who proposed the idea, and has now been pleased to change his mind!

Mr. Baldwin's task is not an easy one; cannot the spirit of traditional loyalty in the Conservative Party close our ranks at such a time as this, and turn the fault-finding of so many of our people into active work for a common end?

I am, your obedient servant,

J. A. GRANT.

Carlton Club.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Under the above heading Mr. D. G. Begg asks in your issue of July 28, Why need import dues increase the cost of production?

Surely the main argument in favour of protection is that as the foreigner can produce at a lower cost than the British manufacturer, the latter should be protected. If he cannot get higher prices for his goods, where is the advantage of the protection?

Higher prices might not matter if only luxuries and the superfluities of life were affected. But, as is perfectly well known, the finished articles of one trade are frequently the raw material of another, and if the manufacturer in this country is handicapped by having to pay more for the raw material essential to his manufacture than the foreigner, then I think it is inevitable that the foreigner will be able to oust the Britisher from the consuming countries where such manufacturers are in competition.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST W. GLOVER.

Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

A SANCTUARY OF THE BROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To Mr. Sydney Long's plea under the above heading which appears in your issue of July 28 may I add a note on the following sentence:—"Three years ago the tufted duck nested here: possibly it will do so regularly in the future"?

In more noisy surroundings than Alderfen Broad there exists a bird sanctuary, which we owe to that Merrie Monarch, King Charles the Second—namely, St. James's Park. The tufted duck nests there every year. This year about 150 young of this species were hatched out—a record for this park, and I think quite possibly a record for any bird sanctuary in the world. The tufted duck in London has many enemies—London rats, London cats, (some) London boys, possibly Canadian squirrels, and, also possibly, Mr. Lansbury. But it has many friends—all London men, London women, London girls, and the vast majority of London boys. The excellent bird-keeper in St. James's Park looks after his birds as if they were his own children. He is a modern London St. Francis.

If Alderfen, or any Norfolk Broad, can be made as safe a bird sanctuary as St. James's Park, and for as long a time, the birds will find it out and nest there—abundantly. The Royal Parks in London are one encouraging feature in our so-called modern civilization.

Yours,

ORNITHOPHIL.

"TRISTAN AND ISOLDE" AT COVENT GARDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reading your representative's report of the production of *Tristan and Isolde* at Bayreuth on Wednesday last, July 23, I notice that he recommends Covent Garden to solve the difficulty of finding an adequate Tristan by engaging Herr Lauritz Melchior.

It may be of interest to your readers and also to your representative to know that this idea had already occurred to the Opera Syndicate here, and, in fact, Herr Melchior sang this role at Covent Garden in May of last year.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

S. C. EDGAR, Secretary, Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited.

Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

Points from Letters

LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Mr. James Dundas White appears to hold a very high opinion of the land in this country, very different from that of the owners of it. As for the "people" whom he appears to want to champion, those few who have had a taste of trying to live on it seem only too glad to get off it, and only those who know nothing about it appear to have any desire to try it. Mr. White can find any amount of land for sale at "knock-out" prices and at less money in many cases than the buildings on the land cost to build. I would advise him to have a try at it.—Mr. C. F. Hand, 139, Rosendale-road, Dulwich.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

One is grateful for Mr. Garcke's clear explanation of the principle of co-partnership. The right of labour to share in the profits of industry (that is, any surplus after labour, management, and capital have received their standard wage) has been upheld by sound economists, including John Stuart Mill. This idea certainly strikes at the root of the social and industrial dissensions which are palpably the most permanent cause of unemployment and lack of confidence in the country's future. It is still true that a house divided against itself cannot stand. If I might venture a prophecy, it is that co-partnership will in due course occupy the centre of our political stage.—Mr. James Monteith Erskine, 7, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

FUEL FOR MOTOR-BOATS

Motor-boat owners fond of cruising in strange waters will welcome the Anglo-American Company's announcement that more petrol service stations are now being established at the riversides and in convenient harbours on the coast in various parts of the country. It would help us immensely if we knew just where we could be certain of obtaining supplies of the petrol we normally use. We cannot yet, like the land motorist, be certain of finding the right-coloured pump round the next corner, so to speak, nor even of getting a fill-up by tins or other means.—Mr. H. L. Forestier, 6, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

AIRMEN AND OVERHEAD CABLES

Quite apart from the question of expense, I believe that technical difficulties exist at present preventing the use of cables for the main grid lines. But it is only the question of expense which for the most part prevents the use of underground cables for the transmission of the lower voltages. I submit that Continental comparisons, which are so frequently used by those in responsible positions, are wrong. England is a small country with its scenery on a small scale, and its areas of population very close together. The linking-up of these areas by means of subsidiary lines when the grid is completed is a serious matter, and will add considerably to the aerial obstacles which already exist. Is this not a case where economics and aesthetics go hand in hand? Will not many of these lines which are being erected now be subsequently forced underground by requirements of aviation, and the capital expenditure wasted? Would it not be wiser to face the problem now?—Mr. H. G. Griffin, Union Club, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

Though I believe the idea of a time limit for each innings in three days' matches has been suggested before, is it not worth while reconsidering as a means of brightening first-class cricket and ensuring a finish? The total time of play would be divided into four equal periods, and in the event of the first innings being finished within the time allowed, the balance would be added to the time for the second innings; the winner being the side with the biggest aggregate.—Vice-Admiral S. R. Drury-Lowe, 42, Hamilton-terrace.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

Mr. Zuckerman states that he never met a person who could give an eye-witness's account of baboons hurling or rolling stones at human beings. In the spring of 1926, while motoring in the mountains near Ceres, Cape Province, the party of which I was a member drove away a troop of baboons who were attacking two young ladies on a lonely section of the road. The ladies said that from their bicycles they had noticed the troop apparently feeding peacefully on the hillside. As they drew near, however, without any warning the troop proceeded to attack them; the male baboons rolled large boulders down the slope, whilst the younger ones threw small stones.—Mr. M. G. Mills, Merton College, Oxford.

RUBBER PAVING FOR EMPLOYMENT

This would appear to be a suitable time for town councils to commence rubber paving. They can buy the raw rubber now at less than 6d. a lb. and lay by stocks for some years' consumption. The orders for blocks—either wood or cement—on a large scale will provide some extra employment. The initial cost, I grant, may seem heavy, but the durability of rubber paving has been clearly proved, and there is the genuine advantage to the public of the reduction of noise and of damage by vibration to buildings.—Mr. A. J. Denison, Catteshall Manor, Godalming, Surrey.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

The figures of unemployment might lead us to take stock at the present time of the drawbacks and advantages of domestic service. Part of its unsatisfactoriness seems to lie in the infinite indefiniteness of the work itself, even when wages and outings can be fairly settled upon. Organization of themselves by the workers and of the work by the employers seems the only pathway out of an impasse. But, on the other hand, the work offers good opportunities for seeing life and forming friendships of which most people readily avail themselves. What is there to counterbalance the loss of freedom? Where there is cooperation and mutual helpfulness, and where friends and cheerful noises are encouraged, it can be done; and it is beginning nowadays to be realized that this is so.—C. M. Mathieson, 9, Wardie-avenue, Edinburgh.

PETROL PUMPS

More than six years ago the British Petroleum Company, Limited, made a public announcement to the effect that they were removing all their wayside signs in rural areas, and this work was carried out very promptly at considerable financial sacrifice due to rental contracts. It is not, however, only wayside signs to which exception can be taken. Unbeautiful filling stations and garish petrol pumps are regarded in many quarters as eyesores, and in deference to this view the "B.P." Company, some three years ago, repainted its thousands of pumps an attractive shade of green, which colour it was found after experiment proved to blend best with the dominant colours of the wayside.—Mr. A. C. McMinn, British Petroleum Company, Britannic House, Moorgate.

BULL-FIGHTING

The Spaniards would think us less absurd if we used the terms of the "fancy" more accurately. "Toreador" and "matador" are words unknown in the modern ring. The first was the name of the gentleman who killed bulls for sport with a "rejon," a kind of pigsticking spear. They were horsemen. The game was popular during and before the seventeenth century. It disappeared under the first Bourbon sovereigns, who indeed suppressed it by a law. The modern form dates from the latter years of the eighteenth century and is a purely professional affair, followed by men who work for hire and are "Toreros." "Matador"—*i.e.*, killer—is Spanish, but is never used as we persist in using it. It may be employed to mean an assistant who puts the bull out of its pain when the "Espada" has given the mortal wound with the sword.—David Hannay, 13, Orchard House, Countygrove, S.E.5.

AID TO BIBLE READING

Dr. Workman expresses the alarm which he feels at the absence in the average congregation even of an elementary knowledge of the Bible. Knowing that many would read their Bibles if they only knew how and what to read, I beg to bring to the notice of the readers of *The Times* a Fellowship which is answering a very real need to-day and is being used in many parts of the world. The Bible Reading Fellowship, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, brings out two series of notes on Bible-readings each month. One series is written by a panel of writers, primarily for youth, and the other is used extensively as a more advanced form of Bible study for adults. The growth in circulation of these readings in the last four years from 600 to 46,000 does, I think, speak for itself.—Miss Margery Sykes, Secretary, the Bible Reading Fellowship, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

SAILING SHIP CRUISES

The illustration and article in *The Times* of July 22, "On Board a Windjammer in the Pacific," must have been extremely interesting to many of your readers—and you have given us other similar illustrations on previous occasions. These always leave me wondering why someone has not suggested that a sailing ship be run for pleasure cruises, combined with the training of apprentices. She would need to be an auxiliary in order to make port to some reasonable schedule, and could knock about in home waters. The number of amateur sailing men who would spend a modest sum for the experience of two or three weeks on a big ship must run into thousands.—Mr. A. F. Guy, Westwood, Churchfields, Broxbourne, Herts.

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LYDNEY CASTLE

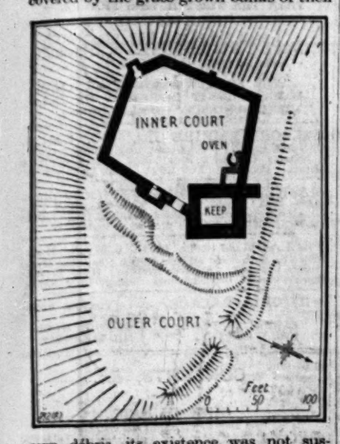
A DISCOVERY ON THE SEVERN

NORMAN REMAINS OF ONE PERIOD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A small castle which dates from about the end of the twelfth century has recently been discovered and excavated by the Society of Antiquaries at Lydney, on the borders of the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire. It stands in the deer park of Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, and occupies the summit of a small but steep-sided hill, known as Little Camp Hill, overlooking the Severn estuary.

No mention of this castle has been found in any historical document, and, as the remains of the walls were completely covered by the grass-grown banks of their



own débris, its existence was not suspected. The site was regarded locally as that of a small camp, associated with the extensive remains of a prehistoric camp and Roman buildings on the adjoining hill. An account of the excavation of the latter site, with its pre-Roman hill-town, its Roman iron-mine and temple, and its post-Roman earthwork, appeared in *The Times* of November 15, 1929.

Although much robbed by stone-seekers, the walls of the structure on Little Camp Hill are almost complete on plan and survive to a maximum height of 10ft. The ashlar shows the characteristic Norman "diagonal" tooling, but otherwise the principal evidence for the period of the building is that provided by the plan itself. This consists of (1) a small rectangular keep, measuring internally 30ft. by 23ft., and with walls 13ft. thick at the base; (2) an inner court, surrounded by a thick curtain-wall, springing from the sides of the keep and incorporating a gate-tower and a small angle-tower, together with a solid projection—perhaps the base of a former stair-turret or garderobe-tower; and (3) an outer court, defended partly by the natural escarpment and partly by an earthen bank and rock-cut ditch. The whole area is quite small, the total extent of the two courts being less than an acre.

CASTLE PLANNING

The masonry is mostly of one date, but there are small additions which include an annexe or fore-building against the inmost wall of the keep, and an oven adjoining it. This oven is remarkable in that it is entirely paved with Roman hypocaust-bricks and tesserae, brought doubtless from the Roman settlement on the adjacent hill.

In plan the castle belongs essentially to the ordinary Norman type, which consisted of an inner stronghold (keep, mound or ring-work) and an outer court or bailey in which most of the residential buildings were placed. From the latter part of the twelfth century onwards there was an increasing tendency to distribute the defensive elements and to diminish the importance of the solitary keep—a tendency which culminated in the great Edwardian castles with their towers liberally distributed around their curtain walls. Of the earlier stages of this process the Lydney castle offers an interesting illustration. In it the keep of the older Norman scheme is retained, but instead of being isolated at the point farthest removed from attack it is here placed upon the curtain wall at a spot where it can best command the approaches to the site. Moreover, the newer principle of the distribution of the defence along the curtain wall itself is manifest in the somewhat hesitant use of small subsidiary towers.

POTTERY RELICS

The whole scheme is of one period, and not, as in other instances, the result of gradual growth. The excavations revealed no trace of any medieval occupation of the site before the erection of the buildings in question. This adds a special interest to the excavation. Although a great number of castles were, of course, built in the twelfth century, hardly any, save those which have been extensively remodelled in later periods, have been scientifically excavated. The small size and relative unimportance of Lydney Castle evidently led to its early abandonment; for the structural additions referred to were of a trivial kind, and the débris resulting from occupation was throughout consistent in character and moderate in quantity. This implies that the relics found in or on the floors of the castle can be dated within reasonably narrow limits. The relics include keys, a pike-head, and much pottery. Very little is at present known of the history of medieval pottery, although great quantities of it are found on the sites of our older towns. The pottery from Lydney Castle, dated to the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, therefore provides a new and welcome fixed point in the study of the subject.

In the absence of any definite reference to a castle at Lydney, its owner and purpose must remain a mystery. The Newburgh Earls of Warwick held the manor in which it stands at least as early as 1201, but before that date its history is not known, except for the name of its holder at the time of Domesday. It is tempting to associate the castle with the iron mines in the forest, as it is situated alongside the rich iron-bearing area. The metal was mined here in Roman times, and perhaps before that, and in the Middle Ages there were many forges in operation as early as the reign of Henry II. These forges were supposed to be held only by licence from the Crown, but in the twelfth and thirteenth century this regulation seems to have been very often evaded. It is at least possible that, in the unsettled days of Richard and John, whoever built Lydney Castle did so to ensure the control of forges which he had set up in the forest.

** Pictures appear on page 18.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

PRESBYTERIAN.—The REV. D. BANNERMAN SMITH, of Houghton-le-Spring, has accepted a call to Crook and Tow Law, Durham; the REV. D. MCRITCHIE, of Dundee, to Trinity Church, Wimbledon; Mr. P. OGILVIE, of Westminster College, Cambridge, to Trinity Church, Norwich; Mr. A. C. NEIL, of Westminster College, to Harbottle; Mr. A. PRINGLE, of Westminster College, to Pelaw.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. E. HAMSON, of Sheffield, has accepted an invitation to Cavendish-street Church, Manchester; the REV. T. TOWERS, of Maidstone, to East Finchley; the REV. H. S. WEBB, of North Wembley, to Hoddesdon; the REV. B. P. DAVIES, of Burry Port, to Dogley-lane Church, Kirkburton, Huddersfield; the REV. S. B. NUTTER, formerly of Chertsey, to Malton, Yorks; Mr. G. SHAW, of Lancashire College, to Derker Church, Oldham; the REV. G. H. VICKERS, late of Thornaby-on-Tees, to Killamarsh, Derbyshire; the REV. W. B. FEAKIN, of Coleshill, Birmingham, to Lentwardine, Herefordshire. The REV. S. W. EDWARDS is resigning the pastorate of the Tabernacle Church, Bristol.

BAPTIST.—The REV. W. H. BURTON, of Littleborough, Lancs., has accepted an invitation to Trinity Church, Maryport; the REV. C. ARKINSTALL, of Wigan, to Malvern. The REV. A. W. EVANS has resigned the pastorate of Bristol-road Church, Weston-super-Mare.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN FROZEN FISH

It was announced in *The Times* in August last year that the Hudson's Bay Company, which since the seventeenth century has imported into Great Britain furs and skins obtained from Canada, was now using its extensive organization to develop a new trade in frozen fish.

The fish, chiefly salmon from Labrador, has hitherto been collected, prepared, and boxed for shipment by the regular service of refrigerated steamers from St. John's, Newfoundland, but on Tuesday night this week the company's own factory ship, the Blue Peter, operated by Job Brothers, Limited, of St. John's, arrived in the Thames with the first direct cargo to London of "Hubay" and "Labdor" salmon packed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The vessel is now being unloaded at Woolwich buoys, and visitors yesterday had the opportunity of seeing the elaborate equipment which enables the fish to be put on the English market in a condition where it will bear favourable comparison with salmon from the Scottish rivers. The Blue Peter anchors on the fishing grounds of Newfoundland and Labrador, where the fishermen, close at hand, take the fish out of the nets and put them aboard to be brine frozen. Two immersion tanks can deal with 48,000lb. of salmon in 24 hours. As soon as the collectors bring the fish to the ship the salmon are placed in pans and frozen for 3½ hours. The method avoids any breaking down of tissue and preserves the natural quality and flavour. On being taken from the tanks the fish are rapidly washed in water at a temperature of 70deg. to remove the surface brine, and are then allowed to dry for a few hours. The next process is to dip them in water maintained at a steady temperature of 34deg., which produces a glazed coating of about one-sixteenth of an inch of ice. This covering keeps the fish absolutely fresh, is a protection from damage, and preserves the vitamins. Afterwards the salmon are wrapped in a special kind of paper and kept at a temperature of 20deg. until they leave the ship. By transference on shore to cold storage they can be preserved for any period required.

The present cargo of the Blue Peter consists of 15,000 cases of salmon, representing about 1,500,000lb. of fish. There are also a quantity of lobsters, which were boiled, frozen, and packed for the voyage to England, and some cases of brine-frozen halibut steaks. The latter, which average about a pound each in weight, are cut from the fish, skinned, and boned before freezing, and it is claimed that when thawed out and cooked they are fresher and of better quality than much of the fish that is landed at the British fishing ports by trawlers, which box their catches with loose ice.

A 41LB. SALMON

The visitors yesterday were shown all the processes, with the exception of the initial freezing in the brine tanks and the warm water washing, by which the salmon is given its special character. They had the curious experience on a summer day of watching men clad in heavy coats, woollen helmets, and gloves handling trays of fish in icy surroundings. The general impression received was one of scientific precision and cleanliness. The salmon, it should be said, are graded in respect of size and quality. Fish over 20lb. in weight—one was shown which weighed 41lb.—are reserved to be smoked, an industry in which London is pre-eminent. Among the plant inspected was a chamber used as an alternative to the brine tanks for freezing, and it was stated that this could be built into the ordinary trawler to give increased range and efficiency.

Mr. J. M. TABOR, of Messrs. George Tabor, Limited, the English agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, speaking at a luncheon which had for its chief dishes lobster and salmon brought over by the Blue Peter, said that the salmon was supplied to fishmongers at a price which would enable them to sell to the public at 1s. 10d. to 2s. a pound for cuts, or 1s. 6d. a pound for the whole fish. Every salmon packed by the Hudson's Bay Company had a parchment-paper label attached with the Hubay or Labdor brand printed on it. There was also a certificate of origin signed by the company wrapped round the salmon which permitted the sale of the fish not only during the English salmon season, but throughout the whole year.

Reference was made in other speeches to the Empire significance of this new enterprise of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to the market superiority of brine freezing to the ordinary method of freezing fish.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

SPECIAL MOTORING ARTICLE

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, contains a special article by the Motoring Correspondent for readers oversea. There is also a review of Imperial and Foreign Banking. A full-page picture of the Royal Garden Party is the frontispiece of this issue, and there are other striking illustrations of the Winchester "Hills," which have been purchased as a gift to Winchester College; the new Sydney Bridge with the largest arch in the world; scenes of earthquake devastation in Southern Italy; a remarkable view from the air of Yokohama as it has been rebuilt after the disaster of seven years ago; and there is a page of pictures from readers in various parts of the world.

Preparations for the Imperial Conference in London and the result of the Canadian elections tend to concentrate attention on Imperial Trade questions. Mr. Baldwin's statement of fiscal policy, Sir Malcolm Robertson's explanation of the position of Argentina, the New Zealand tariff changes and the report of the party of Empire farmers on the agricultural prospects of New Zealand have their bearing on the issues. Other articles include the flight of the R 100 to Canada, the King and Queen at Cowes, the situation in India, bull-fighting in Spain, the opium traffic in China, and the week in Parliament.

A crossword puzzle, a special bridge article, chess news, and a review of the sport of the week are regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND CABINET SURVEY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Much anxiety exists in the friendly societies as to the general survey of National Insurance schemes which is being made by a Cabinet Committee with a possible view to legislation. It is an open secret that certain members of the Government and the Labour Party are in favour of the complete nationalization of Health Insurance, with the transfer of the administration by approved societies to a great State Department administered from Whitehall. Some of the trade unions favour this plan, particularly in industries which come within the actuarial category of "hazardous occupations" and in which the additional benefits fall much below the average of approved societies.

The Foresters Friendly Society is preparing for a possible clash between the conflicting principles of State-managed or self-managed approved societies. At the High Court of the Foresters Society next week the executive will submit the following resolution authorizing them to offer strenuous opposition to any such proposed change:—"That this High Court expresses the view that any departure from the fundamental insurance principles upon which the National Insurance Act was founded is to be deprecated as being in the interests of neither the nation nor insured persons, and in the event of the Cabinet Committee of his Majesty's Government now making a general survey of all social insurance schemes recommending any departure therefrom, or linking Health Insurance with any social service otherwise based, authorizes the executive council to offer strenuous opposition thereto."

SEX RESEARCH CONGRESS

The second International Congress for Sex Research will be held at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, from August 3 to August 9. Professor F. A. E. Crew, director of the Animal Breeding Research Department, Edinburgh University, is the president of the congress, which is purely for scientific research.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

STATE RESPONSIBILITY URGED BY R.A.S.E.

In the absence of the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Daresbury presided at the meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in London yesterday.

MR. ADEANE, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that the Manchester Show of the Society was likely to result in a small loss. The full figures were not yet available, but it was expected that the deficit would not be very severe.

For next year's show at Warwick the Society voted £10,000 in prize money. A letter was read from the Town Council of Southampton stating that in the event of the Royal Agricultural Society coming to an arrangement with the owner of North Stoneham Park, the corporation would welcome the holding of the 1932 show in close proximity to Southampton.

The council, which has lately provided £700 a year towards the work of the Royal Veterinary College, has recently approached the Government with a view to securing definite State support to enable that institution to be rebuilt and its work to continue. Colonel Stanyforth said that the society had impressed upon the Government the need to the whole Empire of the continuance of the activities of the college. In all other countries veterinary colleges were entirely State-built, State-aided, and State-maintained. It was desirable, in the interests of human as well as animal health, that the State should assume responsibility for veterinary education and training. The governors of the college had collected £30,000 towards the rebuilding scheme, and the most the Government had undertaken to do was to make up that amount to £130,000. Another £70,000 would in that event be required, and it was felt impossible, in the present condition of agriculture, to obtain that sum in voluntary contributions from the farming community.

It was decided to write to the Minister of Agriculture expressing the dismay of the council at the possibility of the college being forced to close through lack of funds, which, it was stated, would be a grave national loss, more especially to the agricultural community. The agreed letter states that the sum required to rebuild, equip, and endow the college may seem large, but it is nothing as compared with the loss to the livestock of the country in any one year through diseases which could be avoided if their prevention and cure were better understood.

LORD MILDMAY said that to allow the work of the Royal Veterinary College to lapse and to close down the college would be calamitous.

The council appointed the following to act as judges of livestock at the Palermo Show of the Sociedad Rural Argentina:—Shorthorns, Mr. K. P. MacGillivray; Hereford cattle and pigs, Mr. H. R. Griffiths; Aberdeen Angus cattle, Colonel Harry Forbes, Lincoln, Romney Marsh, and other sheep, Mr. J. Egerton Quested.

It was stated that in the preliminary tests of the machines entered for the world's tractor trials on September 16-19, the English manufactured machines had come out extremely well. COLONEL STANYFORTH said that at the final trials at Wantage it would be shown what astonishing strides had been made by British tractors in a very short time.

PRIZES FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

GIRL STUDENT'S THREE AWARDS

Miss Mary Kirby, of Middlesbrough, a student of the Slade School of Art, has carried off the honours in this year's competition for industrial designs arranged by the Royal Society of Arts. The judges in the textile section awarded her the Tootal Broadhurst Lee travelling studentship of £75 for her designs for dress or furnishing materials; she has also won the James H. Hyde travelling scholarship of £100 and Messrs. Simpson and Godlee's first prize of 25 guineas for designs for printed cotton dress cloths. A selection of the designs received will be shown at the Imperial Institute from August 2 to 31.

Harold Hemingway, a student of the Rochdale School of Art, has been awarded the Art Congress Studentship of £50, in addition to the first prize of £15 and the third prize of £5 offered by British Celanese, Limited, for designs for printed silk fabrics for dress wear.

Leeds College of Art ranks first among the other institutions in the list of awards, the undermentioned students from the college having gained the following prizes:—

Clarence Scott, first prize of £30 offered by the Orient Line for a poster; Francis F. Johnson, first prize of 20 guineas offered by Messrs. Bratt, Colbran and Co. and the Hesped Fire Company for a design for a fire-place; Ronald Addis, prize of £15 offered by the Cunard Steam Ship Company for a poster; Edwin J. Storry, second prize of £15 offered by Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., Limited, for a design for a glazed screen; William A. Guttridge, prize of £10 offered by the Morris Singer Company for a wrought iron entrance door; Sydney Harry, prize of eight guineas offered by Messrs. Turnbull and Stockdale for designs for printed cotton or linen.

Edinburgh College of Art comes second, their students having achieved the following successes:—

Miss Jean Cowan, Messrs. Simpson and Godlee's first prize of 25 guineas, and an Owen Jones medal, for cretonnes; Alan S. Gourlay, second prize of 15 guineas, offered by Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, for cretonnes; Miss Jean M. B. Paisley, prize of £12 10s., offered by Morton Sundour Fabrics, Limited, for cretonnes; Miss Margaret Leeds, third prize of 10 guineas, offered by Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, for cretonnes; Miss Winifred I. Thorburn, second prize of 10 guineas, offered by Messrs. Story and Co., Limited, for cretonnes.

Other awards are:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's prize for best design for furniture of a single-berth cabin, Frank W. McCall, Edinburgh; British Poster Advertising Association's prize for a poster to advertise the advantages of poster publicity, divided between William Hobson, Leeds (£30), and Alfred J. Wray, Hackney Technical Institute School of Art (£20); British Electrical Association's prize for a poster advertising the uses of electricity in rural districts, divided between Charles D. Morgan, Liverpool City School of Art (£15), and John F. Lawrie, Bournemouth School of Art (£10); Blackpool Corporation's prize of £25 for a design of Blackpool's illuminations, Frederick B. Hayes, Bath School of Art.

SEVEN STOWAWAYS IN ONE LINER

UNEMPLOYED MEN'S RETURN FROM AMERICA

At the Southampton Police Court yesterday seven men pleaded "Guilty" to stowing away on board the Mauretania. They were:—Edward Morley and Stanley Morley, brothers, music-hall artists, of Delaune-street, London; David Love, baker, of Albert-place, New Bridge-street, Ayr; John McWhirton, ship's steward, of Parliament-road, Glasgow; James Pollock, horse trainer, of Hilton-terrace, Bishopsbridge; John Galloway, cinema operator, of Gladstone-terrace, Bo'ness; and John Thomas Archer, seaman, of Cumbrian-street, Merthyr Tydvil.

The prosecuting solicitor referred to the epidemic of stowing away in the big ships coming to Southampton, and said that Love deserted from the California, an Anchor Line steamer, in July, 1929, and McWhirton from the Cameronia in March, 1929. Archer was engaged as a fireman in the Mauretania, but deserted in New York in December, 1929.

The prisoners told of their experiences in the United States while unemployed and said that they were unable to get help from the British Consul.

The police superintendent said they seemed to be respectable young men.

THE CHAIRMAN, in sentencing the men each to three weeks' imprisonment, said that their cases were hard and the Bench were sympathetic; but the shipping companies had to be protected, and they knew they were breaking the law when they stowed away. He added, "We think the British Consul on the other side ought to be in a position to give some help in such cases."

INDIAN LAW STUDENT'S THEFT OF BOOKS

HEA GYAN LWIN, an Indian law student, living in Camden Town, who has been in this country for 10 years, was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday bound over under the First Offenders Act on three charges of theft. It was alleged that Lwin stole books from Lincoln's Inn Library and also from Guy's Hospital. When arrested, he had a cheque-book on him which had been stolen from the University of London. Lwin pleaded "Guilty" to stealing the books from Lincoln's Inn, but denied the other charges. Mr. GRAHAM CAMPBELL (the magistrate) said he hoped something would be done with a view to sending Lwin back to his own country.

Walsall Unionists have adopted Mr. Frank Gibbs Rye, at one time the Conservative member for the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire, as the prospective Unionist candidate at the next election.

THE CROYDON AIR CRASH

OPEN VERDICT AT INQUEST

NO LIGHT ON CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT

The air crash at Purley Way Warren on June 29, when two men were killed, was further investigated yesterday when the inquest was resumed at Croydon.

The victims of the accident were ALEXANDER ARNOTT ANDERSON, aged 34, of Brechin, the pilot, and CHARLES WILLIAM HAMMETT, aged 42, of Canvey Island, Essex, the passenger.

At the last hearing, on July 19, Lieutenant-Colonel George Henderson, of Crockham Hill, Kent, who employed Anderson as a ground engineer, said he did not authorize the flight. Colonel Henderson, it will be recalled, was killed three days later in the Meopham air crash, in which six persons lost their lives, and yesterday the CORONER (Dr. H. Beecher Jackson), referring to Colonel Henderson's death, said they deplored the loss of a very gallant and a very skilful pilot, and he was sure the jury would associate themselves with him in expressing deep sympathy with Colonel Henderson's relatives.

Richard Rose, ground engineer, who was recalled, said the aeroplane was between 600ft. and 700ft. high when it made its last bank to the left. It did not turn on its back before he lost sight of it. It made such a steep dive that he felt it could not recover.

Mr. Iwi (who represented the family of Mr. Anderson) said that on the last occasion he asked for the production of statements made by certain witnesses to someone representing the Chief Inspector of Accidents. The Chief Inspector then objected to the production of those documents as they were confidential. The reason that he asked for their production was that the evidence of the present witness and that given by Spencer on the last occasion did not agree.

The CORONER said that, after consulting authorities on the subject, he had come to the conclusion that he could not call for the production of the documents. In the opinion of the Secretary of State for Air, it was not in the public interests that the contents of these documents should be divulged.

"There is good authority for saying," the CORONER added, "that even if it is merely a matter of inconvenience to a public department, the Court cannot press for the production of a document. There is general ground for saying that if privilege were not claimed at all it might be my duty to prevent the disclosure of these documents."

Mr. Iwi.—I desire to enter a protest against the attitude of the Secretary of State for Air in trying to prevent this Court from investigating fully the cause of the accident.

Major Cooper (representing the Air Ministry) said the statements contained in the documents did not appreciably differ from the evidence of the witnesses.

Mr. Iwi.—It seems to be the policy of the Minister of Air to hush up this information.

The CORONER.—I do not think I would use that phrase.

The CORONER entered Mr. Iwi's protest.

LOCKED CONTROLS SUGGESTED

Ernest Frederick Smith, a pilot officer in the Surrey Flying Services, who was flying another machine when the accident occurred, said that the machine which crashed was doing an inverted glide and hit the ground at an angle of 45deg. For the machine to be flying in that manner some part of the controls must have become locked. Someone might have been hanging on to the "joy-stick." There were dozens of possible reasons for the behaviour of the aeroplane.

Clifton John Chamberlain, aero-engine fitter, employed by the Surrey Flying Services, said that he saw the aeroplane make a left-hand turn. While on the turn it went over on to its back and then straight down in a vertical dive, finishing at an angle of 45deg. as if Anderson was trying to pull it out of the dive. The fact that the machine turned over on to its back might have been due to one of the occupants grabbing the joy-stick from the other.

In reply to Mr. Brooks (representing the family of Colonel Henderson), Chamberlain said Anderson constantly disobeyed orders from Colonel Henderson. There had been friction between Anderson and the late Colonel on account of Anderson's headstrong attitude and his wilfulness. They were master and man, but sometimes they clashed. Anderson had constantly invited his own friends for flights in the Colonel's machine without permission.

Dr. Bronte, recalled, said in reference to his earlier evidence that the amount of alcohol in the stomach had no bearing upon the sobriety or otherwise of Anderson and Hammett, unless he knew how much drink they took and when they took it. His evidence had no value as to the sobriety of the two men.

Major Cooper, who is Inspector of Accidents appointed by the Secretary of State for Air, said he judged from the position of the wreckage that the machine struck the ground in an inverted attitude at an angle of less than 45deg.

"My examination of the wreckage," he added, "revealed nothing to suggest that any part of the aircraft structure or controls had failed or developed any defect. I was able to attribute all damage and defects to the shock of impact with the ground.

NO STRUCTURAL FAILURE

"From the evidence derived from the wreckage, I am definitely of opinion that the possibility of structural failure in the aircraft having contributed to the accident can be dismissed. I fail to see on purely theoretical considerations how the machine could have got into inverted flight unless it was structurally intact. I also dismiss the possibility of engine failure as a cause of the accident. I found no evidence to suggest that the controls failed in the air. If they had jammed we should have had evidence of it."

The CORONER.—Is it possible that some accident might have caused the controls to have been placed in such a position by Hammett that neither he nor Anderson could have recovered them in time?—Yes.

Is it possible that Anderson might have been giving Hammett a lesson, and that the accident might have been caused by some misunderstanding between the two men?—It is possible.

Major Cooper added:—"The evidence available is insufficient to determine the cause of the accident. We have no proof whatever. It is possible that either the pilot or pupil may have mishandled the controls and got the machine into an inverted dive at a height at which Anderson would not dare to pull the machine the right way up."

In reply to Mr. Iwi, Major Cooper said:—"It has been the custom to communicate to any interested party the conclusions arrived at by the Inspector of Accidents. They will be communicated to you if you make an application and satisfy the Secretary of State for Air that you are an interested party. In cases of great public interest a communication is made to the Press.

Answering the CORONER, Major Cooper said:—"I am instructed by the Secretary of State for Air that the statements I have taken from witnesses during my investigations are confidential documents, and come within the class for which Crown privilege is claimed. The publication of those documents is, in his opinion, contrary to the public interest."

The jury, after a short retirement, returned an open verdict.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY

At a conference held at Caxton Hall by the Christian Evidence Society on Monday, the BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD said that in open-air work two things were of supreme importance. One was to keep one's temper, and the other was not to pretend to be omniscient. The difficulties of to-day were not so much those of people who were quite ignorant of Old Testament criticism, but those caused by people who put forward un-Christian views of sex morality; and some of the most capable of these were women. The ASSISTANT BISHOP in HONAN, China (Bishop Philip Lindel Tsen), said that his brother, who was very keen about the society's work in Hyde Park, had very frequently taken him to listen to the speakers there. Both of them were very keen to improve their technique by studying the methods of Hyde Park orators of all shades of opinion. What struck him most about all the speakers was that not one of them seemed to have any doubts. All of them were cocksure about their message, however absurd. LORD DARLINGTON, who presided, explained the literary programme of the society, which specializes in (1) interesting those who are indifferent to religion, (2) solving the problems of doubters, (3) refuting the convictions of those who emphatically disbelieve in the existence of God, and (4) studying the propaganda of atheist societies and organizing the defence of Christianity.

BURIED IN SAND

THREE CHILDREN KILLED AT ST. HELENS

Three children, William Ball, aged 12, Jeannie Wright, aged four, and Jane Martindale, aged 18 months, were killed yesterday by a fall of sand in a sandpit near the glass works at Ravenhead, St. Helens. Nine other children were injured, and Marie Keenan, aged 10, is in a critical condition. The homes of all the children are in Phythian-street, St. Helens.

A plucky rescue was effected by an eleven-year-old schoolboy, Willie Burns, who pulled out a boy named Morrison, and together they rescued Mary Keenan. They then ran for help. James Maleedy and Albert Francis, both of Phythian-street, rescued several other children, and the Rev. Father Murphy, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, St. Helens, by digging with a spade was able to get several others out. The little girl Martindale was dead when dug out. Jeannie Wright died on the way to hospital and William Ball died in hospital.

The scene of the occurrence is an old glass works sand pit, and a sudden fall of sand buried the children who were playing nearby. "The first thing that drew my attention to the accident," said Mr. Maleedy, "was the spectacle of about 100 terrified children running shrieking in all directions. They said that the sand beds had fallen in. Mr. Francis and I ran to the middle of the sand bed, where a deep excavation had been made by carts taking sand away. In the middle is a pool, where the children paddle. The children used to go there in hundreds to dig and paddle."

"These children to-day," he continued, "had been digging right into the side of the excavation and had burrowed some distance into it. Above them was an overhanging mass of sand. The children dug the foundations away from the wall of sand and the whole lot came down."

Frederick Morrison, aged 11, who was one of those partially buried, showed bravery. Only his feet were sticking out when another boy, Willie Burns, extricated him, and although he was badly frightened he helped in the work of rescue and pulled several smaller children out of the sand. Police-constable Dillon went under the side of the sand wall when a second fall appeared likely in an attempt to get the children out.

THE HOURS OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

BUTCHERS AND SUNDAY TRADING

Mr. William T. Miseldine, of the Journeymen Butchers' Federation of Great Britain, made a plea for the enforcement of a 48-hours working week when giving evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the question of shop assistants' hours. Mr. C. Roden Buxton (Elland, Lab.) is chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Miseldine said that employees in the retail meat trade generally were now working much longer than 48 hours per week. Sunday trading was on the increase, and it was common for employees to work 60 hours a week or longer, and they had duties to perform after the shops were closed.

"During the period of food control it was found possible to do all that was necessary in 48 hours per week," he said, "but since then the trade has been gradually slipping back towards the old conditions which prevailed before the War, when as many as 80 to 100 hours per week had to be worked."

Mr. Miseldine cited London, Birmingham, Manchester, Preston, and other towns in Lancashire as centres where Sunday trading was most prevalent.

Mr. Hirst (Bradford South, Lab.).—Would you suggest that these traders are of alien extraction in the main?—Yes, in a large number of cases. In some towns where the retailers have a good understanding with the wholesalers one drastic method they have used is to get the wholesalers not to supply retailers with meat if they open their shops on Sundays. That method has been very effective.

Mr. W. J. Womersley (Grimsby, U.) suggested that the best way to deal with Sunday trading was by legislation forbidding the opening of shops on Sunday as was done with hairdressing establishments.

Mr. Miseldine agreed.

The Committee concluded its sittings and will report to Parliament.

THE DUKE OF YORK

VISIT TO FORT WILLIAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 30

The Duke of York motored from Achnacarry, where he was the guest of Lochiel and Lady Hermione Cameron, and spent two hours inspecting the works of the British Aluminium Company and the factory and power houses in connexion with the Lochaber hydro-electric power scheme at Fort William.

Afterwards the Duke visited the new village for the accommodation of the workpeople. Here he planted a tree and was shown over one of the houses. A triumphal arch was erected near the eastern extremity of the burgh of Fort William, and a loyal address was presented to the Duke (who is also Earl of Inverness) by the municipal body.

The Duke was entertained at luncheon at the Highland Hotel by the directors of the British Aluminium Company. In the afternoon he opened a new operating theatre at the Belford Hospital, erected in memory of the late Dr. A. Cameron Miller, who for over 40 years was medical superintendent of that institution. At this function speeches were made by the Duke, Lochiel, The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and Major N. B. Mackenzie, ex-Provost of the burgh.

The DUKE OF YORK said that it was true that it was rare for a member of the Royal Family to come to Lochaber, but now that he had found his way from the east coast to the west, he might come that way again. He expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome accorded him, and congratulated those connected with the hospital on the success they had achieved and on the splendid work they were doing for the district.

After inspecting the hospital the Duke drove to Glamis Castle, a distance of over 120 miles through some of the grandest Scottish scenery.

RIVAL UNIONS

ORGANIZATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT MEN

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The competition between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers' Union for the organization of road transport workers is developing into a pretty quarrel. It is the policy of the N.U.R. to enrol, as far as possible, all railway workers whether in the traffic grades of the railway service, the workshops, or the road services, and no matter whether the road services are run directly by the railway companies or in alliance with road traffic companies. The Transport and General Workers' Union complains that the railway union is invading its territory. Endeavours to reach an accommodation have failed; the unions have become open rivals.

Other bodies are being drawn into the dispute and the N.U.R. executive committee has been angered by action taken by the London and the Wood Green and Southgate Trades Councils. A circular on the subject from the London Trades Council has been sent only to other trades councils, but one from the Wood Green and Southgate council has gone also to trade union branches. The N.U.R. complains that the facts are misrepresented and the Wood Green circular is described as prejudiced and misleading from end to end, and designed "with the deliberate object of preventing this union's organizing men who are employed in connexion with the railway industry."

The N.U.R. members of trades councils have been instructed to protest against action being taken upon these circulars. Should the protests be unsuccessful branches are to withdraw their delegates and cancel their affiliation.

STREET OBSTRUCTION BY CARS

In future constables on street duty in Newcastle will carry a book of tear-out warnings, and whenever a constable sees an unoccupied car which he considers has been standing longer than is necessary, he will fill in the slip with his own police number, the number of the car, the time and date, and affix it to the car. On the back of the slip will be a list of authorized parking places.

While playing in a shed in Chamberlayne-road, Kensal Rise, yesterday, James Powell, 14, of Droop-street, Queen's Park, touched a live wire and was killed.

News in Brief

The Board of Education Library will be closed from Monday, August 18, to Saturday, September 20, during redecoration.

A body recovered from the River Mersey at Liverpool was identified yesterday as that of George William Barrett, of Clifton-avenue, Ruddington, near Nottingham.

A foreigner who has been lying in Farnham (Surrey) Infirmary suffering from loss of memory has been identified. His name is Broeck, and he lives in Frobisher-street, Greenwich.

Charles Bertram Robinson, of Chestnut-street, Worcester, a Post Office worker, was yesterday at the top of a telegraph pole when suddenly the pole broke at the bottom and crashed over the hedge into a field, carrying Robinson with it. He died almost immediately.

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday the Lord Mayor sentenced William Patterson, 49, butcher, and James Ferryman, 53, dealer, each to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. George Lacy Hillier, a stockbroker, while entering an omnibus in Lombard-street.

Harold Barlow, 32, of Waterworks-road, Denshaw, Saddleworth, Yorks, pleaded "Guilty" at Oldham yesterday to having fraudulently converted to his own use £1,800 entrusted to him by James Leigh, of Onchan-avenue, Oldham, for the purchase of shares and War Loan stock. Barlow was committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Goodwood trophies, the Goodwood Cup, 1843, and the Stewards' Cup, 1845, formerly the property of the Duke of Richmond, are offered for sale. (p. 1)

The Senate of the University of London invites applications for the University readership in Swahili, tenable at the School of Oriental Studies. (p. 3)

John Ruffles Cross, a son of the late Thomas Cross, of Chailey, Sussex, or his next-of-kin, are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor. (p. 1)

The Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, invites applications for an appointment as engineer in the Midland Division, with headquarters at Birmingham. (p. 3)

A former original member of the Oxford Archaeological Society, who is negotiating the purchase of a neolithic cavern in France, seeks financial and expert collaboration. (p. 1)

An assistant matron is required for Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, Stratford. (p. 3)

The London County Council invites applications for the position of assistant medical officer for duty at the High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the post of secretary and superintendent of the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool. (p. 3)

VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION

LORD LOTHIAN ON DECLINE OF AUTHORITY

LORD LOTHIAN, addressing students at luncheon at the City of London Vacation Course in Education at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, said that we were living in a world unexampled in human history.

"One of the signs of the times," he said, "is a decline of institutions of authority. There has never been a time when such institutions have been so much under criticism and challenged as they are to-day. The Churches, which have been probably the greatest factors in the world for authority, are disintegrating and being challenged in a way they have never before experienced. Parliament, too, is losing authority, and no longer has the status it had in the Victorian era. The authority of the parent is also on the decline. I believe that in no country is parental authority so changed as it is in America. . . . What prevails in the modern world is public opinion. The control of the world in the future is going to depend on the way in which the mass of people think."

Mr. FRANK ROSCOE, secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, continued his lectures on methods in senior schools.

3,900 miles on two quarts of oil!
including 150 miles in second gear at over 20 miles an hour! . . . . . John O'Groats to the Rally at Monte Carlo, thence back to England on a "77" Chrysler—3,900 miles, including 150 miles hill climbing on second gear at 20 miles per hour! Pratts Motor Oil in the crankcase and only two extra quarts added to the original oil throughout the run! This remarkable tribute comes from Mr. J. W. Whalley of Bishops Stortford. Last year with another car and using another blend of oil, Mr. Whalley used five gallons on this particular run.
Pratts
MOTOR OIL
SEALED
"SOLD ONLY SEALED"
MoC 480

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

COURTESY MAY SAVE A LIFE

By CALLISTHENES

It is part of the wisdom of age that it commends courtesy. We were not surprised, therefore, that the most striking of recent words upon courtesy were spoken by Sir Henry Bowles, who is 72.

Sir Henry was on the Enfield Bench and had before him a motorist guilty of dangerous driving. He might have given many counsels towards safety on the road, but he chose only one; "Be more courteous."

"Be more courteous," he said. "I am perfectly certain you will never lose anything by it. I would like to see a return to the courtesy that was exercised in the days when I was young. I think that if more road courtesy was exhibited a great many accidents would be avoided."

It is part of the unwisdom of youth to underestimate the wisdom of old age. When the old recommend courtesy the young think it is because they can no longer rely on force. The truth is that the old recommend courtesy because they know it is better than force. They have seen the wastefulness of force.

The young are prodigal of force. They waste it in a hundred ways. The strength of their constitution they think can overcome all excesses; the strength of their will they think makes courtesy a graceful superfluity or condescension.

But they learn that moderation is necessary to health and that consideration is necessary to success in any relationship with their fellow men.

Courtesy is not a graceful superfluity. It is the least wasteful way of dealing with those we meet. It substitutes adjustment for friction. It is of supreme practical importance.

Sir Henry Bowles applies it to the problems of the road. It is literally true that if there were more courtesy on the road there would be fewer lives lost. Dangerous driving is an offence against the law, but it is first an offence against courtesy. Without the courtesy of the road traffic would be impossible. It is the supreme economy, the supreme safety.

In this House we try to apply it to the whole of business life.

We believe in courtesy because we believe that the graces of life should be preserved. But we know that it is more than a grace. We believe in courtesy because we believe in comradeship as our relation to each other and service as our relation to the public, and courtesy is of the essence of both. We believe in courtesy because we believe in efficiency, and courtesy is the highest economy in human relationships, as the way in which men get most pleasure and advantage out of their relations with each other, is also the highest efficiency.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

YOU CAN DINE and SLEEP

ON YOUR JOURNEY TO

INVERNESS

BY

"The Highlandman"

leaving KING'S CROSS nightly except Saturday

7.25 p.m.

Your Seat or Berth will be booked for you at any L·N·E·R Office or Agency

LONDON NON-STOP EDINBURGH ROUTE

L·N·E·R

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART

The following Public Performance Awards have been made in connexion with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art:—

Bancroft Gold Medal.—John Boxer.
Silver Medal.—George Thomson.
Bronze Medal.—Cynthia Bridge. Special Bronze Medals.—Doris Hilditche, Sondra Lawson, and Gertrude Musgrove.
Mr. A. B. Horne's Prizes.—Georgina Graham and John Boxer.
Diplomas.—Nancy Sloane Bayne, Mary Williams, Geoffrey Edwards, Evelyn Merchant, Desmond Marshall, Ruth Lyman, Lorraine Chaldecott, Phyllis Corfield, Beryl Moore, Richard Cuthbert, Hilda Hildyard, Janie Blackman, Dora Franklin.
Kendal Prize.—Lois Obee.
Irene Robertson Prize.—Lois Obee.
Diplomas (at terminal competitions).—Pezzie Rowlands, Peggy Morton, Daphne Young, Sheila Gillespie, James Jackson, John Burnaby, Bryan Coleman, Richard Hurndall, Beryl Mesnor, Helen Dale, Lois Obee, Beatrice Radley, Alex Stewart, Molly Latimer, Pamela Kelly.
Mr. A. B. Horne's Prize.—James Jackson.
British Broadcasting Corporation's Prizes.—£5 each to Ruth Logan, Harold Kuland, and John Burnaby; £3 10s. each to Nina Hudson and Helen Dale.
Arthur Talbot-Smith Prize (£10 10s.).—George Benson.
Signora Dismondi's Shakespeare Prize (£5).—John Boxer.
Cyril Maude's Gesture Prize (£2).—Beryl Moore.
L.C.C. Dramatic Art Scholarships.—Marjorie Thompson, and Sybil Greenwood.
Maggie Allmond Scholarship.—Naomi Plaskitt.
R.A.D.A. Scholarships.—Iris Parnell, William Mackay, Agatha Carroll, Clifford Evans.
Lady Tree Memorial Prizes.—Eileen Way and Desmond Marshall.
Mr. Lambert Lack's Diction Prizes.—Doris Hilditche, Beryl Mesnor, Kathy Kelly, Violet Todd.
Mr. Mackern's Verse Production Prize.—Georgina Graham.
Miss Irene Vanbrugh's French Prizes.—Mavis Edwards, Pamela Kelly.
Miss Gertrude Burnett's Stage-management Prize.—William MacLeay.
Miss Elsie Chester's Prizes.—Alwee Delamain, Stanley Heyman, Eileen McCourt, Paul Kelsey.
Mr. H. St. Barbe West's Prizes.—Joy Thomas, Barbara Gibb, John Burnaby, Fred Patterson, Jean MacDonald, Nan Munro.

* * * *

At a conference called by the Bedfordshire County Council, and held on Tuesday at Bedford, it was unanimously agreed to recommend the formation of a joint town planning committee for the county.

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons., 90¼ to ¼.

Entertainments

CANTERBURY WEEK

THE OLD STAGERS' 85TH SEASON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Princes, spiritual and temporal, furnish this year the *motif* of both the longer plays which the Old Stagers will present to "the Nobility, the Gentry and the Public" during the annual festival of county cricket and amateur acting which opens at Canterbury on Saturday. And this is fitting matter to proffer for dramatic consideration in our ancient ecclesiastical capital, whose history is so largely bound up with the interactions of prelates and potentates. (If only the third Test Match could have been delayed a week and played on St. Lawrence ground the historical analogy might, perhaps, have been further endorsed by the challenge of a modern à Beckett to the only Prince now playing in first-class cricket—though it is true he is a Rajput domiciled in Sussex and not a Plantagenet from a palace in Westminster.)

On Saturday night, August 2, and on Monday and Wednesday nights, August 4 and 6, Old Stagers will present *The Cardinal*, the melodrama written by Louis N. Parker for the late E. S. Willard; a play which, it is interesting to note, has by now become a classic of the Italian stage. For since its translation and first production in Italy in 1906 it has never ceased running in some Italian theatre, and 120 performances of it have been registered in that country during the last three weeks alone—a cheering thought for dejected British dramatists! It is based on the story of the murder of Bartolommeo Chigi by Andrea Strozzi and the strain thereby put on Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici to maintain the secrecy of the confessional; and as the Cardinal Mr. Ralph Alderson may be trusted to add another to his gallery of memorable "leads." He will be supported by Messrs. Peter Fleming and Julian Hall (both recently of O.U.D.S.) as his two secretaries, and as his page and his body-servant by Master de Grey and Mr. Lyon Playfair—the latter the second son of a notable Old Stager, whose fame, founded in Canterbury, has attained even to Hammersmith. Mr. Percy Lee will be the red-handed Strozzi, with Mr. Harold Wacher as the genial victim of his poniard. Mr. Denys Buckley will play the misjudged young Giuliano, and Colonel C. P. Hawkes will be Guido Baglioni, the Papal Minister of Justice, while Major Ratcliffe-Ellis will play Abbot Peter Ramsam of Sherborne Abbey—now the great Public School where the author spent 19 years as Director of Music and where he produced the first of those pageants which have since become so popular in other parts of the country. Major Clarke-Jervoise has a congenial role as Beppo, the shrewd old bellringer of the Capitol; and the Men-at-arms and *Bravi* will be impersonated according to Old Stagers' custom by "members of the numerous and talented Smith family," which, during the past 80 odd years, has included some of our most noteworthy amateurs and not a few of our greatest professional stars. Miss Joan Buckmaster—well known as leading lady with the Dramatic Players and O.U.D.S., and not to be confused with her namesake, the equally charming daughter of Lady Pearson—will play Filiberta Chigi, and Miss Cicely Burnaby-Atkins her companion, Benedetta; Lady Crutchley will make an impressive "Mother of the Medici," with Mrs. Margaret Bartlett, Mrs. Gerald Crutchley, and Miss Audrey Frere as her *damigelle d'onore*.

On Tuesday and Thursday nights, August 5 and 7, Old Stagers will stage *To Have the Honour*, A. A. Milne's delightful comedy of modern princely adventure, with Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley, the Oxford and Middlesex batsman, as Prince Michael, Captain G. St. V. Harris as Simon Battersby, and Major Henry Hardy as Captain Holt. The Doctor Ainslie will be Mr. Nigel de Grey, and Mr. C. P. Whitehead will play James Oliver. As Jennifer Old Stagers have been so fortunate as to secure the attractive services of Miss Stella Arbenina, together with those of Miss Cicely Paget Bowman as an engaging Angela. Mrs. Margaret Bartlett will play Mrs. Faithfull, Miss Katharine Wyld will be the Imogen, and Mrs. Gerald Crutchley and Miss Burnaby-Atkins the Emily and Ethel respectively. On Tuesday night this piece will be preceded by Matthew Boulton's clever duologue *The Burglar and the Girl*, interpreted by Mr. C. P. Whitehead as the former and Miss Katharine Wyld as the latter. And on Thursday night will follow the historic *Epilogue*—once more from the pen of Major Ratcliffe-Ellis—in the *finale* of which the Kent XI. and the Spirits of Kent, I. Z., and O.S. will appear upon the stage. The orchestra will again be under the capable direction of Mr. Arthur Frere, O.S., and all the plays will be produced by Mr. Robert Young. The proceeds will be devoted to local charities.

CARL ROSA SOCIETY

NEW ORGANIZATION TO HELP GRAND OPERA

With a view to stimulating interest in grand opera, a society has been formed known as the Carl Rosa Society. The patrons are Lord Morven Cavendish Bentinck, Dr. Adrian C. Boult, Mr. Albert Coates, Sir Henry Coward, Sir Walford Davies, Mr. Isidore De Lara, and Dr. Malcolm Sargent, with Mrs. H. B. Phillips, joint managing director of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, as controller. The prospectus states that among the main objects of the society will be to assist the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company in the production of a number of grand operas which have not yet been popularly presented to the public, owing to difficulties of production and the cost entailed, and to assist that company to employ first-class British artists.

At an at home held at the Strand Theatre, Aldwych, yesterday, Mrs. H. B. Phillips stated that the Carl Rosa Company had been presenting grand opera in English continuously for 60 years. This had been done entirely by private enterprise, and grand opera had thus been offered to the public at ordinary theatre prices. Frequent requests were being received for further operas to be added to the repertoire. This was prohibitive because of the cost. It was hoped that the society would be able to assist the Carl Rosa Company to improve still further the scale upon which they presented grand opera and to add further operas to their repertoire.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1830. Price 7d.

We are carried back to the beginning of the French Revolution again! Every thing that is fearful is portended, and much, very much, that is foolish in council, and violent in action, has been performed, and, we fear, is performing. We can predict no issue to this affair. The beginning of it resembles, as we have intimated above, the beginning of those cruel disturbances in France by which all Europe was afterwards devastated. But let us not deceive ourselves—the parallel may not continue long. If, as the wise man says, there be "no new thing under the sun," it is equally true that there are no new things perfectly alike. Much as we are inclined, therefore, to despond, we would not recommend it to our readers to conclude of a certainty, that because the last troubles in France occasioned the overthrow of settled Europe, the present must do the same. We have had a lesson as well as our neighbours, which may be useful to both of us.

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons., 90¼ to ¾.

EVERYMAN THEATRE

"PRUNELLA"

By H. GRANVILLE BARKER AND LAURENCE HOUSMAN

Music by JOSEPH MOORAT

Gardeners' Boy	GUY MARTINEAU
First Gardener	HORACE SEQUEIRA
Second Gardener	ESTHER BARTON
Third Gardener	FRANCIS L. SULLIVAN
Queen	MARY GARDE
Prunella	JOAN HARBEN
Quaint	MAIDIE SOUTT
Prim	VIOLA LYEL
Prude	INA CAMERON
Privacy	MARGARET HALSTAN
Pierrot	ERNEST MILTON
Scaramel	WALLACE EVENNETT
Love	NEIL PORTER

The authors have added a new act, emphasizing the symbolism of *Prunella*—emphasizing, we say, not explaining, for no explanation was in the least necessary. Prunella, it will be remembered, was a girl who lived in a real house with three real aunts and three real gardeners. Pierrot, a creature not of life but of imagination, stole her away and made of her Pierrette. The tale is of her longing for life in the midst of make-believe, of her flight towards reality, of her discovery that reality is changed, of her consolation and Pierrot's in their perception of the immortality of love. An ancient and a formal tale, but none the worse for that. But why explain it?

The manner of telling originally chosen by Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. Housman was already perilous enough. The tuneful verse (and, unhappily, tuneful is too often the word), the elaborate artificiality of treatment, the deliberate subjection of the theme to decoration, the choice, in brief, of a prettily formal convention made the play always a frail thing that succeeded, if it did succeed, as the emanation of a mood, and had some difficulty in carrying more than one act on its fairy shoulders.

Still, it was a graceful and charming entertainment. Now, in the new act, which shows Pierrette's parting from Pierrot and explains it by a repetitive symbolism set in the original frame, fantasy, while still preserving a fantastic manner, becomes solemn and makes philosophic claims that it has not strength enough to support. The play is drawn out and weighed down by it. The performance, too, is not all that it might be. Miss Joan Harben's Prunella is grave and calm and clear; a very accomplished piece of work. Mr. Wallace Evennett's Scaramel has fire and colour, and Mr. Ernest Milton plays Pierrot with a remarkable power to give dignity to verse even when it tinkles, and to discover every imaginative quality that there is in the part. The music that accompanies the play throughout, and upon which its existence depends, is used, under Miss Darlington's direction, with a genuine discretion to which we owe a great part of what pleasure is in the evening.

But these things are not enough. *Prunella* is designed as a moving pattern and must be performed without clumsiness or hesitation anywhere. Much rests with the group of mummers, who, in their bright dresses, govern and maintain the mood, and these mummers are higgledy-piggledy and indeterminate. No doubt they are handicapped by the smallness of the stage, but that is the affair of sympathy, not of criticism. Perhaps if was not their fault, but they did confuse the formal graces and leave us with an impression of having watched a minuet danced by ladies and gentlemen born to the Lancers and brought up on the Barn Dance.

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAY FOR THE LYRIC

Miss Rachel Crother's comedy, *Let Us Be Gay*, which is to be produced on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, will be brought to the Lyric Theatre during the week beginning August 18. It will be staged there under the direction of Mr. Gilbert Miller, with Miss Tallulah Bankhead in the principal part. Miss Crother's last play done here was *Young Wisdom*, which was successfully produced by Mr. Cyril Maude at the Playhouse in 1914. On its production last year at the Little Theatre, New York, *Let Us Be Gay* was said to be an extremely clever little study of contemporary American life and manners. Supporting Miss Bankhead will be Miss Helen Haye, Miss Cicely Byrne, Miss Joan Matheson, Mr. Eric Cowley, Mr. Bellenden Powell, Mr. Ernest Haines, Mr. Francis Lister, and Mr. Arthur Margetson, who is returning from a long visit to America. The play is being produced by the author.

Another forthcoming London production is M. Marcel Achard's well-known comedy, *Jean de la Lune*, of which the English rights have just been acquired by Miss Mary Newcomb. The translation has been made by Miss Mary Grew, and, entitled *John o' Dreams*, will be put on by Miss Newcomb and Mr. Jose G. Levy for some special *matinées* towards the end of next month at the Little Theatre. The play will go into rehearsal as soon as the cast and producer are fixed. Miss Newcomb will play the leading part. The *matinées* will in no way interfere with the run of *Jealousy*, which continues to do excellent business there. Although this will be the first of M. Achard's plays ever to be produced in London, the author is considered to be one of the most successful of post-War French playwrights—*Jean de la Lune* having run for over a year in Paris.

Miss Sybil Thorndike begins a long autumn tour on August Bank Holiday, opening at the Southampton Empire, where she will appear in *The Squall*, a modern play, the action of which is laid in Spain. Mr. Lewis Casson is producing the play, and also taking the part of the husband. In addition, Miss Mary Casson, who is now just over 16, is to play an important part, and her sister, Ann, will also act as her understudy. Mr. Owen Nares, who is leaving the cast of *Désiré* at the New Theatre in order to appear in *The Man in Possession* at the Ambassadors Theatre, will be succeeded in his part at the New Theatre by Mr. Hugh Wakefield.

Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who is to play the father in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* when it is produced at Malvern on August 20, will have a variety of Shaw parts in the festival, among them the Bishop in *Getting Married*, Captain Shotover in *Heartbreak House*, and Lickcheese in *Widowers' Houses*; he will have also a walking-on part in *The Admirable Bashville*, which is being revived as a curtain-raiser to *Candida*. *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, Mr. Rudolf Besier's new play, will be taken to Birmingham before it comes finally to London, probably to the Queen's Theatre.

The cost of reconstructing the Adelphi Theatre, which will reopen about the end of October, is estimated to be £60,000. The gallery has been abolished, and the accommodation above the ground level consists of dress circle and upper circle. When finished the theatre will seat about 1,800 people. The opening piece will probably be Mr. C. B. Cochran's new production, *Ever Green*, the book of which is by Mr. Benn Levy.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

SATURDAY.—Old Stagers' season opens, St. George's Theatre, Canterbury.
AUGUST 18.—Malvern Festival.

L.N.E.R. APPOINTMENTS

The L.N.E.R. Company inform us that Mr. A. Tulip, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., assistant docks engineer, has been appointed chief engineer-for-docks, in succession to the late Mr. J. A. Wickham. He will be responsible for the dock engineering work in the north-eastern area and at Grimsby and Immingham. The following appointments have also been made:—

Mr. F. W. Lamb, General Manager's Office, Scotland, to be assistant to general manager (Scotland), in succession to Mr. G. S. Berg, who was recently appointed passenger manager for the company's Southern Scottish area; Mr. W. G. Sprague, goods agent, Farringdon-street, London, to be goods agent, Bishopsgate, London, in succession to the late Mr. T. R. Hamilton.

Mr. C. T. P. Watts, who has been headmaster of Beckenham County School for Boys since it was opened in 1901, is about to retire.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

DRAMA AND VARIETY

The principal item in the London Regional programme this evening will be the performance of *Obsession*, a play specially written for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby. It will be produced by Mr. Howard Rose, with Mr. Andrew Churchman, Mr. Philip Wade, Mr. David Hawthorne, Miss Katherine Hynes, Miss Barbara Couper, Mr. Frank Denton, and Mr. Lionel Millard in the cast. At 7.30 p.m. there will be given a variety entertainment, to which Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer and Mr. Will Hay will contribute.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 31, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Books for Summer Reading. **5**—Suggestions for the School Holidays, by Miss Ann Spice. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Doris Cowen (contralto); Frank Walker Octet. **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Mabel Ritchie (soprano); Cuthbert Smith (baritone). **4.15** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children: the Return of Ulysses, being the last of the Wind in the Willows series (Kenneth Grahame), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with Incidental Music played by Ernest Lush. **6** :—Irene Cooper-Willis, reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. **6.15**: Weather; News. **6.35**: Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Chopin Studies, played by Frederick Dawson. **7-7.20** :—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25** : Cultured Australia, by Mr. Vance Palmer. **7.45** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Muriel Middleton (contralto); Parry Jones (tenor). **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.40** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.40-12** :—Band, from the Gleneagles Hotel, Glasgow.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.30** :—Orchestra from the Kit-Cat Club Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; the B.-J.'s (comedy duo). **7.30** :—Olga Galitch and Jean Terian (light songs and duets with guitar and piano accompaniment); Melville Gideon; Clapham and Dwyer, in another spot of bother; Vera Lennox and Harold French, in Anne and Henry, episode No. 3; Book, lyrics and music by Fred Wheldon; at the piano, Jean Melville; Will Hay, the schoolmaster comedian; the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **8.40** :—Regional News. **8.45** :—Obsession, a radio play, by Dulcima Glasby, produced by Howard Rose, with Philip Cuningham, Charles H. Mason, Andrew Churchman, Philip Wade, Gladys Young, May Saker, David Hawthorne, Katherine Hynes, Charles Hooper, Charles Farrell, Frank Petley, Harold Young, Hector Abbas, Percy Parsons, Barbara Couper, Ernest Digges, Frank Denton, Billy Shine, Lionel Millard, George Nicholson, Geoffrey Edwards, and Archie Harradine. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra, relayed from Small Heath Birmingham. **1** :—Florence Chandler, (soprano); Florence M. Astley (pianoforte); Justine Stanley (contralto). **1.30** :—London Regional programme. **2.30-3**:—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children; High Dudgeon, a play, by Mary Richards; Arthur Lindsay will entertain; Stanley Lowe (violin). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **8.40** :—News. **8.45** :—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.)

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.25** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Edinburgh. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,230kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **4** :—The Orchestra; Adelaide Beattie (soprano); Albert Fitzgerald (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. P. J. O'Connor Duffy reading one of his own short stories from The Riches of the Poor Man. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Godfrey Brown; Tessa Richardson (contralto). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Muriel Thompson (contralto); Frank McLoughlin (pianist); the Bohemian Male Voice Quartet; Lawrence McCann (violin). **11-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **3-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Frank Rees—The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, Llanelly, August, 1930, from Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Reginald Redman; Lilian Keyes (soprano). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and French Lesson. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert—the Station Orchestra; American Music; Donald Reaven (bass); Mrs. Fay Sargent—Songs and Stories; H. Davey Hutton; the Station Orchestra; Molla Phillips, Songs at the pianofortes. **9.30** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Glasgow. **3.35** :—Music. **3.40** :—Mid-week Service. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—The Edinburgh Ladies Trio; Marie Dare (violoncello). **5** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. Henry Crombie—Beekeeping as a Business Proposition. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3** :—Orchestra. **3.20** :—Miss Wendy Osborne: A Journey Across Unknown Australia. **3.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.40-12** :—Band from the Gleneagles Hotel.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Doreen Pycock (pianoforte); Priscilla Wise (lady tenor); Irene Hunt (contralto), from Leeds. **3** :—National programme. **5.45** :—Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes; Eleanor Skidmore (soprano), relayed from Pavilion Gardens, Buxton. **6.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—P. Pickles in a programme of numbers specially written and composed by Henrik Ege and Harold Dehn. **8** :—The Spa Orchestra, conducted by Alick Maclean; Charles Collier (harp); Bernard Allen (violoncello); Paul Beard (violin); W. Rushworth (trumpet), relayed from the Spa, Scarborough. **9**:—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—The George Daley Flute Trio: George Daley, Albert Gent, Harold Bell, accompanied by Rosa Morton; Dorothy Kitchen (mezzo-soprano). **11-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **4.45** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.)(288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—See Manchester. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Manchester. **9** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Children. **7.30** :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Music. **10.15**): Song Recital. **10.45**: Literary Reading. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Orchestral Selections and Gramophone Records of Dance Music.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Recital of Russian Songs. **8** :—Concert of Jugoslavian Music. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Quartet Concert. **10.30** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30** :—Talks. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—Concert from the Hotel Adlon. **9.10-12.30 a.m. (Friday)** :—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.5 :—Recital from the Works of Bach, followed by Song Recital. **5.30** :—Programme for Young People. **6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Discourse on Practical Social Politics. **7** :—Choral Concert. **7.30**: The Interview of the Week. **7.55** :—Labour Market Report. **8** :—Concert from the Hotel Adlon. **8.30** :—Topical Report: The Unemployment Problem. **9.10** :—An Italian Programme, with Introductory and Explanatory Notes. After the Programme, Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 8kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Village Tales. **9.35** :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 10 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 12.5kw.—7.35 :—Pianoforte Compositions, Op. 7 (Brod). **8**:—See Prague. **8.30** :—Dance Music. **9.30** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—See Brno. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7 :—Weather for Farmers. **7.5** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Weather. **8.2** :—Talk for Workers. **8.30** :—Reminiscences by Willy Schaeffer. **9.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.35** :—Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.30 :—See Prague. **7.35** :—Readings. **8** :—See Prague. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Old Czech Duets. **9.30** :—Light Music. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Relay from the Brichta Cafe. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5.30 :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal parlé. **8.15** :—Trio Music. **8.55** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Symphony Concert, from the Kursaal, Ostend. (After the concert, News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7 :—Humorous Talk. **7.20** :—Concert of Military Band Music. **9** :—Choral Concert, followed by Tziganic Music, from the Café Bodo.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3.30 :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music and Violin Solos. **5.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **6.30** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert of Czech Folk Music. **8.50** :—The Devil of a Girl, vaudeville in one act (Erik Bodh). **9.35** :—News and Report of the Jutland Listeners' Association. **9.55** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Phèdre (Massenet); Selection from A Masked Ball (Verdi); Gipsy Dance from The Fair Maid of Perth (Bizet); Berceuse and Orientale (Cui); Selections from The Queen of Sheba (Goldmark). **11** :—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (318m.), 1kw.—7.45 :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert. **9.30** :—Dance Music, Literary Programme. **10** :—Talk, News, and Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7 :—Time and Weather. **7.5** :—French Language Lesson. **7.30** :—A Gramophone Review. **8.30** :—Topical Report. **9.10** :—Don Juan, musical wireless play after E. Th. A. Hoffmann (arr. Falke-Leonhard). **10.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **10.50** :—Light Song Recital.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Metz) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (319.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (350m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7 :—Chimes and Weather. **7** :—Komus op Afwei, dialect comedy in three acts (Peyal). **8.30** :—Concert of Romantic Operetta Music. **10.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 4.15 :—Orchestral Selections. **6.50** :—Recitation. **7.10** :—Flute Recital. **7.50** :—Music. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Band Music from the Leppelli.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6.50 :—Topical Economic Review, Weather and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Orchestral Concert.

Ten Canutes camp on the Banks of the Rhine—a Relay from Anywhere, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices and Concert from the Tabarin, Düsseldorf.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 15kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Mandoline Concert. **8** :—Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Liszt. **8.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt, followed by Schenkt er den Ring, damit Maria Ihr Vergnügt?—Play by Werner Illing. **10** :—Wireless Notes, Weather, Time, News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Matinee, Exchange, Market Prices and Cello Recital: Gavotte and Harlequin (Popper); Spanish Dance (Granados) Après un rêve and Elegie (Fauré); Papillon and Spanish Serenade (Glasounov); Spain—interpreted by Foreign Composers. (a) Rimsky-Korsakov, (b) Albeniz, (c) Chabrier, (d) La alborada del gracioso (Ravel), (e) Spanish Caprice (Rimsky-Korsakov). **7.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time Exchange and Concert from the Paseo de Rosales. **1 a.m. (Friday)** :—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements. **7.30** :—Concert. **8.20** :—Giornale radio: Report of the Geographical Society. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32**: Talk on Art. **8.40** :—La nave rosse, opera (Scapilli). **MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (239m.).**—7 :—English Language Lesson. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Instrumental Concert. **9.35** :—Music. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

**OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSG

Imperial and Foreign News

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

A LONG-DELAYED LINK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At last, the building of the Zambezi Bridge has been sanctioned by the Home Government, and construction has begun. To those without the Nyasaland Protectorate the question of the bridge, which has come up for discussion in the House of Commons annually for a decade, means little or nothing; to the inhabitants within it means everything.

The Nyasaland Protectorate is an extraordinarily shaped territory, some 50,000 square miles in extent, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The Protectorate is 520 miles long, and varies from

50 to 100 miles in width. It has no outlet to the sea, the most southerly point being about 130 miles from the seaboard.

Tobacco, cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, ground-nuts, maize grow to perfection in this fertile country. In 1901 there were 17,000 acres under coffee. Then came serious crop failures, together with a decline in prices, and to-day only sufficient is grown for local consumption. A contributory factor in its decline was the success of Kenya and Tanganyika coffee, with which Nyasaland, with its serious transport difficulties, could not compete.

OUTLET TO THE SEA

Since the abandonment of coffee, tobacco has been the staple industry of the Protectorate. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the Virginia leaf, and in 1927 13,000,000lb. were exported to Great Britain. In 1907 the only means of reaching Nyasaland was on foot or by water up the Zambezi, and it was not until 1922 that, by the building of three lines, the country was given railway access to the sea. The Trans-Zambezi Railway runs from Beira at the coast to Murraca on the south bank of the river; the Central African and Shire Highland Railways continue on the other bank to Blantyre, making a total distance from Beira of 349 miles. Half the distance is over two railway systems on foreign soil, and Beira itself is a Portuguese port. Nevertheless, the Protectorate was connected with the sea at an excellent port. Beira is connected directly by rail with Salisbury and the Rhodesian Railway systems, and so Nyasaland was in rail communication with them, and through them with the Union of South Africa. But there is that deadly break created by the Zambezi river, the break between the Trans-Zambezi Railway at Murraca and the Central Africa Railway at Chindio.

All produce travelling to the sea leaves Blantyre by rail, and reaches Chindio on the north bank of the river. Here it is unloaded from the train and loaded on to cumbrous barges. These are towed by a river steamer across to Murraca, where the goods are unloaded from the barges. They must then be loaded up into the Trans-Zambezi train, and eventually reach Beira.

But it most frequently happens that the Zambezi river is not in a beneficent mood: it may be in raging flood, it may be partly dried up. In either case the consignment may be held up on the bank of the river for many weeks. On the north bank the current runs fiercely and is always eroding the shore, with the consequence that permanent housing structures cannot be erected and sheds and rail tracks are constantly being moved back. On the south bank (Murraca) silt is just as continuously creating sand banks, and the berthing of river steamers and their barges may alter as much as a mile up or down the river (involving the lifting and relaying of rail tracks) in one month. After the river has been in flood and then retreated, goods have to be dragged bodily through sand feet deep by big gangs of natives.

A COSTLY PROJECT

There are also financial difficulties. The shipping freight charges on a consignment from London to Beira (7,000 miles) are just half of those of the rail freight charges from Beira to Blantyre (400 miles). Furthermore, the damage and breakage to goods with all this handling is appalling, and it is difficult to effect insurance on commodities of a breakable nature beyond Murraca.

For several years a bridge spanning the Zambezi and connecting the railways on opposite banks has been a matter for agitation, both in Great Britain and in the Protectorate. Invariably, the project being a costly one, the matter was pigeon-holed. Towards the middle of last year it was decided to put the work of building the Lower Zambezi Bridge (so called to distinguish it from the Victoria Falls Bridge), and the rail extension north to Lake Nyasa in hand at once. The preliminary work—earthwork approaches on either bank—is already well on the way to completion.

Examination proved that it would be an unwise procedure to throw a bridge across to join the existing termini at Murraca and Chindio, owing to the flat nature of the surrounding country on the north side, which is liable to heavy flooding during the Zambezi overflow in the rainy season. Eventually an excellent site was selected 28 miles up the river from Murraca, at a spot named Sena. The south (Beira side) approach to the bridge will leave the existing Trans-Zambezi Railway line some five miles south of Murraca, and will run on a raised earth embankment of an average of 13ft. high for 33 miles parallel with and up the river to Sena.

At Sena the bridge will cross the Zambezi at right angles to a spot, Mutarara, on the north bank. From Mutarara a three miles length of railway, passing on the way through a rock cutting, connects with the existing Central African and Shiré Railway systems at Bawe Siding. This will mean that about 25 miles of existing railway will become redundant, but all the low-lying flooding area will be avoided. This north bank three miles railway stretch has been built *in toto* departmentally by the Central African Railway. This company is also constructing the 33 miles of embankment on the other side.

The bridge will cross the river from Sena to Mutarara, and will be 12,066ft. in length, or just over 2¼ miles. It will be the second longest bridge in the world; one just 100ft. longer being in use in India. The bridge will be 54ft. above average water level, and 27ft. above the highest known flood level. Only a comparatively small length will be over the normal Zambezi bed. The bridge will run inland for 500ft. on the Mutarara side, but for nearly two miles on the Sena side, this being low country, subject to floods. It will consist of 30 spans, 18 of which will be land spans. Each span of the bridge will be 266 ft. long, and will weigh 300 tons. This represents 10,000 tons of steelwork, but actually much more will be used. The bridge will carry a single railway track, and a pedestrian footpath.

This Lower Zambezi Bridge will cost between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000 to build, and the construction will take approximately four years to complete. The bridge means much for the future of Nyasaland.

AUSTRALIAN SALES TAX

EXPLANATION BY MR. SCULLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 30

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, explained that in regard to the sales tax the Canadian system was adopted and was expected to yield £6,000,000 in a full year. The tax would be levied on sale values on and from August 1 except in respect of contracts made before July 9.

All imported goods are liable, except petrol, tobacco, films, newsprint, and wireless valves, which are subject to special revenue duties. Manufacturers and wholesale merchants, who will be registered, will be required to pay the tax when the sale is made to the consumer and also to supply monthly statements accompanied by the payments made by the retailers and others; unregistered dealers will pay the tax when the goods are cleared from the Customs. The Customs Commissioner is empowered to determine the values of tax-free goods and also goods leased for rent or royalty.

The exempted goods are those produced or manufactured within Australia, including foodstuffs, cigarettes, fertilizers, sugar, newspapers, and woolpacks (including those imported), boxes for marketing goods, imported goods sold for export, and beer, which is already subject to a special Excise duty.

Melbourne wholesale dealers are dismayed at the incidence of the sales tax. They say it will cost £25,000 upon every £1,000,000 turnover.

Exports of Commonwealth staple products during the 12 months ended June 30 declined £43,000,000, made up as follows:—Wool, £26,000,000; wheat, £10,000,000; sugar, £3,000,000; flour, £1,000,000; hides, skins, and tallow, £3,000,000.

The conflicting claims in regard to the renewal of the sugar embargo next year have caused the Federal Government to decide on the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the operation of the existing agreement with the Queensland growers as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Gunn, a former Premier of South Australia, and at present Commonwealth Director of Development; Mr. Townsend, Accountant of the Customs Department; and representatives of the sugar growers, sugar workers, manufacturers, fruit growers, and domestic consumers. Mr. Scullin, in an explanation given in the House of Representatives, said that, notwithstanding Queensland's claims on its behalf, the industry was not satisfactorily conducted. Land values were inflated and the control of the industry was rapidly passing from the British race.

The sugar embargo costs Australia £5,500,000 a year.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

REBUILDING BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 30

The undertaking given by the authorities that no time would be lost in rebuilding the townships destroyed by the earthquake has been loyally carried out. Yesterday, after the lapse of only a few days from the catastrophe, the foundations were laid for new houses in the majority of the communes, while in a few the work of building has actually begun.

For the rest, Signor Leoni, Under-Secretary of Public Works, confirms, in his latest report, the gradual return to normal conditions. It has been found possible to reduce still further the supply of food rations, while the work of demolition is proceeding apace. The search for the bodies still continues in some places side by side with the happier task of identifying and lodging stray children and orphans. There is, it appears, no difficulty in finding temporary accommodation for these children, many of whom are being sent to the usual summer camps organized by the various Fascist institutions. The authorities, however, are inviting offers for their permanent adoption by Italian families.

An official list issued to-night states that in the administrative province of Benevento there are 22 dead and 26 persons severely injured.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* last week, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which are now ready. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6.

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

LEAGUE AND INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 30

The League Committee of Intellectual Cooperation, which has been sitting here for some days under the presidency of Professor Gilbert Murray (Great Britain), has finished its session.

AUSTRALIAN STATES' GRIEVANCES

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JULY 30

Although the Government of South Australia and business leaders are acting independently to secure an investigation in regard to the disabilities of the smaller States under the Federation, Mr. Hill, the Premier, continues to deprecate talk of secession or unification. There is not unanimity in the Cabinet, however, because, while the Premier was absent in Canberra, Mr. Denny, the Attorney-General, issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It appears likely that South Australia will have to consider unification or secession unless substantial relief is granted by the Federal Government. Unification is already operating to a large extent, as the Commonwealth is invading all fields of taxation and is doling out grants to necessitous States. The South Australian Government has already consented to meet the Western Australian Government to discuss Federal disabilities, and secession looms largely in Western Australian politics. The time has arrived for a thorough investigation of the relations between the States and the Commonwealth."

Mr. Hill, who has just returned from Canberra, said this was no time to talk of secession. South Australia was asking for benefits from the Federal Government, and, all things considered, was being well treated. He had urged Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, to appoint a permanent States Disabilities Commission on which South Australia would be represented. The actual South Australian disabilities represented at least £1,750,000 a year.

The Secretary of the Labour Party announces that its policy is unification, but the Premier is of the opinion that abolition of the State Parliaments is neither practical nor desirable in the interests of administration or economy, as Canberra could not control all parts of Australia.

At a conference of leading business men, including the chairman of the chamber of commerce, and also members of the Employers' Federation and the Taxpayers' Association, to-day, plans were adopted for calling a congress of representatives of South Australian, Western Australian, and Tasmanian business interests to discuss Federal disabilities at an early date in Adelaide. The object of the congress would be neither secession nor unification, but the thorough examination of the Federal position and the outlook.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DEMAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), JULY 30

At a large public meeting under the auspices of the Dominion League of Western Australia to-night, a resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority in favour of secession from the Commonwealth and the creation of a Dominion of Western Australia as a unit of the British Empire. The resolution also requested the State Parliament to pass an Enabling Bill during the present session to take a State referendum on the question of secession. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Franklin, presided, and other speakers included members of Parliament and prominent citizens.

STRIKES IN NORTHERN FRANCE

WIDESPREAD DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 30

The strike movement in the north of France, which began as a protest against the workmen's contribution under the social insurance scheme, is developing with a widespread demand for higher wages. In the Nord Department, where the strikers are mainly workers in the metal and textile industries, it is estimated that the number on strike exceeds 50,000.

At St. Quentin about 5,000 workers in the building trades have come out. Reports from other districts show that a great deal of labour unrest prevails. In a number of districts the employers' associations have given notice that, while they intend to apply the law strictly in respect of deducting the workmen's contribution to the scheme, they will be prepared to consider the question of an increase in wages if the claims of the trade unions can be justified in relation to the cost of living. To facilitate the inquiry some of the mayors in the districts affected have decided to summon the local commissions on the cost of living.

M. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, has issued a circular to the principal business federations and chambers of commerce pointing out that since the scheme came into force certain firms have raised prices under the pretext of covering themselves for the extra expenditure incurred. He adds that while in the normal course of events the cost of the scheme should not involve any serious rise in price, and would be amply covered by a 5 per cent. increase in any case, certain industries have raised their prices by as much as 40 per cent. He appeals to the federations to prevent the scheme from being exploited in this manner.

UNREST IN AFGHANISTAN

A GERMAN'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 30

The German tutor of one of the sons of the former King Amanullah arrived here yesterday, after four years' residence in Afghanistan. He described the internal unrest in Afghanistan, and said that it was likely to culminate in a revolution at any moment. Afghanistan, he said, was really being ruled by King Nadir Shah's brother, the Sirdar Mohamed Hashim Khan, who is also his Prime Minister. This official spends much of his time in making pacific overtures to rebellious tribes, which complain, among other grievances, that they have not received the concessions which, they allege, were promised them for aiding King Nadir Shah to secure the throne. The Afghan Army is described as being weak and inexperienced, and there is said to be no money in the country.

EDUCATION IN THE U.S.S.R.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 29

A proclamation was published to-day in Moscow announcing the introduction of compulsory universal education throughout the U.S.S.R. before the end of 1931 for children between eight and 10 years of age. Later those up to 11 years and eventually those up to 15 are to be included. It has been issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which declares that it is one of the most important political problems. It is proposed to make use of the confiscated houses of *kulaks* ("rich" peasants) for schools.

This announcement somewhat resembles Lenin's first decree, issued more than a decade ago, proclaiming the introduction almost immediately of universal education.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY

CHANCELLOR'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 30

Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor, opened the election campaign with a speech of grave tone yesterday. Addressing the executive committee of his own party—the Centre—he spoke of the dangers towards which the inability or unreadiness of the Reichstag to order the national finances were driving the State. He referred to potential difficulties which would no longer "be capable of a normal solution," and recalled the inflation.

Germany, the Chancellor said, for years lived in the delusion that the industrial activity following the War and the British coal strike was a permanent condition. When doubts began to be felt, relief was sought from the revision of the Dawes Plan. The result was a premature settlement, reached when the negotiating position of Germany was weakened by the unstable financial situation at home.

He retraced the steps which led his Government to dissolve the Reichstag and govern by decree, after the Reichstag had refused a majority for measures to balance the Budget. There was no dictatorship, but an essential stage in the political education of the nation. For many years necessary measures had been put off and dangerous ones recklessly undertaken. Responsibility had always been shirked when the situation could be saved by milder measures. If the nation was not awakened to these past faults of the Parliamentary system, difficulties would one day arise for which there would no longer be a normal solution. He recalled the inflation. The worst could then have been averted if any party had had courage to work with the Centre. But the Reichstag behaved then just as it had done in the past year. There was no majority for decisive action in the financial field.

The election campaign was overshadowed by a world economic crisis, the consequences of which were seen in the unemployment figures. These were relatively higher in Great Britain than in Germany. The Labour Government had had to find fresh funds for unemployment four times in a year, and Conservatives and Liberals had now united with it in studying ways and means of financing unemployment insurance. It would have been in the interests of the German workers if the German Socialists had so cooperated. [One of the first decrees issued since Dr. Brüning's Government obtained its emergency powers limited the future financial obligation of the Reich to the unemployment insurance system.]

"A LAST ATTEMPT"

In using emergency powers the Government had taken the only possible step at this critical moment, the Chancellor said. Its aim was to bring the country through the crisis quicker than other countries. Germans had three advantages: First, cheap money and cheap foreign capital, so that dearly bought short-term credits could be repaid; secondly, they profited as a finishing country from the low price of foreign raw materials; thirdly, they had overcome the worst difficulties of agriculture. The new Reichstag would again be faced with the necessity to put the finances in order. "The time has come for a last attempt, with the means of the present Constitution, to save an effective democracy."

The election, as the Chancellor says, falls at a difficult moment. Unemployment is severe (though less so than in Great Britain), the new taxes and levies are unpopular, and municipal mismanagement in some cities has inflated the cost-of-living level. In Berlin (where the Chief Burgomaster was recently dismissed and committees are kept busy examining municipal scandals) rents, rates, and fares have risen steadily, and Dr. Brüning, who is attacked by the Socialists as a social reactionary, cannot be blamed for pointing to the strong Socialist representation in these municipalities.

The party situation is a little clearer through the decision of the Landvolk and the People's Conservatives, two of the secessionist groups from the Nationalists, to combine their electoral lists. Town and country interests thus go to the poll together, and a basis for the much desired Conservative Party might thus be formed. It remains to be seen whether the new State Party will develop into a corresponding Liberal body. The Democratic Party, whose leaders were prominent among the founders of the new party, to-day seems to have acquiesced in its own demise. The People's Party remains aloof, uncertain as to its future affiliations, and the importance of the State Party cannot yet be judged.

RUM RUNNING INTO NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL BARGES USED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 30

Federal Customs officers, observing unusual activity on the municipal pier, near the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge, about 3 o'clock this morning, raided the pier and discovered, after a brisk revolver and fist fight with a band of more than 100 men, that Municipal barges of the City of New York, commanded by Municipal officers, and employed to carry the city's garbage out to sea, were being used on the return voyage for smuggling large consignments of liquor into the city—apparently from vessels moored beyond the 12 mile limit, near the garbage dumping place. Twenty-two men were arrested and 1,000 cases of liquor, valued at $50,000 (about £10,000) were seized.

Six Customs agents were proceeding down the river in a patrol boat when they noticed in the early morning twilight men on the pier apparently loading cargo from a municipal garbage barge into lorries. Silently they landed and advanced in extended order towards the pier head. As one lorry started to drive away the chief Customs agent fired a revolver shot into the air and ordered a halt. The driver of the lorry sprang from his seat and dived into the river. A large number of the other workers followed his example, while others disappeared in the semi-darkness. There was a good deal of shooting, but no one appears to have been hit. Seven employees of the street-cleaning division of the Department of Sanitation, including the skipper and mate of the barge carrying the liquor, who are under arrest, have been suspended by the department. The city is taking steps to recover its barge from the Federal authorities.

END OF THE ST. OLAV CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JULY 30

The official celebration of the ninth centenary of the death of St. Olav, the Patron of Norway, at the battle of Stiklestad, came to an end to-day with the ceremony in Nidaros Cathedral, where, in the presence of the King and the Crown Prince, the foreign prelates presented addresses after being welcomed by Dr. Stören, Bishop of Nidaros. Both the Bishop of Guildford and the Most Reverend Dr. Bogle, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, spoke, referring to the long-standing relations between their respective countries and Norway.

SIR CHARLES INNES

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma, has been granted leave of absence, for urgent reasons of health, for four months with effect from August 16, and that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Burma, to act as Governor during Sir Charles Innes's absence.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO ANTWERP

TOUR OF EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ANTWERP, JULY 30

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to-day to the Antwerp Exhibition. He travelled from the Château of Laeken by special train, accompanied by Lord Granville, the British Ambassador, and the staff of the Embassy, and was welcomed by Baron Holvoet, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, M. Van Cauwelaert, the Burgomaster, General Hellebaut, Commandant of the Province, and Mr. Tom, the British Consul-General. His Royal Highness was received at the Exhibition by M. Heyman, the Minister of Industry and Labour, Comte van der Burch, Commissioner General, and M. Martougin, President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition.

Rain was falling heavily as the Prince made his way to the British Pavilion, where a guard of honour of members of the British Legion, Girl Guides, and Boy Scouts was drawn up at the entrance. His Royal Highness spoke for a few minutes with the ex-Service men before entering, and was cheered by members of the British colony assembled in the Court of Honour. After inspecting the British and Canadian Pavilions the Prince visited the Belgian Colonial Pavilion, where the dioramas with pygmies' villages reminded him that he had seen the originals during his visit to the Congo and had been sympathetically received by their inhabitants. The Prince was also shown a picturesque reproduction of Old Belgium, and the Burgomaster of the ephemeral little town presented him with a "cocktail d'honneur."

Afterwards the Prince went to the Maison Rubens, for luncheon with the Burgomaster of Antwerp, who referred to the benefits for which Antwerp had been indebted to Great Britain. Speaking in reply in French, the Prince expressed his pleasure at taking part for a few moments in the celebration of the centenary of Belgian independence, and thanked the Burgomaster for his welcome. The Prince ended his speech with warm words of praise for the British section, and of admiration for Belgium and the City of Antwerp.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Pavilion of the City of Antwerp and the exhibition of Flemish Art and then returned to the Château of Laeken. This evening the British Ambassador and Lady Granville gave a dinner and a ball in the Prince's honour.

GERMAN DEAD IN THE WAR

A BERLIN MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 30

Berlin is to have a memorial to the German dead in the Great War, which will probably be consecrated in November and will serve as a national memorial until a larger project is fulfilled. The Reich and Prussian Governments have agreed to execute the design of Herr Tessenow, one of six architects who submitted plans.

The shell of the memorial is to be the New Watch, a courthouse at the eastern end of Unter den Linden, built 100 years ago by Schinkel in the form of a Roman atrium. The choice of this building has appealed strongly to the public imagination. The open courtyard is to be roofed over to form a rectangular chamber. In the centre of the chamber there will be a stone pedestal, about 6ft. high, carrying a golden wreath, upon which daylight will fall from a circular opening in the roof.

On either side of the pedestal will be tall torch-holders; otherwise the chamber will be bare. The railings and the still existent musket stands outside will be removed, so that the public may have free access to the memorial.

THE PEKING MAN

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER SKULL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, JULY 30

At a meeting of the Chinese Geological Survey here to-day Dr. Davidson Black announced the discovery of a new and more important specimen representing the greater part of the vault and portion of the base of a second *Sinanthropus* skull, evidently that of a young individual, possibly a male of full adult age.

Though somewhat fragmentary, the new specimen yields valuable information concerning certain parts, including the sphenoid and nasal bones, unrepresented in the skull previously found on the same site, Choukoutien, last December. The proportions of the two skulls in general are the same, but there are several marked differences. For instance, in the new specimen the frontal eminences are not so prominent, nor is the average thickness of the vault of the skull as great as that of the first, which Dr. Black now thinks is possibly the skull of an adolescent girl.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND SECESSION

A NATIONALIST SPLIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JULY 30

General Hertzog's speech at Pretoria last night—in which, in dealing with the "independence" of the Dominions, he referred to the "turbulent irresponsibility" of a section of his followers in the Orange Free State who were recently agitating for secession—reveals a serious split in the Nationalist Party and the Prime Minister's determination to outlaw the Republicans. Seldom has General Hertzog taken such a strong line. The speech is welcomed by the *Cape Times*, which, commending particularly General Hertzog's statement on secession, writes:—

General Hertzog's present view about the Commonwealth and South Africa's membership of it is that it means complete freedom—with the right of secession as the main proof of its completeness, but with that right held in reserve and overshadowed for practical purposes by political and economic cooperation with the other States of the Commonwealth.

It will be unfortunate if British statesmen underrate the importance of this standpoint, for there is no doubt that General Hertzog and his followers attach immense importance to the right of secession as the test of their freedom. They do not want to use it: in fact, General Hertzog himself said last night that secession would not be worth while in practice, and insisted on the calamities, political and economic, which any attempt to assert it would produce. At the same time, however, they argue that the country cannot be really free unless it has the right to settle its own destiny in its own way.

COMMUNISTS AND N.S.W. STRIKERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JULY 30

Communist influences are concentrating on the extreme north-west corner of New South Wales to foment trouble among the shearers, and some sheds where work had been started are now idle. This is an isolated district, and moderating influences are slow to reach it. The trouble may continue for some time unless it is ended by volunteer labour.

Telegrams in Brief

General Kundt, the German officer who was Chief of Staff to the former Government of Bolivia, has left LA PAZ for Peru. After the revolution he had taken refuge in the German Legation.

Dr. Salazar, Minister of Finance and *ad interim* Minister of Colonies in PORTUGAL, has resigned the portfolio of the Colonies in favour of Brigadier Eduardo Marques, who has already held it.

Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner for Australia, has been advised that under Quarantine Proclamation No. 203 the importation of parrots into Australia from any part of the world is prohibited.

At the opening of the WESTERN AUSTRALIAN Parliament yesterday, Mr. Stubbs (Country Party) was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Richardson (Nationalist) Chairman of Committees.

Following his dismissal for sleeping on duty, a workman pulled out a revolver and seriously wounded Mr. Hugh Stenhouse, the British sub-manager of the English Flour Mills at Santos, BRAZIL. The assailant escaped.

Indignation has been aroused in TRINIDAD by reports that have reached there that Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, continues to refuse to consider extraordinary means to assist the West Indian sugar industry.

A motion was unanimously passed yesterday in the Bavarian Landtag calling on the State Government to proclaim a general amnesty for all persons condemned for offences arising out of the anti-Separatist movement in the PALATINATE during and immediately after the occupation.

Opposition newspapers in RIO DE JANEIRO have been ordered by the Chief of Police to desist from comment on the murder of Senhor João Pessoa, President of the State of Parahyba, and to moderate their criticism of the Government, under penalty of severe measures. Senhor Pessoa was assassinated in a café at Pernambuco on Saturday by one João Duarte Dantos, between whose family and his own there was a bitter feud.

The Department of Overseas Trade is issuing a report to-day by Colonel H. Woods, Commercial Secretary in CONSTANTINOPLE, on "Economic Conditions in Turkey to April, 1930," together with an annex on the economic situation in the Adana district by Mr. B. J. Catton, Acting British Consul at Mersina. The Report contains a list of many of the changes in place names now officially adopted, as for example, Bursa for Brusa, Beyoglu for Pera, Yesilköy (pronounced Yeshilkeui) for San Stefano, and Büyükada for Prinkipo.

SHAM AIR RAID ON LYONS

CIVILIANS' SHARE IN DEFENCE MEASURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LYONS, JULY 30

For the last 24 hours the people of Lyons have lived in the atmosphere of a bombardment from the air. Guns thundered incessantly while successive squadrons of aeroplanes from the Grenoble area manoeuvred over the city. In the streets and squares and at their windows people crowded to see the air "raiders." More than 50 war machines, flying in a clear sky, threatened the factories, the stations, the public buildings, and the aerodrome at Bron.

Batteries of guns at St. Priest, at the Fort de Feyzin, at Petit Parilly, and at Côte Butte, warned of the passage of aircraft over the outer circle of listening posts, took up the defence of Lyons. The 75mm. guns of the garrison, mounted on platforms, joined in the cannonade and greeted the bombers with heavy fire. At the same time the municipal authorities gave the alarm to the population, which was supposed to take refuge in the air raid shelters which have been prepared in the town.

After dark a night attack was made. The town was in darkness, as all the municipal lighting had been cut off. The fire brigade manned its emergency posts, ready to dash into action at the first alarm. It was called out several times and raced to imaginary fires. The police also were mobilized to deal with "panic" among the populace, which, however, was too busy watching the show to give them a chance of action.

Other Foreign News on following page

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In August GOOD HOUSEKEEPING appears the opening instalment of GEORGE WESTON'S enthralling new serial: "The American Marquis" and other brilliant fiction by JOHN GALSWORTHY, HUGH WALPOLE, FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, Hon. Lady WILSON; while the articles by KATE O'BRIEN, J. D. BERESFORD, C'dant MARY S. ALLEN, Dr. MONTESSORI and WINIFRED E. SPOONER (who writes on Flying for Women) fully maintain for this number the title of THE PREMIER MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

John Galsworthy, who contributes a new Forsyte tale for August Photo: Raphael

The unique service of Good Housekeeping Institute at 49 Wellington Street, W.C.2 is appreciated by women all over the world. Besides contributing articles on all branches of housecraft to the pages of the magazine, the Director and staff of the Institute are ready to assist readers in any of their household problems

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FUTURE OF INDIA

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION

COMMONS DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The Government were urged in both Houses to-day to give the Indian Statutory Commission direct representation, preferably in the person of its Chairman, on the Round-Table Conference on India.

The PRIME MINISTER announced that the Government, after exhaustive consideration, in consultation with the Government of India, had decided not to enlarge the British membership at the Conference. Any departure from this arrangement would not, in their opinion, ease the task or promote the success of the Conference. But he indicated that the most expert and well-informed advice, wherever it was to be found, would be made available to the British delegation. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN suggested that, while the Chairman of the Statutory Commission or any other member of it need not be a member of the Conference, he should be present at its meetings so that his services would be available to the delegation if they desired them. MR. LLOYD GEORGE appealed to the Prime Minister not to close his mind to the possibility of summoning the aid of the members of the Commission. MR. MACDONALD responded to these appeals only to the extent of indicating that, if the British delegates sought advice, it would be available to them, but he refused to depart from the terms of his announcement or to promise that a seat should be reserved at the Conference to any member of the Commission.

A PLEA OF URGENCY

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN declared that it would be wholly unsatisfactory if British delegates could consult members of the Commission only privately, and announced his intention of endeavouring to raise the question to-morrow as an urgent matter by moving the adjournment of the House, unless the Government changed their attitude in the interval. He explained that the rules of the House prevented him taking that course to-day, the last Supply day of the Session. The SPEAKER promised to consider on its merits the question whether the subject could be raised in this form to-morrow.

In the House of Lords, where LORD READING and LORD SALISBURY urged the inclusion of Sir John Simon in the Round-Table Conference, LORD RUSSELL announced the Government's decision in the same terms as those used in the Commons by the Prime Minister.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN PARTY LEADERS

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

After yesterday's series of questions in the House of Commons, during which Sir Austen Chamberlain indicated that he might ask the Speaker's permission to move the adjournment of the House this afternoon to call attention to the refusal of the Government to appoint the chairman or some other representative of the Indian Statutory Commission as a member of the Round-Table Conference, there were many private conversations among the leaders of the political parties.

The impression late last night was that as a result of these discussions Sir Austen Chamberlain will not now carry out his intention, though it is possible that the whole subject may still be raised on the Appropriation Bill. This, however, would not be so serious a matter for the Government, as no vote would be taken. Were the adjournment of the House moved, and a division taken which went against the Government, a political crisis would inevitably be precipitated. As a matter of fact the discussions revealed that the Government would have been in no serious danger of defeat. A certain number of Conservative members have already begun their Parliamentary holiday, and it would have been impossible for the Whips to bring them back to Westminster in time to vote. It is now evident also that the Liberals would not have supported any action which might have led to the defeat of the Government, however badly they may think Sir John Simon, one of their own members, has been treated.

DIVIDED VIEWS

Doubts were expressed whether Sir Austen Chamberlain had the complete support of Conservative members in raising the question yesterday, for there is known to be considerable difference of opinion in all the parties as to the position of the members of the Statutory Commission at the Round-Table Conference. Labour members on the whole support the view of the Government that they should not be members of the Conference, though available for consultation. Some of the Liberal members feel strongly that Sir John Simon, on account of his great experience as the chairman of the Statutory Commission and as a constitutional lawyer, should certainly be a member of the Conference; others feel that he could render very great service by appearing before the Conference as a witness. At the party meeting strong exception was taken to the way Sir John Simon was being treated, but it was agreed that it was not an issue on which the Government should be defeated and that if the Conservatives pressed a motion for the adjournment the party would vote against it.

Many Conservatives feel that, while Sir John Simon should be a member of the Conference, the Government ought to be allowed to have the last word, particularly in view of the way the claims of the Opposition to representation on the Conference have been met by the Prime Minister. It is known that many members of the Cabinet have felt strongly that the representation at the Conference should be limited to representatives of the Government, and that the Prime Minister had to fight hard to persuade some of his colleagues to agree to the concession. It is now generally agreed that the Government's decision not to invite a representative of the Statutory Commission to be a delegate to the Conference will be upheld, but it is hoped that the advice and guidance of Sir John Simon and his colleagues will be freely available.

MISSION TO MR. GANDHI

DISCUSSION BY CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 30

The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay to-day. It is understood that the chief topic of informal discussion was the progress of the peace mission undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. Pandit Malaviya, who belongs to the Congress Right Wing, is expected to play a prominent part in the meetings of the Committee. He travelled from Allahabad with Mr. Jayakar, who has gone to Poona to see Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, in a speech last night sounded a very different note from that he has hitherto adopted. He advised cloth dealers not to stop business on the ground of repression, but to boycott foreign cloth only. Personally, he favours *khaddar* [home-spun], but in regard to the sale of mill-made cloth he does not desire to break any understanding arrived at between Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Millowners' Association. His chief grievance against the association appears to be that it did not withdraw its representative from the Legislative Assembly in response to the Congress resolution.

The *Congress Bulletin*, commenting on the picketing of special race trains last Saturday, argues that races should be boycotted because they are gambling. The *Congress Bulletin* makes the surprising statement:—

Some months ago *The Times* and several influential daily newspapers in England voluntarily agreed not to publish any race news, on the ground that it meant indirect encouragement of gambling. Such abnegation on the part of Indian newspapers would be a contribution to the purity of public morals.

Petitions under the Common Law jurisdiction and under the jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by the Criminal Procedure Code have been filed in the Bombay High Court for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of persons tried and recently convicted by martial law courts at Sholapur. Ten petitioners, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fined, submitted that their trial by military officers or military courts for offences purported to have been made under the regulations of Ordinance 4 of 1930 was illegal, and, therefore, that their retention in gaol is also illegal. They submitted, further, that trial by a military officer or court was not provided for by the Ordinance, because section 7 of that Ordinance clearly states that all offences under martial law should be tried by the ordinary criminal courts.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgoankar have issued a rule *nisi* on the applications, returnable on August 25.

CONGRESS BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

BOMBAY, July 30.—The Congress Working Committee, at its meeting to-day, unanimously passed a resolution, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Lahore Congress, urging a complete boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The resolution declared that, "in view of the necessity for the nation's energy and attention being concentrated on a vigorous continuance of the present mass movement, the Working Committee earnestly appeals to all in India to abstain from standing as candidates, or voting, or otherwise participating, directly or indirectly, in the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures." The Committee further called "on all Congress organizations to take all legitimate steps, including peaceful picketing wherever necessary and feasible, with a view to dissuade intending candidates from standing or seeking election and voters from voting."—*Reuter.*

WOMEN CONGRESS WORKERS FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30

At Patna yesterday five Indian women, who included Mrs. Imam, the wife of a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, were fined for taking part in an unlawful procession. Mrs. Imam declared that as members of the Congress it was not necessary for them to take out a permit for the procession. The other defendants refused to take part in the police court proceedings.

Political activity on the part of women is growing in Bengal. Five years ago it would have been regarded as unthinkable.

LAHORE BOMB FACTORY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 30

The Punjab police discovered in Lahore City to-day 11 empty shells ready to be refilled with explosives, and also a number of swords. The discovery, which was made as a result of the investigations in connexion with the Lahore bomb factory, is expected to lead to the revelation of a conspiracy throughout the Province.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE SCHEME

PRACTICAL PROPOSALS INVITED

We are requested to announce that definite and practical proposals bearing upon the terms of reference to the Advisory Committee appointed by the London County Council in connexion with the Charing Cross Bridge scheme will be considered by the Committee. Such proposals should be accompanied by sufficient explanations and plans, and should be addressed to the Clerk of the Council at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to be there received if possible by August 30, 1930, but in any event not later than September 10, 1930.

The terms of reference to the Advisory Committee are "That an Advisory Committee be appointed by the Council for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Council an agreed scheme for a road bridge and approaches at Charing Cross within a net cost of £12,500,000."

BOMBING ON THE DOWNS

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Montague, the Under-Secretary for Air, said that the whole question of establishing a bombing range in the Lambourn area was still under consideration. If it was decided to establish the range, the existence of any public rights of way and the measures to be taken to obviate danger and inconvenience to persons using them would be among the matters to be fully and carefully considered.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SALARY

The Select Committee appointed to consider the remuneration of Ministers, in its report issued yesterday and summarized on page 8, recommends that the salary of the Prime Minister shall be increased from £5,000 to £7,000 a year.

CHANGSHA SACKED BY REDS

TOWN IN FLAMES

NO NEWS OF FOUR MISSIONARIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 30

The British gunboat Aphis, with 48 foreign refugees, including 26 women and five children, on board, is expected at Hankow to-day. Ninety-two Japanese refugees reached Hankow this morning. The U.S. gunboat Guam and the Italian gunboat Ermanno Carlotta are *en route* for Changsha.

All reports describe the taking of Changsha by the Reds as a calamity. They entered the town on Monday morning and immediately began looting and burning. Foreigners took refuge on an island, and were afterwards taken down river in foreign gunboats. The local garrison fled across the river and retired to the west, after which red flags were hoisted throughout the city.

Attention was first devoted to official and mission buildings, and the latest news is that all have been destroyed except the post office and the Yale in China Mission Hospital. The Japanese Consulate was burned to the ground on Tuesday morning, and the conflagration throughout the city is reported to be general. Many Chinese have been made prisoner and are being held for ransom. An Italian priest, Father Giulio Baima, was also captured. There is no news about Miss Rugg, of the China Inland Mission, and three Americans who elected to remain. A brother of the provincial chairman and other officials were beheaded. Great numbers of Chinese fled from the city.

There are conflicting reports regarding the present movement of the Reds, one stating that they have crossed the river in pursuit of the fugitive garrison, and another that they are leaving the city and retiring towards Kiangsi with their booty.

The only Chinese news of the catastrophe which has overwhelmed Changsha is that one gunboat has left for Yochow to cooperate with the Hunan forces in attacking the bandit Communists.

A Japanese report from Tsingtao states that Han Fu-chu's forces have been severely defeated near Tsingchowfu [about half-way between Tsinan and Tsingtao], and are falling back along the railway to Kaomi and Kiaochow, where 7,000 arrived yesterday. Contingents from the Manchurian fleet at Tsingtao have been landed to guard against the entry of the retreating soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The State Department has received information that the United States gunboat Palos has left Changsha because it was not possible to protect property in view of the "overwhelming number of Communists." The Palos was struck once by rifle fire, and the women, children, and others on board her were transferred to the British gunboat Aphis. The United States Government has cautioned the Nanking Government against any loss of American life or property at Taian, in Shantung. Should any loss occur, "the American Government reserves all rights in the matter."—*Reuter.*

POCHOW MISSIONARIES SAFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 30

Five American missionaries, who had been detained for 73 days at Pochow (in the north-west corner of Anhwei), were found unharmed and well on July 22, on the arrival of the Nanking troops after the evacuation of the town on July 21 by the bandit chief Sun Tien-ching. The Americans praised the treatment of themselves and the Chinese Christians by the bandits.

THE CHURCH AND WAR

DISCUSSION AT LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The following official statement on the progress of the Lambeth Conference was issued yesterday evening:—

At the opening of the morning session a message of greeting from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, assembled in Leeds, was read to the Conference.

The discussion of the resolutions on peace and war was resumed and completed. The following took part in the discussion:—

The Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Durham, Warrington, Ripon, Albany, and Southampton, the Archbishops of Armagh and Melbourne, the Bishops of Plymouth, Erie, Lichfield, Chichester, and Birmingham, Bishop Knight, the Bishops of Winchester, Kensington, and Grafton, and the Bishop in Persia.

In the afternoon the Conference commenced the discussion of the report of the Sub-Committee on Marriage and Sex, introduced by the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishops of St. Albans, Southwark, and Nassau spoke. The discussion was adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

HONOUR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the Committee of Privileges was held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons at 4.30 yesterday afternoon to consider the speech made by Mr. Sandham, M.P., on Saturday, in which he made allegations of bribery and drunkenness against Labour members. Mr. Sandham was not present, and the meeting was adjourned until later in the evening.

The official report of yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party states that reference was made to Mr. Sandham's action in making in public charges against members of the party without first bringing them before a party meeting. An understanding was reached that the National Executive would go into the matter without delay, and the meeting therefore decided to take no action at the moment.

The Committee met again at 9.30, when Mr. Sandham was present.

R100

NEARING THE GOAL

A RAPID FLIGHT

The British airship R 100 made unexpectedly rapid progress in her flight over the Atlantic yesterday. She had made more than half of her journey by 1 p.m. British Summer Time, and Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, her commander, estimated at that time that she would cross the Canadian coast at dawn this morning, the equivalent of 9 a.m. British Summer Time.

Reuter's Agency received last night from the C.P.R. liner, Empress of France, a telegram relayed from Louisburg, and timed 6 p.m. Greenwich time, stating that she had sighted R 100 about 255 miles from the Strait of Belle Isle, Nova Scotia, and that the weather was fine and clear.

According to Reuter's Montreal Correspondent, up to 10.30 p.m. Greenwich time, the airship had covered 2,760 miles. Her commander reported that there had been no trouble with the engines, and that up to that hour only one-fifth of her fuel supply had been used.

Tentative plans for the vessel's stay in Canada include the entertainment of the officers and crew at a banquet and a luncheon, flights from Montreal to Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls, and also from Montreal to Quebec and back. She is expected to leave on her homeward flight on August 15.

Throughout yesterday the airship made excellent time, due largely to admirable navigation. In the morning her course was altered slightly on three occasions in order that the best might be made of the winds, and for the six hours which ended at 1 p.m., with the help of a 30-mile-an-hour wind, she

averaged 78 miles an hour as compared with a previous speed of about 61.

Among the messages received from the airship yesterday were the following:—

7 a.m.—Altimeter height, 1,300ft.; air temperature, 47; cloud stratus, visibility 15 miles; wind 10 miles an hour, increasing. Have just sighted first steamer since leaving Ireland. In vicinity of Ausonia, but have not sighted her. All on board well. Ship behaving splendidly.

8.15 a.m.—In company with Tuscania. Wind 20 knots, freshening. Ground speed 55 knots. Expect to make landfall about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

1 p.m.—Speed 70 knots. Wind 30 miles an hour. Altimeter height, 1,200ft. Air temperature, 50deg. Ship in cloud, and has been in cloud since 10.15 after passing through drizzle. Everything O.K.

ADVANTAGE OF THE WIND

Later in the afternoon she was passing out of the great anti-cyclone which for 1,000 miles had given her fine though cold weather, and was entering a new depression which would probably offer southerly or south-westerly winds, low clouds, and occasional rain. The winds were not expected to be heavy, but they would mean the end of her period of high speed, and the commander's forecast of her landfall was evidently based on knowledge of the conditions ahead, since she would certainly have crossed the coast before dawn if the speed of 78 miles an hour could have been maintained.

The course of the airship in the morning showed that her navigator reckoned from his weather chart to have a stiff south-easterly breeze later in the day and was manœuvring to take advantage of it. The ship was then approaching the western edge of the anti-cyclone, and she gradually worked her way some distance south of the Great Circle course so that she might run a little northwards back to it when the south-easterly wind was reached. The deductions from the chart proved sound, and for fully six hours she sailed back towards the Great Circle course with the wind at 30 miles an hour helping her along.

Most of yesterday's sailing was in cold weather. The air temperature at 7 a.m. was down to 47deg.; by 1 p.m. it had risen only to 50deg., which means that so far on the voyage. R 100 has had no such trouble as R 34 had on her Atlantic flight with the heating of the hydrogen in the gas-bags. R 34 had on some occasions to fly into clouds in order to cool the gas; R 100, on the other hand, has experienced few rises of temperature since she left Cardington, and has probably lost less gas than was expected. All the time she has been reducing her load by the consumption of fuel, but as she was very heavily ballasted when she started, no difficulties in compensating the loss of that load have probably been met.

As she makes the last part of the voyage additional ballast may be welcome, and in this matter R 100 is more fortunate than any earlier airship. She is fitted with a simple device for collecting rain water from the top of her hull and passing it into tanks from which the ballast bags can be fed. Rain water which lies in the concave panel on the top of the hull is caught by a scoop in the bow and carried by pipe to the tanks.

LOST TIME MADE UP

It was not until 7 o'clock yesterday morning that R 100 sighted the first steamer in the Atlantic, but she was in touch with several by wireless and doubtless knew much more about the weather ahead of her during the day than the weather experts who prepared and dispatched charts for her from Cardington. Her time for the crossing up to the present has been very good, and the loss represented by her detour of Tuesday morning has been made up by yesterday's burst of speed. If she makes land at the time she expects she should reach St. Hubert, Montreal, by 2 p.m. B.S.T., and in that case she will have occupied less than 60 hours on the voyage.

This flight will evidently be much faster than that of R 34, which in 1919 took 108 hours for a voyage across the Atlantic of about equal length, and notably faster than the last east-to-west flight across the Atlantic of the Graf Zeppelin, which occupied 95 hours and was not above 500 miles longer than the route flown by R 100. If the airship arrives at the expected time, the celebration of her arrival and of the 43rd birthday of Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, director of airship development, who is one of the passengers, will coincide.

❦ An article by Our Aeronautical Correspondent appears on p. 9.

NEXT CANADIAN CABINET

MR. BENNETT'S PLANS

EARLY MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 30

Belated returns have caused some changes, and the total of Conservative seats in the General Election now stands at 137. Two seats are still in doubt.

Last night the Conservative leader, Mr. Bennett, held a conference with Lord Willingdon, the Governor General, at Rideau Hall, and it is understood that he has formally accepted the task of forming a Government. His pledge to call an immediate Session of Parliament for the purpose of dealing with unemployment must be carried out, but its fulfilment should not be an obstacle to his attendance at the Imperial Conference. If the return of writs is expedited, it should be possible for the special Session of Parliament to begin about September 11. The Government would probably confine its efforts to securing Parliamentary approval for certain national undertakings, such as the completion of a Transcontinental highway, and would not attempt immediately any upward measure of tariff revision. Mr. Bennett, after getting the imperative business of Parliament under way, would hand over the leadership to some deputy and sail for Great Britain in time to attend the opening of the conference. Parliament, after it had voted the moneys necessary for public works designed to relieve unemployment, would be adjourned until his return.

The *Montreal Gazette* (Conservative), discussing the result of the election in a leading article to-day, says that the change in Quebec is natural and logical, because Quebec has nothing and never had anything in common with the outgoing Prime Minister or his policies. People in Quebec, it says, are by tradition, habit, and interests Conservatives—more than that, they are protectionists engaged in the development of the great manufacturing industries on the one hand and in the cultivation of the soil on the other. In both respects their interests are detrimentally affected by a tariff policy which exposes them to unfair competition, and in both respects their elected deputies in the last three Parliaments failed signally to discharge their duty to the Province.

MR. BENNETT'S CAREER

Mr. Richard B. Bennett has been leader of the Conservative Party in Canada since 1927, when he was elected to that position in a Federal Party Convention held at Winnipeg in the autumn of that year. His name is generally associated with the city of Calgary, in Southern Alberta, which he represents in the House of Commons, and it says much for his popularity there that he was the only representative of the party in the last Parliament from a constituency between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. He practised at the Bar in Calgary for many years in partnership with Sir James Lougheed, the brother-in-law of the first Lord Strathcona, but in more recent times his interests have lain in certain large financial and industrial concerns.

Though a typical Westerner in his boundless enthusiasm and his energy over a wide range of activities, Mr. Bennett is a native of New Brunswick, where he was brought up and educated and practised law till 1897, when he went out West. He was soon engaged in public affairs there, and sat in the Legislature of the North-West Territories before the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed. He then took a part in politics in Alberta, but the Conservative party never had much support there outside Calgary, where Mr. Bennett's influence counted for much. He entered the Federal arena in 1911, when the Conservatives came into power under Sir Robert Borden, and would probably have been called to office sooner if he could have divested himself of some of his outside interests. He did much good work in the War for the Red Cross and as Director-General of National Service, but his only experience of office has been as Minister of Justice in 1921 in Mr. Meighen's Cabinet and a short spell in the interim Cabinet of 1926 as Minister of Finance. When Mr. Meighen gave up the leadership of the party after the election of 1926, the position lay in abeyance until the Party Convention in the following year. Mr. Bennett was then chosen, receiving 780 votes, while Mr. Hugh Guthrie, who had been temporary leader, got 320 and Mr. C. H. Cahan, of Montreal, 266.

DOMINION DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

MR. MASSEY'S POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 30

It is assumed here, and with some apparent authority, that as a result of the victory of the Conservative Party in the Canadian election, Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, will not be appointed to the post of High Commissioner in London to which he was soon to have gone. The question whether he will be permitted or would desire to retain his present position is arousing lively interest in Washington.

The election just over is the first since the establishment of a Canadian diplomatic service, giving the Dominion separate representation in certain of the world's capitals, and the status of that service—its independence of, or responsiveness to, electoral changes—may be settled by the new Government. The expectation here is that Mr. Bennett as Prime Minister will desire to do everything possible to encourage in incumbents of foreign posts the conviction of a reasonable stability of tenure, and in so doing to lift the diplomatic career as high as the creation of a wholesome precedent can raise it above the level of party politics. If this is indeed so, Mr. Massey may remain undisturbed in his post as Minister to the United States, though his retention is by no means certain.

The office of High Commissioner in London, however, must apparently stand in a class by itself, to be filled not by a diplomatist of career, but by a man avowedly the personal representative of the political party in power at a given time.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS

SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, the eminent obstetric physician and amateur in music, died yesterday at his home at Nutley, Sussex, at the age of 82.

A memoir appears on page 19.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Compass Investment Trust.
Covent Garden Properties.
Gerrard Wire Tying Machines.
Malayalam Plantations.
Threlfall's Brewery Company.
Wellman Smith Owen Engineering.

SIND FLOOD HAVOC

30,000 REFUGEES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 30

An eye-witness telegraphing from Shikarpur this morning says that the discharge of water from the Indus near Loi, where the breach in the bund is two miles wide, is 80,000 cubic feet per second, and that the area from the river to Shikarpur, approximately 150 square miles, is a vast sheet of water. More than 100 villages are now submerged, and 100,000 acres of land have been

damaged. The loss of crops, cattle, buildings, and so forth is stated to be enormous, one estimate placing it at over 10,000,000 rupees (approximately £750,000). Flood water is now close to Shikarpur on the west and north. Three breaches in the Raiswah Canal caused a volume of water to skirt the town on the north at Pirwah, near the Mirza bund. On the Shikarpur-Jacobabad road, where the water is 5ft. deep, the position is precarious. Water is now rushing towards Khuman Jagir Khan and Garhi Yasin.

The refugees now number 30,000. Sukkur is overcrowded with them; they are housed in temporary huts, schools, and buildings of a miscellaneous character.

News from Khanpur says that 300 dacoits plundered a number of houses vacated by wealthy merchants and removed property and money of the total value of 6,000,000 rupees. In an affray between Shikarpur and Sukkur Moslems robbed Pathans of 5,000 rupees in cash and property valued at 2,000 rupees. Several persons were injured, two seriously.

Postmen distributed this morning's mail in boats. Quetta is cut off owing to serious breaches in the line which cannot be repaired in less than three weeks.

ARTERIAL ROADS

STATE SCHEME URGED ON THE GOVERNMENT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, received a deputation yesterday from the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, which includes representatives of all the political parties. They put forward a suggestion that the State should build a number of arterial roads to serve between points of national importance and designed to accommodate national traffic. The scheme also proposed the development of the areas through which the roads would pass.

Particular reference was made to four main thoroughfares—from London to Southampton, from London to Cardiff, from Birmingham to Birkenhead, and from the Mersey to the Humber. The deputation urged that local authorities are not organized to undertake these schemes and are not making the necessary progress, in spite of the pressure put upon them by the Government. Some central authority should be made responsible for their development, but ultimately the responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the new roads might revert to the local authorities. It was suggested that the State might initiate four or five schemes of new construction at a cost of £25,000,000, the work to be spread over the next five years. More than 90 per cent. of the expenditure would be devoted to labour and the provision of material. The deputation urged that work on new arterial roads is essentially productive, as it stimulates building and increases the value of the surrounding land. Town planning areas might be created by the local authorities in the districts through which the new roads would pass, so that development might be supervised and the amenities of the countryside preserved.

The Ministers promised to examine the schemes which had been put before them.

TASK OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MR. MAC DONALD'S STATEMENT

During questions in the Commons the PRIME MINISTER gave the House an outline of the agenda of the forthcoming Imperial Conference, covering inter-Imperial relations, foreign policy and defence, and economic questions. Under the heading of foreign policy would be included the further development of peace and arbitration and the reduction and limitation of armaments. On the economic side the Conference would be asked to consider the effect of successive tariff changes, and the extent and effect of inter-Imperial tariff preference. The Ministerialists cheered the statement that bulk purchase and the stabilization of prices would find a place in the agenda.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

In the leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, "The Artist Among the Machines," the writer discusses such questions as the idea that the beauty of a simple or useful object consists in its fitness for its purpose, and what inspiration, if any, the artist can draw from the forms of machinery. Among books reviewed are Dr. Gilbert Slater's "Poverty and the State," a discussion of the various agencies that exist for the prevention and relief of poverty; Mr. Morrison B. Giffen's history of the Fashoda incident; Dr. J. Horace Round's posthumous collection of essays, "Family Origins and other Studies"; "The Fullness of Sacrifice," in which Dr. Hicks, the Bishop of Gibraltar, discusses the conception of sacrifice in the Biblical and ecclesiastical tradition, with special reference to the Eucharist and the Atonement; Mr. J. B. Manson's account of the Tate Gallery; Mr. George Williamson's "The Dorine Tradition"; and Mr. C. E. Vulliamy's "The Archaeology of Middlesex and London."

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR "REBELS" KEPT OUT

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

At yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party the result of the voting for the Consultative Committee for next Session was announced. This is the body which keeps the rank and file in touch with the Cabinet, and there is a good deal of competition to serve upon it. The following eight members of the present committee were re-elected:—Mr. Harry Snell, the Rev. James Barr, Mr. A. Hayday, Mr. D. R. Grenfell, Mr. J. Scurr, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, and Mr. Cecil Wilson. The four new members are Mr. E. Thurtle, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Mr. C. Dukes, and Mr. G. Dallas, and they take the places of Colonel Wedgwood, Commander Kenworthy, who led the recent revolt against the Government's naval building programme, Mr. G. D. Hardie, and Mr. Norman Angell, who is ill. The Government will regard the result as highly satisfactory, as it is essentially a Right Wing committee and none of the Left Wing "rebels" has secured election.

The Prime Minister attended the Labour Party meeting and thanked the members for the assistance they had rendered in getting through the work of the Session. He warned them that, though it had been a very hard Session, he was afraid the next would be just as strenuous. He mentioned that the legislation next Session would include the Education Bill and the Consumers' Council Bill, which have been dropped this Session, and any legislation which might arise out of the Imperial Conference and the Indian Round-Table Conference. From the fact that he made no reference to the Trades Disputes Bill some members assumed that this would not figure in the King's Speech in October, but the Prime Minister was not professing to give an exhaustive list. Mr. MacDonald hopes to leave London this afternoon for Munich and Oberammergau. He has been invited to attend a dinner to-morrow night at the Bavarian Premier's official residence at Munich, at which representatives of the Bavarian Government and the Government of the Reich will be present. He has accepted the invitation on behalf of himself and his party, which consists of Miss Isbbel MacDonald, Miss Joan MacDonald, and Sir Alexander and Lady Grant.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Greenwood, proposes to set up at once a committee to inquire into the working of the Rent Restrictions Act and to see what alterations in the law are required. Labour members are specially anxious that something should be done in the case of houses which now become decontrolled when they are taken over by new tenants. Complaints are made that, as a result, there are glaring inequalities of rent in the same street, and a private member's Bill has already been presented but has made no progress.

A party of Labour members, including Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Strachey, and Miss Jennie Lee, is to visit Russia during the recess. They state that they are going "with open minds and a great deal of sympathy" to study the state of communal farming and to visit factories and workshops. They expect to be in the country for about three weeks.

At last night's meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party it was decided to co-opt four members of the rank and file to the party's "Shadow Cabinet." They will be chosen by ballot, before the recess if possible. This decision is a sequel to the request that some steps should be taken to keep the party in touch with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree during their negotiations with the members of the Cabinet who are dealing with unemployment.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

A Council was held later in the day in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons, when the same members of the Cabinet were present, with the exception of Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Strand	SIEGFRIED	7.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ON THE LEVEL	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ATLANTIC	2.15 to 11
Capitol	COCK O' THE WALK	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE GAY NINETIES	12 to 12
Kensington	UNTAMED	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE TEXAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-westerly winds, falling, light, variable; bright intervals, occasional showers at first, mainly fine later; moderate temperature, rising somewhat.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled conditions spreading from the West. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The airship R 100 made excellent progress yesterday in her Atlantic flight, and was expected to cross the Canadian coast at dawn. (p. 14)

In a report issued yesterday the Select Committee appointed to consider the remuneration of Ministers recommend that the salary of the Prime Minister shall be increased from £5,000 to £7,000 per annum, and that as "an act of justice" all parties should cooperate in carrying out the recommendation. (p. 8)

The first direct cargo to London of frozen salmon packed by the Hudson's Bay Company has arrived in the Thames. (p. 11)

When the Coroner's inquiry into the air crash near Croydon, in which two persons lost their lives, was resumed yesterday, Major Cooper, representing the Air Ministry, said there was no evidence of any failure of the machine and it was impossible to say what caused the accident. The jury returned an open verdict. (p. 11)

The Government issued yesterday the names of the members of the Economic Mission to the Far East, attached to which is a special Cotton Sub-Mission; and Mr. Gillett, secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, made a statement on the purposes of the Mission and the results it is hoped to achieve. (p. 16)

The Great Chamber of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire, one of the finest examples of Elizabethan panelling and other decoration, is likely to be dismantled and moved to America. (p. 9)

The examiners in the final Honour School of Modern History issued a Class List at Oxford yesterday. (p. 16)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Reading raised the question of the position of the Simon Commission in relation to the Indian Conference. The production of sugar in British Colonies and the proposed amendments to the League Covenant were among other matters discussed. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons the Indian Conference and the Imperial Conference were the subjects of questions and answers, and the outstanding Votes of Supply passed the Report stage. (pp. 7 and 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It is announced that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have represented to the Viceroy that Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru should be allowed to consult Mr. Gandhi. The Congress Working Committee, which is meeting in Bombay, passed a resolution yesterday urging a boycott of the coming elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures. (p. 14)

The Prince of Wales visited the Antwerp Exhibition yesterday, accompanied by the British Ambassador, and took luncheon with the Burgomaster of Antwerp. In the evening his Royal Highness dined and danced at the British Embassy in Brussels. (p. 13)

It is understood that Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader in Canada, has been asked to form a Government. The total of seats won by the Conservatives in the General Election now stands at 137. (p. 14)

Changsha has been sacked by the Reds who entered the city on Monday. Almost all the principal buildings have been burned, and the town is generally on fire. There is no news of Miss Rugg, of the China Inland Mission, and three American missionaries who elected to remain behind. (p. 14)

Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor, opening the German election campaign, said that if the necessary measures for restoring the finances were not taken difficulties would one day arise for which there would no longer be a normal solution. (p. 13)

Widespread havoc has been caused by the floods in Sind. The refugees now number 30,000. Over 100 villages have been submerged. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of York yesterday visited Fort William in connexion with the Lochaber hydro-electric power scheme. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The race for the King George Stakes at Goodwood yesterday was won by Stingo by a length and a half from Costaki Pasha, with Poor Lad third. (p. 5)

The R.N. and R.M. Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Belgian Exchange and Gold Movements; Outlook for the Plantation Industries; Watney Combe Reid Dividend; Debenhams Securities Report; the Spillers Meeting; a Tariff Argument; "Prospectuses of Public Companies"; and Future of Covent Garden Market. (p. 20)

The Money Market was well supplied with loanable funds. Discount rates declined further. The Bank announced the sale of £224,000 of bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Dutch rate moved against Holland. The German and Spanish exchanges declined; there was little change in the New York and Paris rates. Silver declined 1-16d. to 16d. per oz. (p. 20)

Apart from Gilt-edged securities, which continued firm, the Stock Markets yesterday displayed a weak tone. Fresh liquidation was reported in the Miscellaneous market, Imperial Chemical being particularly affected. (p. 20)

A FULL PROGRAMME

MR. MACDONALD announced yesterday the agenda prepared for the Imperial Conference which is to meet in September. The Conference, he said, would afford the opportunity for a general review of all matters, economic as well as political, of common interest to the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; and certainly the list which he gave of the subjects to be discussed seems comprehensive enough to cover the whole ground. This year there will be no separate Economic Conference, and the economic questions, like the political, will be handled by the Conference of Prime Ministers instead of being relegated to a less authoritative body. That is as it should be, for it is the economic problem which now dominates all others, and it is in the economic field that the public, both in this country and in the Dominions, expects the most definite and the most useful results from the Conference. Under the heading of Inter-Imperial Relations the Conference will discuss the Report of the recent Conference on Dominion Legislation, which, if it is adopted, ought finally to clear away any vestige of suspicion in any of the Dominions that they are not in reality free and equal partners in the Empire. There will, of course, be a discussion on Foreign Policy and Defence, matters on which it is essential that every part of the Empire should understand the views and the needs of every other part, and that they should agree upon a common policy. These are subjects which must be discussed; they are, in fact, the subjects which the Imperial Conference was founded to discuss. But this Conference, it is hoped, will devote itself more especially to an endeavour to devise methods for closer economic cooperation, for the encouragement of inter-Empire trade, and for the concerted and systematic development of the Empire's resources. Economic depression and consequent unemployment, now widespread throughout the Empire—and indeed throughout the world—give these subjects a particular urgency and importance. They affect the daily life of every citizen of the Empire. By comparison with the problem of how to re-establish our declining prosperity the discussion of academic legal and constitutional questions becomes a mere pedantic futility.

So far as the agenda of the Conference is concerned, it cannot be charged against the Government that they are not making full provision for the consideration of every phase of the economic problem. Under one heading or another every suggestion that has been made will, it may be assumed, come before the Conference. The first place on the list of economic subjects is given to the "General question of "the trade of the Empire, including capital "investments and the establishment of branch "industries, the effect of successive tariff "changes, and the extent and effect of inter-"Imperial tariff preferences, and also of other "factors such as cartels, &c." Such a comprehensive rubric should give scope for a thorough discussion of the possibilities both of a system of reciprocal preferences and of what is known as "Empire rationalization." Another paragraph brings forward the cognate subjects of bulk purchase and price stabilization, on which suggestions have been made demanding a thorough investigation, hazardous and fallacious as they may seem. No specific mention is made of the recommendation put forward both by the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress and by the British Preparatory Committee jointly appointed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Both these Committees, representing between them a great body of the interests most directly concerned, advocated the creation of a permanent inter-Empire organization which should devote its whole time to the study of the economic problems of the Empire, collecting information and preparing schemes for the consideration of periodic Economic Conferences and of the Empire Governments. Both Committees in their reports called attention to the anomaly that, under the organization of the League of Nations, better facilities exist for the discussion of economic problems with foreign countries than for such discussion within the Empire. Nevertheless, put forward with such authority and backed with many weighty arguments, the suggestion is bound to engage the attention of the Conference, probably when it comes to discuss "the past and future work of the "Imperial Economic Committee, the Empire "Marketing Board, and the Imperial "Institute." The Conference, in short, will not lack for material, and there is every hope that those who will take part in it are approaching the discussion—to quote from a recent speech by MR. THOMAS—"unfettered by "prejudice or bias, and prepared with a single-"minded desire to try to find a solution of the "problem." There has been abundant evidence that this will be the attitude of the Dominion delegates; and, but for a recent unfortunate speech by MR. SNOWDEN, it would be assumed to be the attitude of the British Government, to which the Conference offers one of the greatest openings for constructive statesmanship that any Government could desire.

There is indeed a great opportunity awaiting both this Government and this Conference, an opportunity to make a beginning in the work of creating a new unity of the Empire, a unity based on the free cooperation of its constituent nations, to take the place of the old unity, based on the legislative supremacy of the Imperial Parliament and the administrative supremacy of the Imperial Government. Those supremacies have disappeared as the result of a long period of constitutional development, during which the Dominions have grown from infancy to adult manhood, independently administering their own affairs but associated with one another and with Great Britain in a free Commonwealth of Nations. The dissolution of the old formal bonds, inevitable as that dissolution was, would be a calamity to the whole world if it should result in the drifting asunder of the different parts of the Empire. It is not enough that all possible machinery should be created to enable them to consult and agree together. Real unity will best come through engaging together on a common task for the common good. What greater task or what task promising greater rewards to all could they set themselves than the development of the resources of the Empire, resources so vast that, fully developed, they give promise of an increase in prosperity far beyond anything that can be imagined at the present day? What the Empire expects from the Conference is that it will devise ways by which a beginning can be made on this task and which will constitute a definite step towards that economic unity which should be the ultimate goal. In an age of organization, of cooperation, and of mass production there is no future for those who will not get together and pool their efforts and their resources. New conditions have arisen demanding a new outlook and a determination to adopt new methods where they can be proved to suit the new conditions.

Sir John Simon's Position

The arguments for including SIR JOHN SIMON, and perhaps some of his colleagues of the Statutory Commission, in the Round-Table Conference with the Indian delegations are obvious enough. They have been stated in these columns more than once. It is illogical to raise objection to the presence in such a gathering of an unrivalled source of expert knowledge. It is peculiarly illogical to rule out SIR JOHN SIMON on the ground that his views are fixed, and simultaneously to strain every nerve to secure the presence of Indian Constitution-makers of the type of PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, who has other disqualifications for admission to a body charged with the discussion of constitutional and law-abiding progress. Nevertheless the Opposition—as represented by SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN and MR. LLOYD GEORGE acting together—can hardly be said to have shown a very accurate sense of perspective in such strong insistence yesterday on what is relatively a minor point. An incomparably more important point had just been settled on the previous afternoon by the PRIME MINISTER'S announcement that the Conference was to include in the British delegation the representatives of all three political parties. That decision was no small achievement, for it is an open secret that powerful influences were at work to prevent it; but the national character of the Conference is now definitely assured so far as this country can assure it. Nothing less would have done justice to the dignity of the Conference or promised permanence to such results as it may produce.

On the other hand SIR JOHN SIMON'S bodily presence cannot enhance—it might even diminish—the importance of the famous Report which stands in his name. To argue at this stage whether that Report is to be "a" subject, or "the main" subject, or the "basis" of the discussions in the Conference, as the House of Lords were arguing on Tuesday, is surely to under-estimate its true value. No formal terms of reference can possibly affect it one way or the other. The essence of the Report is that it deals with facts and not with fantasies, and it is to the facts that the Conference is bound to come when once it gets to work. That SIR JOHN SIMON and all his colleagues—to say nothing of a number of lifelong experts from India—will be available for consultation throughout its proceedings is a matter of course. So, above all, will be the great document which Parliament has been procuring for its own guidance during the last two-and-a-half years. In all the circumstances it is difficult to see what useful purpose would be served by a special debate on the adjournment in the House of Commons to-day; nor is it certain that the House as a whole shares SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S anxiety. It is not without interest that MR. BALDWIN, whose instinct in these matters is generally sound, took no part in the controversy yesterday.

Empire Farmers in New Zealand

It is now two years since the British National Union was formed by the late SIR PIETER STEWART-BAM, with the object of promoting an entente of sympathy, friendship, and mutual understanding between farmers working in different parts of the Empire by a regular interchange of visits to their respective countries. Under the fostering care of MR. ARTHUR CANHAM and others the Union is carrying out the ideals of its founder with marked success. The visit to New Zealand of a large party of British, South African, and Canadian farmers in the earlier part of this year—a report of which was issued last week—is to be followed shortly by a similar visit to Canada, the sixth of the series organized by the Committee. On the appointment of LORD BLEDISLOE as Governor-General of New Zealand, his place as leader of the fifth expedition was taken by MR. S. R. WHITLEY. While the British representatives, by far the largest of the three contingents, were still in this country, SIR JAMES PARR, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, wrote to say that he regarded the tour as "almost in the "nature of an Imperial mission." When they returned home in May a letter addressed to the Union by the KING expressed the pleasure with which HIS MAJESTY had heard of the success of the tour in New Zealand and Australia, and his hope that the forthcoming visit to Canada would have equally beneficial results. The fulfilment of this hope is as certain as it is that the visitors to Canada will find there the same manifestations of loyalty to the THRONE as was the case in New Zealand. "A predominant "impression that we take home with us," says the Report, "is the affection held by all for "the old country, our King and Empire."

It is, in fact, a marked feature of these Dominion visits that the first bond of amity between guests and hosts, when they meet in distant parts of the Empire, is the sense that they belong to the same stock, and look to the CROWN as the honoured and imperishable symbol of brotherhood common to them all. Among the chief of the other impressions left upon the minds of MR. WHITLEY and the rest of the New Zealand party were the particular suitability of soil and climate for dairy and sheep farming, the fair prospects offered by the Dominions to single men with a capital of about £1,000, and a taste for hard work, of making a first-rate start in life, and the reality of the benefits derived by New Zealand farmers from a systematic policy of cooperation. They were immensely struck by the wonderful efficiency with which throughout the Dominion all manner of developments have, as the Report puts it, been "carved out from the rough" in less than ninety years, and they came away feeling that the success with which New Zealand farmers can compete with the produce of the home country and other nations, in spite of being 12,000 miles distant from their market, is a striking tribute to the thoroughness of the method in which their produce is handled when it leaves the farm.

The Prime Minister's Salary

The Select Committee on the remuneration of Ministers has confined itself to a single recommendation. It proposes that the salary of the Prime Minister should be increased from £5,000 to £7,000 a year. The Committee does not disregard, still less does it approve, the anomalies and inadequacies to be found in the existing scale of Ministerial salaries. On the contrary, its hope is that, when times improve, the defects exposed by an earlier Select Committee, which investigated the subject in 1920, will be remedied. But the under-remuneration of the Prime Minister is an anomaly which demands action. It cannot be excused even by the present state of the public finances, nor can it be longer tolerated with proper regard for the public interest. The increase which the Committee proposes is an act of policy as well as, in the phrasing of the Report, "an act of justice." As a matter of justice it is improper that the Prime Minister should be paid no more than most of his colleagues in the Cabinet and less than some of his colleagues outside. He bears the heaviest political burden of them all; he has an expensive official residence to maintain and unending calls of hospitality to support. It is not just that the nation should ask the head of the Government for the time being to do its work at a wage which will barely cover expenses and may leave him actually the poorer for public service. The days are past when Prime Ministers were normally rich men and when the purchasing power of £5,000 a year made an adequate return for the sacrifice of other sources of earning. Nor is it expedient that a Prime Minister, when he returns to £400 a year and the Leadership of the Opposition, should be under any extreme necessity of recouping or maintaining himself by exploiting the prestige of the position which he has left. That consideration points to a pension, for which there is much to be said. But at all events there is nothing to be said for underpaying an office to which no pension is attached. The present recommendation is itself a compromise, and reduces the figure put forward in the previous Report. It is the unanimous recommendation of a Committee representative of all parties and, for the better credit and efficiency of the public service, it ought to receive the early and unanimous assent of the House of Commons.

Nisi Serenas

After working overtime for some weeks, the sundial appeared to have struck work altogether, or at best to have fallen back on very grudging "ca' canny" methods. No doubt, in the course of the usual see-saw of mundane affairs, it will presently begin to count a decent number of hours again. Then even the most Spartan of us will be glad. It is no joke, however much we may fancy ourselves enured to the changes and chances of a Protean climate, to have to cope at this time of year with thermometer readings twenty degrees lower than the week before, and to be driven to drastic variations in the thickness of clothing, seen and unseen. In the meantime there will be much sympathy with the sundial felt by those who share its propensity for counting only the sunny hours. In that class must be reckoned the myriads of schoolboys and schoolgirls who have just been let loose once more on recurrently expectant homes. They, if they are true to the tradition of the school-generations that have gone before, have for weeks past been gleefully putting a thick stroke every morning through yet another calendar day lying between them and the holidays—the equivalent, in the circumstances, of driving a needle through the heart of the waxen image of an enemy. In doing so they were not so much counting the cancelled days as deciding, at the earliest possible moment for each, that they should not count at all, but should be expunged from the tiresome roll-call of the term.

The sundial habit of resolutely seeing only the sunshine of life, of turning a blind eye to the bad and recording only the good, is conspicuously a mark of youth. Unfortunately it does not often persist through life. Later on the tendency is rather the other way. Success and happiness are taken very much for granted; pain and failure make a deeper impression and fill a disproportionate space in thought and memory. Sooner or later there comes to every man a time when he finds himself looking back on the years that are gone rather than forward to the uncertain few that are still to come. In that retrospect sorrows and disappointments stand up like cloud-ridden mountain peaks. Their grey predominance seems at first sight good ground for pessimism; for the belief that the life of the average man is

"A sullen page in human chronicles,
"Fit to erase."

But, on a closer view, that is a mis-reading of the map. In the foreshortening of perspective it is all too easy to overlook the wide stretches of sunlit plain that lie about the feet of those grim heights. It is the departure from the normal that is remembered. Recollections of grief and pain stand out vividly just because they are the exception and not the rule. If some celestial investigator could check the record of a man who is convinced that he has had an unhappy life, and could measure the days when all went well, or at least not badly, against those which were marred by pain and sorrow, the good times would generally be found to outnumber and outweigh the bad. As with the individual, so with men in the mass. Every now and then, quite apart from man-made disasters such as war, there comes in the world's affairs a period which stands out for gloom and horror. One short week has just recorded widespread havoc to life and property by typhoon in the Far East, death to thousands by earthquake and storm in Italy, heavy mortality through a breaking bridge in Germany, and an air accident which shocked the whole of England with sorrow and dismay. That brief span of time will live as a dark hour in memories which register no thought of the comparatively untroubled weeks which went before. To ask why such periods of gloom should be, and why all the hours should not be serene and rosy, is to put to the question more than the sun himself, and to go to the root of man's very being here on earth.

THE CHANGING ROADS

DESTRUCTION OF RURAL ENGLAND

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It seems impossible for the people of this country to realize that its beauty is rapidly disappearing, and that the peaceful atmosphere inseparable from the charm of rural England to which we have been accustomed from childhood will soon be but a memory.

The conversion of our old roads into great concrete speedway tracks and the new road building and widening are causing the destruction of the beauty of our countryside and the character of our old villages at such an alarming rate that it makes one wonder whether we are not, as a nation, motor mad. If only part of the vast sums spent on these roads—said to be for the relief of unemployment—were expended in the provision of much-needed local improvements, such as village water-supplies and drainage schemes, some lasting and useful purpose would be served, but the indiscriminate construction of these great arterial highways and the trail of ugliness that generally accompanies them makes us deplore the ruin that is sweeping over the beauty of the country.

In these days of rapid advancement in the science of aviation and of still further developments, are we sure that these roads will be so necessary in the near future? When one remembers the steam traction engine, preceded by the man with the red flag, the idea of travelling on those same roads at 50 miles an hour would then have been thought absurd, yet it is no more wonderful than the progress we have made since Mons. Blériot 25 years ago flew across the Channel. The safety and comfort of civil aviation is advancing as quickly as that of the motor-car has done, and it is worth considering whether we are right in constructing this vast network of roads, if in years to come they may become obsolete.

There are still large areas of unspoilt country and untouched villages in England, and before it is too late could not some serious measures be taken to safeguard them from the destruction which threatens them if this policy of road-making continues, and to call a halt until the absolute necessity is shown more convincingly than in the case of the Bath Road?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A.
18, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

GLUT OF FOREIGN PRODUCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When I was only 19 I went to London and sold my father's goods, and I have been actively engaged in the vegetable markets ever since then. I am always in touch with the movements of supplies, and my potatoes, celery, carrots, and greenstuff are very rarely sent when there is a glutted market; but I am nearly sick of sending goods and carrying on to such great advantage to the foreigner. This season the potato crop is light in France, and St. Malo shipped about 40,000 tons less than 12 months ago. This was a great help to the old potatoes left in England. I sold 150 tons the last week in June; but now we are again inundated with Dutch potatoes. At this time of the year I generally load several trucks of carrots every week to Glasgow. A week ago I received a letter from my salesman there stating that the market was blocked with Dutch and advising me not to send. You are quite aware of the very low price of cereals. I am paying over £70,000 per annum in labour, which is more than double what I paid before the War. I also pay about the same amount in railway carriage, and the railway company do very little for their money; and with produce selling at the present prices it is impossible to find these huge sums of money for labour and railway carriage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK HIAM.
42, Station-road, Cambridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the present disastrous crisis occasioned in the soft fruit industry by the dumping of foreign fruit I write to call attention to the part the Zeebrugge ferry has played in bringing it about.

French strawberries come in by the shipload from France, but the Zeebrugge ferry, with insulated vans, has been the direct means of expanding foreign growing for the British markets. The service was inaugurated in 1924.

". . . if traffic justifies it it crosses twice daily . . . it is now possible to convey merchandise by through trucks from all parts of Europe, but as far as the fruit traffic is concerned Italy and Belgium are the only countries which use this service extensively at present. The provision of the train ferry has led to a rapid expansion of the Italian fresh fruit trade." (See Ministry of Agriculture Report on Fruit Marketing, p. 69, issued in 1927.)

France and the Netherlands have been our principal competitors. The fruit intelligence issued by the Empire Marketing Board shows an increasing volume of fruit and pulp coming in now from other countries, now to include Russia. The British grower has had no means even of knowing when the foreign consignments are being sent. To minimize the risks last season this farm was selling in the North, South, and West of England, in Scotland, and in Wales, all by telegram. The fruit is graded, guaranteed weight; it is packed to suit the market it is sent to; it is marked "British Grown." The farm was awarded a bronze medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1928. Often it would have been better to have left the consignments unpicked. The position this season is hopeless.

It remains to be seen whether more land is to be allowed to go out of cultivation and more loans negotiated for the Unemployment Fund, or whether the nation will give their own people a chance on their own markets. Yours faithfully,
A. EADEN.
Bartley Farm, near Southampton.

THE REAL VALUE OF WAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Labour Correspondent's outspoken article on the real value of wages in your issue of July 25, and your leading article on the cost-of-living scales, have rendered an important service. The matters with which they deal so ably lie at the very basis of our industrial position. Every line of both articles is worthy of close attention. Will you allow me to comment on one point only?

In your leading article you stress the important consideration that, whereas in sheltered industries in which wages fluctuate with the cost-of-living scales fall of wages results in no essential loss, no decrease of their real value, in the case of the unsheltered industries, where world competition precludes such a method of adjustment, fall in the cost of living brings to the wage-earners an undeniable gain.

A further important gain, to which allusion is seldom made, results from the fall in the cost of living even though this be accompanied by a fall in wages. May I illustrate the point from the effect of the reverse movement? Where there is a rise in the cost of living, a relative rise in wages may secure to the single man or woman the same financial position as before; but no proportionate relief comes to the man with a family to support. Take for example a man with a wife and four children to maintain. What happens? It is true that he gets the rise in wages, but he gets it as one single individual, while the rise in the cost of living hits him six times over! On the other hand a fall in the cost of living, such as we have been experiencing, is to the wage-earner with a family a gain out of all proportion to the fall in his wages which may accompany it.

The gain is the gain of the nation also. It means that its resources are being devoted in greater measure to the maintenance of the coming generation rather than to irresponsible expenditure on amusements.

Yours faithfully,
H. L. OLDHAM.
Laeton Grange, Wellington, Salop, July 27.

THE POLISH MARCHES

FOUR EASTERN PROVINCES

A TOUR OF THE BORDERS

(From Our Warsaw Correspondent)

The tenth year after the restoration of Polish sovereignty in the Kresy Wschodnie (Eastern Marches) may suitably be chosen for a survey of the progress which has been made in those important but little-known provinces.

The term "Kresy," besides denoting ethnographical and cultural conditions, has acquired a narrow geographical sense, in which it comprises the four Eastern Voivodeships of Vilna, Nowogrodek, Polesie, and Volhynia, and the districts of Grodno and Wolkowysk in the Voivodeship of Bialystok. The Kresy are bounded on the north, therefore, by the Lithuanian and Latvian frontiers, on the east by the Soviet frontier, on the south by the Galician border, which was formerly the Russo-Austrian

frontier, and on the west by a line running southwards from the southern apex of the Lithuanian Republic to Brzesc (Brest Litovsk) and thence up the valley of the Bug. The area of the Kresy is equal to that of England, and their population is about 4,500,000.

In order that the present peculiarities of the four provinces may be understood, it will be necessary to say something about their historical antecedents. The upper valley of the Bug and its northward projection form an approximate boundary between homogeneous Polish territory and territory which has been disputed in the past by Poland and Russia. Westwards lie the open plains which were the cradle of the Polish State, subject from an early time to civilizing influences from the west and well adapted for intensive cultivation. Eastwards is a wilder country of thick forests, rolling uplands, marshes, and lakes, where Poland and Russia, Roman Catholicism and Orthodoxy, have fought for predominance over the autochthonous peasantry.

PARTITION WITH RUSSIA

Within the last 150 years the Kresy have twice changed their political allegiance. Before the Partitions of Poland at the end of the eighteenth century the eastern dominions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth extended to the Dnieper and the neighbourhood of Kieff. After the Partitions the debatable provinces east of the Bug and the homogeneous provinces west of the Bug passed beneath Russian rule, but while the homogeneous provinces kept their separate identity as the Congress Kingdom or the Governments of the Vistula, the debatable provinces were incorporated in Russia proper. The administrative boundary thus set up endured till 1912, when a slice of territory on the west bank of the Bug was taken out of the Polish governments of Lublin and Siedlce and annexed to Russia proper as the Government of Chelm. Then came the period of wars, lasting till the Peace of Riga (1920), which gave Poland about one-third and Soviet Russia about two-thirds of the territory between the Bug and the Dnieper.

The essential character of the bulk of this region is shown by the failures of Feudal Poland and Tsarist Russia to assimilate it entirely to their central domains. Feudal Poland failed because the peasantry were serfs, and serfs cannot be assimilated if the rudiments of their culture are foreign. The mass of the peasantry east of the Bug had received their Christianity from the East, and even when brought into communion with Rome through the Uniat Church they retained the very things which differentiated them from the Poles, the Eastern Rite, the Slavonic Liturgy, and the Cyrillic Alphabet.

Tsarist Russia reconverted the Uniats to Orthodoxy, fostered antagonism between the gentry and the peasantry, and followed out a consistent policy for making the face of the country and the character of its inhabitants conform to Russian types. But it could not alter the fact that the magnates, the gentry, and their dependents were mostly Roman Catholics and Poles, it could not efface the culture which they had brought into the wilds, and it could not obliterate altogether the memories of the Polish past, least of all in the Vilna country, where the Roman Catholics are twice as numerous as the Orthodox, and in the many islands of Catholicism which had sprung up elsewhere. What the Poles got, then, from the Treaty of Riga was not only a first line of defence, 150 miles farther east than the Bug, but also a share of the debatable provinces which they loved, proportionate to the strength of the Polish tradition.

OUTLANDISH BEAUTY

In order to survey these districts I made a three weeks' motor tour through the Kresy, covering between start and finish in Warsaw more than 2,000 miles. Such a tour can only be made in the summer, because of the frequent lack of metalled roads, and even then, if a heavy touring car is chosen, one must have both good luck and good weather. The oscillations of travel are, however, amply compensated for by the outlandish beauty of the countryside. The inns at the smaller towns are primitive, but a reforming Minister of the Interior has made them clean.

The Voivodeship of Warsaw is justly renowned for the vile condition of its metalled roads, so that an hour or two's painful ricocheting over potholes must be expected after leaving the capital. This is certainly true of the take-off for Vilna, but once over the Bialystok boundary, the remaining 230 miles are for the first half good, and for the second half, on a new trunk road, excellent. After passing Bialystok, a drab Russian-looking city of woollen mills and Jews, the plain is left behind for a rolling plateau, on which the conditions associated with the Kresy begin.

The larger villages and market towns have pinnacled Orthodox churches, usually of painted wood, besides the more solid whitewashed churches of the Roman Catholics. The Jews no longer wear the black cap and caftan which tradition prescribes in the Central Provinces, their shop signs are gaudier and tawdrier, and apart from universally adopted names they have another selection of flowery German patronymics. There is something wilder in the appearance of the peasants, shaggier

growths on head and face, and a freer use of hides and sheepskins on the person. Their language is unmistakably Slav but already sounds like a distorted echo of Polish.

Grodno, a local centre of importance, is the obvious place for a break of journey. It is well situated on a cliff above the Niemen and has some good Baroque churches, foreshadowing the glorious examples of eighteenth-century work which are to be seen at Vilna and beyond. The monuments of ancient grandeur which put Vilna in a class by herself among the cities of North-Eastern Europe can safely be left to speak for themselves. To contemplate them is to realize at a glance what Vilna was; it is what she is that is not so apparent on the surface. Shut off by closed frontiers on the east and west from territories which contributed to her wealth, she will probably have to wait for a time when the Northern Kresy have been brought out of their primitive economic state before she can regain her former importance as a commercial centre. Timber and flax, on which she might still have thrived, are not at the moment very profitable commodities. Economically, therefore, she is not more than a provincial capital, serving a population of about 1,500,000 in the Voivodeship of Vilna and the adjacent parts of Nowogrodek.

Vilna has succeeded, beyond any manner of doubt, in re-establishing herself as a militant outpost of culture. The fervent intellectual life which has its roots in the restored University of Stefan Batory already makes its influence felt through the greater part of the modern Kresy. Even the younger generation of Vilna Jews, with their feet inside one of the Jewish Meccas, are beginning to be drawn within its orbit. This revival of Western culture on the threshold of Soviet Russia has been a powerful antidote to Bolshevism, and the effects of it as such need not be minimized. The sense of fulfilling a historic mission between East and West is what is really enabling Vilna to cast off the air of stagnation which settled on her during and after the War.

Nowogrodek, a country of undulating expanses and far horizons, is in many ways the most beautiful of the Kresy provinces, but lacks a natural centre and the regional individuality of its neighbours. Its capital, the town of Nowogrodek, is set on a hill much like Shaftesbury, and is not very much greater in size. The tradition that there should be a Voivodeship of Nowogrodek dates from the old Polish Commonwealth, but on the face of things there is something to be said for a plan of dividing its present territory between the Voivodeships of Vilna and Polesie. Nowogrodek is especially rich in picturesque market places and pillared market-halls; it also has two castles, at Mir and Nieswiez, which are worth a detour to see.

Nieswiez, the seat of the head of the Radziwill family, defiantly maintains its ancient state and a Master of the Ceremonies, within a few miles of the Soviet line. At Nieswiez my companion and I had a reminder that feudal magnificence is not yet dead, by being sent on our way with a dozen veal cutlets, buried in the heart of a gigantic loaf, a score of eggs, and seven assorted bottles of vodka, Bordeaux wines, and champagne to be the makings of a roadside lunch.

THE PRIPET MARSHES

Polesie, by far the largest but by far the most thinly populated of Polish provinces, yields less revenue than will pay the cost of administration. For this state of affairs it can hardly be reproached, seeing that half its area consists of marshes and waterlogged forests and another quarter of dry forests, not to mention sandy wastes. The wetter parts of the province became prominent in the later fighting on the Eastern front, from which they may be remembered as the Pripet Marshes.

There are two types of real Polesian scenery: the forests of stunted pine, birch and aspen, where bog water gleams duskily through a riotous undergrowth, starred with the feathery white blossoms of a water-loving cousin to the azalea or splotched by the yellow iris; and the marshes, which are simply vast reed-beds, often unbroken for many miles save by the Stygian watercourses which feed the Pripet. There are a few exclusive bears in the forests, and greater numbers of elk and lynx; the marshes, which breed wildfowl by the thousand and mosquitoes by the million, afford as good duck-shooting as anywhere in the world.

There is a road leading through the heart of the jungle from the northern boundary of Polesie to Pinsk which is passable after a fairly long spell of dry weather. Pinsk is the centre for all the marsh country and worth visiting for that reason alone. It is the station of an inland naval flotilla and the terminal port for the Pripet steamers, which in the old days went through to Kieff. For reasons of accommodation the administrative capital is not at Pinsk but at Brzese (Brest Litovsk), a sordid city with no object of interest except the famous fortress where Trotsky inscribed a banal remark on the wall of the Treaty Chamber, which is impressive on account of its size.

The route from Brzesc into Volhynia follows the old Kieff *chaussée*, which is kept in excellent condition. The North of Volhynia is flat and marshy, and belongs geographically to Polesie, but beyond the marshes is a mellow country of hillocks and rolling tablelands, easily recognizable as the threshold of the Ukraine. One is among oak forests and hop gardens. The peasants are now Ukrainian, less phlegmatic and more alert, and one can tell from their gay embroideries, their brass harness ornaments, and the products of their domestic art that their earliest culture must have been brought from the South.

GREAT CHURCHES

Luck, the capital, is a pleasant enough town with some interesting relics of the past, but the best things in the province are at Ostrog, Krzemieniec and Poczajow. Ostrog clusters picturesquely round an old cliff stronghold built by the princely family of Ostrogski to command the trade route from the Black Sea to the Baltic, on which Ostrog was once a market of the first importance. The town lies in a salient, surrounded on three sides by Soviet territory, and from the magnificent Byzantine church, which has grown out of one the Ostrogski built, one may gaze across at a Soviet blockhouse.

Krzemieniec and Poczajow possess two of the very finest examples of Polish Baroque, Krzemieniec a famous Lyceum, which was formerly a monastery, and Poczajow the great church of the Lavra (Orthodox monastery and place of pilgrimage), which was built in the Western style at a time when the Uniats were in possession. Krzemieniec has the good fortune to be romantically situated in a gorge in the hills and to have preserved much of its eighteenth-century domestic architecture against the intrusion of the Russian barrack. Poczajow, next to Valamo, in Finland, is the largest Russian monastery which has been left beyond the Soviet border.

From the terrace at Poczajow one looks out across the plain to another monastery on a lonely hill, but it is in Galicia, beyond the old Austrian frontier, and stands sentinel for the Roman Church.

TRADE WITH FAR EAST

PLANS OF ECONOMIC MISSION

NAMES OF MEMBERS

The following statement was issued yesterday from the Department of Overseas Trade:—

In pursuance of their policy of sending commercial missions to oversea markets to study the possibilities of developing British trade with those markets the Government have decided to send an Economic Mission to the Far East, constituted as follows:—

SIR ERNEST THOMPSON, J.P. (chairman, also chairman of the Cotton Sub-Mission), chairman of the Executive Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations; chairman, Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau, late president, Manchester Chamber of Commerce; a governing director of Morreau, Spielgelberg and Thompson, Limited, and of the following associated companies:—Geo. Fraser, Sons and Co., Limited, Brown, Jackson and Co., and J. Hobson and Co.

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, director, Co-operative Wholesale Society; chairman, Co-operative Insurance Society.

Mr. JAMES BELL, J.P., secretary of United Textile Factory Workers' Association; secretary of the Oldham Weavers' Association; vice-president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

Mr. WILLIAM A. CROWTHER, J.P., Messrs. W. and E. Crowther, Limited, Slaithwaite.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REGINALD MORCOM, C.B.E., Messrs. Belliss and Morcom; late chairman of Council of British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association; vice-president of Federation of British Industries.

Mr. LOUIS BEALE, C.B.E., special commissioner to Overseas Trade Development Council.

Secretary, Mr. T. St. Quintin Hill, O.B.E.; assistant secretary, Mr. F. A. Barnes.

Attached to the Mission there will be a special Cotton Sub-Mission constituted as follows:—

SIR ERNEST THOMPSON, J.P. (chairman of the Main Mission and chairman of Cotton Sub-Mission).

Mr. JAMES BELL, J.P. (also a member of Main Mission).

Mr. F. W. BIRCHENOUGH, J.P., president of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation; secretary of the Oldham Operative Cotton Spinners' and Twiners' Association.

Mr. E. DUXBURY, vice-president of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association; general secretary of the General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers; president of the Northern Counties Textile Federation.

Mr. J. L. EDMONDSON, secretary, Federation of Calico Printers; chairman of the Exhibition Sub-committee of the Joint Standing Committee (Education and Industry) of the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

Mr. GEORGE GREEN, chairman, Padih m Manufacturers' Association; managing director of Messrs. George Green and Co. (Padiham), Limited.

Mr. ARTHUR REISS, managing director of Reiss Brothers (1923), Limited.

Mr. JOSEPH WILD, president of the Wigan and District Cotton Employers' Association; member of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners; director of the following companies—Carlton Spinning Company, Limited, Clitheroe, Empress Spinning Company, Limited, Wigan, May Mill Spinning Company, Limited, Wigan, Belgrave Spinning Company, Limited, Oldham.

Secretary: Mr. N. A. Guttery.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TO THE MAIN MISSION.—To inquire into the present condition of British trade with China and Japan, and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase that trade.

TO THE SUB-MISSION.—To assist the Economic Mission to the Far East in their inquiries so far as these relate to cotton goods, and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase British trade in these goods.

STATEMENT BY MR. GILLETT

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, stated yesterday that the Overseas Trade Development Council of the Department of Overseas Trade had come to the conclusion that a Mission to the Far East would have beneficial and far-reaching results to this country. Dealing with the reasons for the dispatch of the Mission and the results which it is hoped to attain, Mr. Gillett said:—

It is proposed that the Mission and the Sub-Mission should proceed to Japan and, after a short stay in the latter country, go on to China. As regards the visit to Japan, this to some extent will be a courtesy visit and in the nature of a return of the visit of the Japanese Mission which came to this country in 1922, under the presidency of Baron Takuma Dan. But Japan is a great industrial country and would be so regarded by the Mission.

As regards China, it is proposed that the Mission should, after calling upon the National Government at Nanking, spend several months in visiting the more important centres in China where British trade has been developed in the past, and where it is considered that there are prospects of future development. The main districts to be visited will be Shanghai, Hankow if possible, Northern China, Manchuria, and, in Southern China, the district around Canton. The Mission will study the present position of British trade, the methods of trading and manufacture now in use, transport and marketing, the tastes and preferences of customers, and all questions affecting the sale of British goods in the Far East. They will consider what recommendations can be made for the improvement of British trade and the stimulation of British exports to the Far East.

The main Mission includes representatives of the cotton industry, the wool industry, engineering (iron and steel), and the Co-operative movement, and also a trade unionist member and the Special Commissioner to the Overseas Trade Development Council. The important industries represented on the Mission cover a very large proportion of British trade with the Far East.

The Cotton Sub-Mission has been appointed in view of the special position which the cotton trade holds in the British export trade to the Far East. The Sub-Mission will work in co-operation with the Main Mission and its chairman is also chairman of the Main Mission. The Sub-Mission contains representatives of various sections of the British cotton industry, from both the employing and the operatives' sides. From the nature of its constitution the Sub-Mission will thus be able to carry out a most detailed technical study of the cotton trade in the Far East, and its report and recommendations should be of the greatest value to the British cotton industry.

Lancashire has considered the dispatch of a special Cotton Sub-Mission to the Far East to be of such importance that the cotton industry has agreed to make a grant of £6,000 towards expenses. The Government are extremely gratified at this remarkable response to the needs of the situation and this concrete evidence of the interest which the trade takes in the possibilities of expansion in the Far Eastern market.

POSSIBILITIES IN CHINA

It is well known that the position of British trade with the Far East is not satisfactory and that, while our trade has been more or less stationary of recent years, that of our rivals has been advancing rapidly. There may be an impression that the Chinese market is one which is not worth cultivating in view of unfortunate disturbances which have taken place during the past few years in China, but this impression is most unjustified. In spite of internal disturbances, the import trade of China is making great advances every year, and last year her total foreign trade registered a record value. In 1928, for instance, the net imports amounted to £170,000,000, an advance of £24,000,000 over the previous year. In this advance Great Britain is not taking her proper place, and it will be the principal duty of the Economic Mission to the Far East and its Sub-Mission to ascertain the reasons and to suggest remedies.

I should like to say that on the return of the Mission there will be no question of their report being pigeon-holed. It is the policy of the Overseas Trade Development Council to make abundantly sure that reports of economic missions are discussed in detail with the trades concerned, and that plans are devised to give practical effect to any recommendations that may be made by these missions. One of the great benefits arising from this policy is that British industries learn at first hand what they must do, not only to retain but to develop their trade with foreign countries. I will conclude with wishing the Mission and the sub-Mission every success in their inquiries, and expressing the sincere hope of the British Government that these will be attended by most fruitful results.

Mr. GILLETT, in reply to questions, said it was expected that the work of the Mission would take about six months. The members would leave this country towards the end of September. The total cost was estimated at about £17,000, towards which there was the large contribution of £6,000 from the Lancashire cotton industry. The Mission would consider the interests of trade generally. If any industry desired to send, at their own expense, a representative as a consultant to the Mission, an application made for that purpose would be considered by the Department.

SHEFFIELD MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

The Industrial Mission which is about to make a tour of South America on behalf of Sheffield industries will sail in the Asturias to-morrow. The Mission, which is being undertaken on the recommendation of the Overseas Trade Development Council of the Department of Overseas Trade, consists of Mr. A. K. Wilson, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and Mr. C. R. Hodgson, president of the Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. L. Halpin, and Mr. W. Harrison will act as secretaries to the Mission. The object is to make a full investigation of market conditions and trade possibilities in the principal South American markets. When they have finished investigations in Brazil, they will proceed to Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. This is the first occasion on which a master cutler has officially visited foreign markets during his term of office.

RED "ANTI-WAR DAY"

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 29

Eighty pages in the official journal of the Executive Committee of the Comintern are devoted to preparations for August 1, the Red "Anti-War Day," when revolutionaries throughout the world, the Comintern declares, must show a united battle front under the leadership of the foreign sections of the Comintern.

The journal declares that Friday must serve to stir up the masses to a realization of the concrete tasks which the Comintern requires them to fulfil. Railwaymen, dockers, and sailors must keep a constant account of the freight and travellers conveyed by railways and ships, and whence and whither they are bound. Workmen, peasants, and women living near railways, roads, canals, rivers, and frontier regions must observe the activities of the military, civil authorities, and Fascist organizations.

"But observation alone is insufficient. The task consists not only in collecting information for the distant future, but in mobilizing the broad masses. . . . Workmen and soldiers must follow the example of the working correspondents in France and send reports of their observations to the organs directing their revolutionary struggle."

In another page it is explained that the "revolutionary disintegration of the *bourgeois* armies and navies and the drawing of soldiers into the orbit of the general struggle are now more necessary than ever before." In England particularly, Friday must give results better than last year. Immediate efforts must be concentrated chiefly on the miners, the cotton workers, and the unemployed and on the agitation for a seven-hour working day.

BARNET CONSERVATIVES

COL. FREMANTLE'S STATEMENT TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, Unionist M.P. for St. Albans, has issued a statement to his constituents concerning the demand by the Conservative Associations in the Barnet area that the Divisional Association shall declare itself in favour of Empire Free Trade, and, if necessary, of taxes on food and against the Referendum.

"The headlines in several papers," states Colonel Fremantle, "have been suggesting a new Battle of Barnet. This is misleading. No such battle has taken place or seems likely to take place.

"The facts are that a certain keen body of my supporters in the Barnet area have been inspired by the Empire Free Trade 'slogan' to recognize what I have been trying to impress on the public since I coined the phrase 'Free Trade within the Empire' in my book 'Health and Empire' in 1911. And I have been preaching this ideal to the electorate in each of my elections and in each of my election addresses since I was first elected for St. Albans in 1919—apparently not without success.

"Now I am glad that Lord Beaverbrook has taken up the movement and aroused such enthusiasm for the ideal in this constituency, as in other parts of the country. I have great admiration for the vision and energy he has displayed.

"The Conservative committees of the Barnet area have recently brought forward a resolution that the Divisional Association should declare itself in favour of Empire free trade and food taxes if necessary, and against the Referendum. This matter was reconsidered by them last Thursday, and the resolution was confirmed only after adding the words 'and pledges its loyalty to Mr. Baldwin as leader of the party.'

"On Friday evening the divisional executive considered the question. Without any apparent difference with regard to policy, they preferred an alternative resolution which was passed by a very large majority as follows:—

That this meeting considers that the largest possible measure of free trade within the Empire is the object to which Imperial fiscal policy should be directed, and resolves that a furtherance of this cause is urgent and pledges itself to use every effort to secure its triumph at the next General Election. That this meeting, realizing that the Conservative Party will accomplish nothing except through unity, expects from all members of the party loyalty to the party leader.

"Lord Salisbury was in the chair, and I took no part in the discussion.

"It will be observed that the phrase, 'largest possible measure of free trade within the Empire,' includes the possibilities implied in the Barnet resolution except the Referendum, which appears to be the only point at issue. In point of fact, it is no longer a matter of practical politics.

"When the Referendum was proposed by Lord Beaverbrook and accepted by Mr. Baldwin, there was a possibility that a General Election might be held this summer, in which case the Conservative Party would have been responsible for the Imperial Conference next October. As it is, however, the present Government will be responsible for this Conference, and the conclusions then arrived at will be the subject of discussion both in this country and in the Dominions, and the necessary basis of policy at the next General Election. There is no need now for the Referendum.

"As a result, therefore, the resolution passed last Friday by the divisional executive pledging us to loyalty and united and vigorous action in furthering the common cause goes farther than the Barnet proposal. There can be no difference between us, and I have no doubt that after the holidays we shall realize our agreement and find ourselves in a stronger position than ever to turn out the Government in order to develop the Imperial market and safeguard our trade and employment."

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

STAFF TO ISSUE STATEMENT AGAINST REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

At a meeting of the staff side of the National Whitley Council held yesterday consideration was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that, as from September 1 next, the Civil Service bonus would be based on a figure of 65 instead of 70. A resolution proposed by the postal associations was adopted, the effect of which will be that the staff side will issue a statement giving its objections to any reduction in the cost-of-living bonus at present obtaining, in view of the prejudicial effect on the staff side's claim before the Royal Commission for an improved bonus.

From this it may be inferred that the Civil Service Confederation's proposal, which was published last week, that action should be taken by the National Staff Side "to obtain the opinion of the Civil Service on the failure of the Government to maintain payment of bonus on the existing figure of 70, with a view to a protest being made in Parliament against this failure, at the beginning of the next Parliamentary Session," was not endorsed.

Alderman J. A. Wild (Liberal) is to be submitted to the Town Council as the third Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne during this municipal year. The town since November last has lost two Mayors, Dr. Spencer dying from "parrot disease," and his successor, Alderman Politt, after an operation.

THE CONTROL OF BUILDING

PLEA FOR MORE ELASTICITY

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER OF HEALTH

The Minister of Health yesterday received a deputation from members of Parliament and representatives of the associations mentioned below on the subject of the restrictions imposed under existing building legislation.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. Walker, M.P., and included:—

Mr. Louis Smith, M.P., Mr. J. Baker, M.P., Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., Major Beaumont Thomas, M.P., Mr. Maurice Webb (Royal Institute of British Architects), Mr. C. J. Kavanagh (British Steelwork Association), Mr. Besson (Building Industry Council of Review), Mr. Searles-Wood (Institution of Structural Engineers), Mr. Holloway (London Master Builders' Association), Lord Ebury (London Employers' Association), Mr. Coppock (National Federation of Building Trades Operatives), Sir Woodman Burbidge (Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors), and Sir Francis Towle (Hotel and Restaurants Association).

Mr. Louis Smith made the following statement, and his views were supported by Mr. Maurice Webb, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Mr. Coppock, Lord Ebury, Mr. Kavanagh, and Sir Francis Towle.

We wish to call attention to the extent to which the control of building, especially in London, has become a serious menace to enterprise and employment not only in the building trades but in the vast number of ancillary trades whose welfare is vitally dependent upon the building industry. There is no doubt that the cumbrous and bureaucratic control so often exercised far exceeds the limits necessary to safeguard public health and safety which we, no less than the authorities concerned, consider it our business to secure. This control, especially in the sphere of commercial and industrial buildings, is exercised under Acts which in many cases date back to the last century, imposes very serious restrictions upon the use of modern materials and methods of construction, and has given place to the growth of administrative machinery which needs drastic simplification.

If the revolution in building construction which has occurred during the last 30 years due to the introduction of steel and reinforced concrete, to the vastly improved methods of sanitary services, and to the invention of new and improved building methods and materials, continues at the same rate in the future—and who shall say that it will not?—no Act of Parliament can be kept up to date unless wide discretionary powers are given to those who administer it. In the use of these discretionary powers, complex and inelastic methods are almost bound to creep in, and while a relaxation of provisions in the Act suitable for the time it was passed may be granted, this is apt to lead to further restrictive regulations which not only were not contemplated in the Act but are in many cases unnecessary.

POSITION IN LONDON

This deputation suggests, therefore, that as a first essential the law in London ought to be as susceptible to constant revision as in the provinces, otherwise it will become out of date almost as soon as drafted.

We are conscious that a great deal has been done towards simplification and uniformity of control in the limited field open to the Ministry through the model by-laws and otherwise and we see no reason why statutory revision should not now be considered by Parliament to bring such control as is deemed necessary in the public interest into tune with the times, afford all local authorities a guide to securing public safety and health and simultaneously give the industry a chance to develop as other industries by uniformity of practice and standardization.

The Building Industry Council of Review was recently formed to investigate and report on the lines upon which a rationalization of the building industry may be achieved, but we feel it necessary to emphasize that the reorganization and readjustment of the industry is rendered difficult, if not impossible so long as the law is not co-ordinated for the whole country. The building industry represents not only a vast field for employment, but building costs are a first charge upon every form of commercial and industrial activity, and in assisting the industry to operate upon business lines rather than upon too rigid a regulation basis the Government can make a valuable contribution to the reduction of unemployment and clear the way for the industry to deal with the other vital aspects of building such as reorganization, standardization and finance with which it is faced.

Those bodies which now urge a reform and which are represented to-day have set up a Central Committee to co-ordinate the reports and recommendations at their disposal, and are prepared in conference with your Ministry to suggest lines upon which a solution of many of the existing difficulties and anomalies may be found. Their investigations have to a great extent been directed to close scrutiny of the conditions obtaining in the London area, where all building is controlled by Act of Parliament, administered by different authorities, is subject to varying interpretations, and results in a degree of confusion and lack of uniformity which it is necessary to dispel.

Miss Susan Lawrence has stated in a letter addressed to Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., that representations from professional societies in regard to the London building regulations have been lacking. The R.I.B.A. have been urging the amendment of the London Building Acts on the London County Council for 10 years, and representations were made jointly by the R.I.B.A., the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Structural Engineers, and the Surveyors' Institution.

This deputation is of the opinion that building legislation should now be considered on a national basis, and should be confined so far as possible to broad questions of principle.

If the Government is in agreement with our views, the building industry would be prepared to set up a technical and economic advisory council which would review and report upon all aspects of building construction and control which are from time to time deemed necessary to meet the constantly changing conditions. Such a council would make the fullest use of our research and technical and standardization institutes, and would maintain a constant touch with the Ministry with a view to giving every assistance in maintaining a flexible and up-to-date code. At a time of such serious unemployment and industrial distress we urge that this vital question is ripe for review by the Government.

MINISTER'S REPLY

The Minister said in reply that he gathered that the difficulties of which the deputation complained were experienced chiefly in London, and that comparatively little difficulty had been encountered in the provinces. But in so far as Scotland was concerned, he would see that a report of the proceedings was sent to the Secretary of State.

As regards London, the matter was, of course, one for the London County Council to consider. Obviously he could not express any definite opinion until he had heard the views of the Council, but he could certainly assure the deputation that he so far sympathized with their representations that he would himself undertake to discuss the position with the London County Council. He was aware that, as Mr. Kavanagh had stated, a technical committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were about to issue an interim report on the technique of steel construction, and he hoped that this would facilitate the standardization of building practice throughout the country.

ERECTION OF LARGE BUILDINGS

A lecture was given at the Portland Hall, Little Titchfield-street, yesterday, by Mr. L. ALLEN GERARD, who has recently returned from a study of building methods in the United States. Mr. Gerard emphasized the close co-operation that exists between the American client, architect, and builder to ensure speedy erection of large buildings. Speed of erection did not sacrifice craftsmanship. The introduction of the zone law had modified the designs of sky-scrapers considerably and such buildings in suitable streets or districts had much to recommend them.

Colonel James Alec Charles Gibbs, C.B., late The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who died recently at the age of 62, served in the South African War, in which he was severely wounded, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received his brevet of major and seven clasps to the two medals. In the Great War, in which also he was severely wounded and taken prisoner, he was again mentioned, received the 1914 Star and bar, and was made C.B. in 1915. Colonel Gibbs married in 1906 Gladys Charlotte, daughter of Major James Simonds, of Reading.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

MODERN HISTORY CLASS LIST AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JULY 30

The examiners in the Final Honour School of Modern History have to-night issued the following Class List:—

CLASS I.—H. BEELEY, Queen's; I. I. BOWEN, Christ Church; E. C. BRYANT, Oriel; R. M. CRAWFORD, Balliol; J. A. C. CRUICKSHANK, Corpus Christi; R. E. G. EVERS, Queen's; A. FRASER, Queen's; R. W. GREAVES, Merton; E. E. Y. HALES, Oriel; S. H. F. JOHNSTON, Exeter; R. G. LYDE, St. John's; W. LE MCKUWEE, Christ Church; F. M. H. MARKHAM, Balliol; P. W. RADICE, Exeter; M. ROBERTS, Worcester; D. H. WATERFIELD, Christ Church; A. G. WHITE, New College; W. R. L. WICKHAM, New College; EVELINE M. BROWN, St. Hugh's; WINIFRED A. PRONGER, St. Hugh's; H. COOKE, Keble; E. H. M. COUNSELL, Queen's; A. M. CRAWLEY, Trinity; W. H. CROFT, Jesus; R. N. CURREY, Wadham; F. J. T. DAVIS, Jesus; R. DE BUNSEN, ballol; H. G. BHANDA, non-collegiate; A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Magdalen; F. D. DOWSETT, Hertford; Queen's; N. DUNN, Keble; E. H. EATON, Balliol; J. H. ELLIS, Jesus; H. B. EVANS, Jesus; E. EVERY, Merton; A. A. FALCONER, Jesus; J. FARISH, Queen's; H. E. FARRINGTON, Exeter; D. G. FARROW, non-collegiate; S. C. FERNANDES, Keble; B. L. GRIFFITH, Jesus; C. W. GRIFFITH JONES, St. John's; C. F. W. R. GULLICK, Queen's; A. A. HAIG, Trinity; T. J. HAMILTON, Christ Church; D. HAMWEE, St. John's; C. HARRIES, Jesus; A. M. HARRIS, Christ Church; R. J. HARVEY, Pembroke; F. A. HAWORTH, New College; C. E. HOPKINSON, Jesus; A. H. HOUSE, Hertford; F. H. HOUSE, Wadham; M. KIDDLE, New College; J. J. LANE, Keble; N. LASH, St. John's; D. E. LEAVEY, Keble; E. D. LEWIS, Magdalen; E. G. LOCK, Pembroke; A. C. E. MALCOLM, New College; K. R. MALCOLM, New College; J. P. W. MALLALIEU, Trinity; A. G. MARPLES, New College; W. T. C. MAYNARD, Wadham; F. R. MORAES, Non-Collegiate; D. G. MURDOCH, Jesus; A. H. OSWALD, Exeter; M. M. PHILIPSBORN, Merton; J. G. PHILIPPART, Balliol; R. A. PILKINGTON, Christ Church; T. B. RADLEY, St. John's; J. D. RANKINE, Exeter; C. P. READ, Keble; E. W. ROBOTHAM, Exeter; G. H. RUSBRIDGER, Keble; C. J. RUSSON, Exeter; R. G. SAUNDERS, Brasenose; G. E. G. LOCK, SCRIVENOR, Oriel; W. F. SHAW, Exeter; G. V. SHILLITO, Wadham; A. E. SMITH, Balliol; A. H. SOUTHORN, Hertford; G. STEWART, Christ Church; J. L. TADMAN, St. Edmund Hall; L. J. W. THOMAS, Exeter; L. W. TIDMARSH, Keble; W. T. WELLS, Balliol; G. N. WENTWORTH, Queen's; G. WHITEHEAD, University; A. V. WILLIAMS, Jesus; L. WILSON, Wadham; P. H. A. WYKES, Balliol; RUTH M. C. ANDERSON, Somerville; GERTRUDE BARRON, St. Hilda's; NANCY BEADEL, Somerville; ALISON D. BOYD, St. Hilda's; CHRISTINE M. CHASE, Oxford Home Students; MARY V. EVANS, Oxford Home Students; BARBARA J. FOX, Somerville; GRACE H. FREDERICKS, Oxford Home Students; MARIAN M. GIMBY, Oxford Home Students; JOAN D. HALL, Oxford Home Students; HELEN J. HANSCHELL, Somerville; FRANCES W. JARE, St. Hugh's; MARTHA L. HODD, St. Hilda's; CAROLINE E. HODGE, St. Hilda's; ANNE M. HUTH JACKSON, Lady Margaret Hall; VELIA JEZZETT, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHLEEN JACKSON, St. Hugh's; NORA G. M. KENYON, Somerville; KATHARINE H. LAMONT, Lady Margaret Hall; RUTH M. LONSDON, Oxford Home Students; MARGARET LYCETT, Lady Margaret Hall; MURIEL M. MCISACK, St. Hugh's; EVELYN M. PENTER, St. Hugh's; FREDA RATCHSE, Somerville; AUDREY C. STEPHENSON, St. Hugh's; MARJORIE N. THOMAS, Somerville; KATHLEEN B. WALKER, Somerville; PHYLLIS M. WARNER, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHERINE J. F. WATSON, Oxford Home Students; PAMELA M. WILBERFORCE, Somerville; DOROTHY M. WILLS, Lady Margaret Hall; JOYCE C. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, St. Hugh's.

CLASS II.—C. G. R. AMORY, Worcester; R. J. ATTENBOROUGH, Trinity; B. P. BARR, St. Benet's Hall; G. W. BELL, Hertford; W. N. BICKSELL, Jesus; L. G. BISHOP, St. John's; T. A. M. BISHOP, Keble; H. P. BOOTH, Hertford; E. BOSTOCK, Queen's; C. A. BOYD-CARPENTER, Balliol; H. BROODEN, Exeter; M. R. CAMPBELL, Worcester; P. C. CARTER, Oriel; H. CARTWRIGHT, Hertford; W. L. CAVE, Brasenose; G. H. COOKE, Keble; E. H. M. COUNSELL, Queen's; A. M. CRAWLEY, Trinity; W. H. CROFT, Jesus; R. N. CURREY, Wadham; F. J. T. DAVIS, Jesus; R. DE BUNSEN, ballol; H. G. BHANDA, non-collegiate; A. D. DODDS-PARKER, Magdalen; F. D. DOWSETT, Hertford; Queen's; N. DUNN, Keble; E. H. EATON, Balliol; J. H. ELLIS, Jesus; H. B. EVANS, Jesus; E. EVERY, Merton; A. A. FALCONER, Jesus; J. FARISH, Queen's; H. E. FARRINGTON, Exeter; D. G. FARROW, non-collegiate; S. C. FERNANDES, Keble; B. L. GRIFFITH, Jesus; C. W. GRIFFITH JONES, St. John's; C. F. W. R. GULLICK, Queen's; A. A. HAIG, Trinity; T. J. HAMILTON, Christ Church; D. HAMWEE, St. John's; C. HARRIES, Jesus; A. M. HARRIS, Christ Church; R. J. HARVEY, Pembroke; F. A. HAWORTH, New College; C. E. HOPKINSON, Jesus; A. H. HOUSE, Hertford; F. H. HOUSE, Wadham; M. KIDDLE, New College; J. J. LANE, Keble; N. LASH, St. John's; D. E. LEAVEY, Keble; E. D. LEWIS, Magdalen; E. G. LOCK, Pembroke; A. C. E. MALCOLM, New College; K. R. MALCOLM, New College; J. P. W. MALLALIEU, Trinity; A. G. MARPLES, New College; W. T. C. MAYNARD, Wadham; F. R. MORAES, Non-Collegiate; D. G. MURDOCH, Jesus; A. H. OSWALD, Exeter; M. M. PHILIPSBORN, Merton; J. G. PHILIPPART, Balliol; R. A. PILKINGTON, Christ Church; T. B. RADLEY, St. John's; J. D. RANKINE, Exeter; C. P. READ, Keble; E. W. ROBOTHAM, Exeter; G. H. RUSBRIDGER, Keble; C. J. RUSSON, Exeter; R. G. SAUNDERS, Brasenose; G. E. G. LOCK, SCRIVENOR, Oriel; W. F. SHAW, Exeter; G. V. SHILLITO, Wadham; A. E. SMITH, Balliol; A. H. SOUTHORN, Hertford; G. STEWART, Christ Church; J. L. TADMAN, St. Edmund Hall; L. J. W. THOMAS, Exeter; L. W. TIDMARSH, Keble; W. T. WELLS, Balliol; G. N. WENTWORTH, Queen's; G. WHITEHEAD, University; A. V. WILLIAMS, Jesus; L. WILSON, Wadham; P. H. A. WYKES, Balliol; RUTH M. C. ANDERSON, Somerville; GERTRUDE BARRON, St. Hilda's; NANCY BEADEL, Somerville; ALISON D. BOYD, St. Hilda's; CHRISTINE M. CHASE, Oxford Home Students; MARY V. EVANS, Oxford Home Students; BARBARA J. FOX, Somerville; GRACE H. FREDERICKS, Oxford Home Students; MARIAN M. GIMBY, Oxford Home Students; JOAN D. HALL, Oxford Home Students; HELEN J. HANSCHELL, Somerville; FRANCES W. JARE, St. Hugh's; MARTHA L. HODD, St. Hilda's; CAROLINE E. HODGE, St. Hilda's; ANNE M. HUTH JACKSON, Lady Margaret Hall; VELIA JEZZETT, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHLEEN JACKSON, St. Hugh's; NORA G. M. KENYON, Somerville; KATHARINE H. LAMONT, Lady Margaret Hall; RUTH M. LONSDON, Oxford Home Students; MARGARET LYCETT, Lady Margaret Hall; MURIEL M. MCISACK, St. Hugh's; EVELYN M. PENTER, St. Hugh's; FREDA RATCHSE, Somerville; AUDREY C. STEPHENSON, St. Hugh's; MARJORIE N. THOMAS, Somerville; KATHLEEN B. WALKER, Somerville; PHYLLIS M. WARNER, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHERINE J. F. WATSON, Oxford Home Students; PAMELA M. WILBERFORCE, Somerville; DOROTHY M. WILLS, Lady Margaret Hall; JOYCE C. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, St. Hugh's.

CLASS III.—S. P. R. BAINBRIDGE, Worcester; T. T. BARNES, Keble; B. A. BAX, Hertford; C. A. W. BEAUMONT, Balliol; A. BISS, Balliol; R. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME, University; N. BOASE, Lincoln; C. O. BRASCH, St. John's; J. W. BROOKS, Hertford; R. W. BROWNLOW, Queen's; G. P. H. BURGESS, University; K. M. CAREY, Exeter; J. J. T. CAULFIELD, Trinity; J. R. V. COLLIN, Hertford; A. H. COOKE, Keble; E. G. CORY-WRIGHT, Merton; A. G. CRADDOCK-WATSON, St. John's; I. L. J. DAVIES, Keble; D. C. DICKSON, Hertford; N. R. DOBREE, Balliol; K. B. A. DOBSON, Oriel; J. E. DONALDSON, Corpus Christi; D. M. DREW, Queen's; A. P. DRURY, Wadham; H. W. FARMAR, Balliol; J. C. H. FISHER, Balliol; R. B. FORD, Trinity; L. A. FOSTER, New College; D. A. FULKERTON, New College; R. GARDNER, Magdalen; D. W. R. H. GILCHRIST, Keble; R. J. B. GLANVILLE, Hertford; C. F. K. GOLDTHORPE, Pembroke; P. H. GORDON-CLARK, University; B. GREIG, New College; J. A. R. GREY, Magdalen; J. GRIFFITH, University; L. H. R. HANKEY, Balliol; C. J. HARPER, Jesus; A. H. M. HARRISON, Trinity; J. HEATH, Oriel; R. A. HEWINS, Christ Church; H. HOGARTH, Magdalen; C. H. G. HOPKINS, Merton; A. C. HORDERN, St. Edmund Hall; F. HOWE, Non-Collegiate; T. E. HUGHES, Jesus; L. IRVING, Keble; W. M. JACKSON, Balliol; K. B. KAYE, St. John's; D. A. C. KELLY, Wadham; A. E. LEVESON, Christ Church; T. H. A. LLEWELLYN, Trinity; A. LLOYD, Balliol; W. R. LLOYD-JONES, Jesus; D. D. LOVELL, Oriel; W. F. LUTTRELL, New College; H. H. MCGOVERNE, Lincoln; H. B. MAGNUS, Christ Church; J. A. MAITLAND, Hertford; C. C. MARKES, Tr

The Sun is Life

The Sun is life. It is an old, old truth. In the Dark and Middle Ages the power of sunshine as a natural means of health and healing may have been neglected, but to-day the advance of Science has brought us full round to the glowing realities of another Sun Age. It is visible in the improved health of nations, in the bronzed bodies, active minds and the daring and enterprise of modern youth. They are children of the Sun Age.

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A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

Below we give an extract from a letter we've just received:

"This is just a few lines to tell you what a delightful trip we had to Oberammergau. We all thoroughly enjoyed it, and were only too sorry when it was over. . . . Everything was made so easy on the trip. Your men were very kind looking after us. Thank you so much for all the trouble taken."

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Colonel and Mrs. Stallard, of Worcester, yesterday celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their wedding.

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, JULY 30

The King and Queen visited the Princess Beatrice at Carisbrooke Castle this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 29

The Prince of Wales received this morning His Excellency the Argentine Ambassador (Señor Dr. Don José Uriburu), His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador (Senhor Raul Régis de Oliveira), and Sir Robert Vansittart.

The Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania, the Queen of Yugoslavia, and Princess Ileana of Rumania have arrived at the Hotel Tirol, Innsbruck.

The Duke of Roxburghe, who recently returned from Norway, left London on Saturday for Floors Castle, Kelso.

The Czechoslovak Minister will leave London on Saturday for Czechoslovakia, where he will remain for a brief visit before joining Mme. Masaryk in the United States.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava has been deeply touched by the many kind messages of sympathy she has received from her friends and from those who knew and loved her son. She greatly regrets that she is quite unable to answer them individually, but she would like them to know how much she has appreciated these messages and what a comfort she has found in the realization of the love and affection felt for her son.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have left Westlands Farm, Horley, for Nannau, Dolgelley, Wales, where they will stay until the end of September.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore have again taken Tigh-na-Mara, Nairn, and will leave London to-morrow with their family.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo left 16, Westbourne-street yesterday for Scotland, where they will remain for the summer.

Adèle Countess Cadogan, who recently left for Switzerland, does not expect to return to England before September.

Cornelia Countess of Craven has left 4, Chesterfield-gardens for Hamstead-Marshall, Newbury.

Lady Henry Bentinck left London yesterday for Bath.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank have returned from Elibank, and will be leaving St. James' Court to-morrow for the Continent. They expect to be away till September.

Viscount and Viscountess Novar, Lady Hermione Blackwood, and Colonel and Lady Victoria Braithwaite have returned from Ireland after attending the funeral of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Viscountess Rhondda has gone abroad and will be away until the end of September.

Lady Kathleen Pilkington left Yorkshire yesterday for Desart Court, Kilkenny, Ireland, where she will remain until the end of September.

Lord Glanely has left London for Marienbad.

Lord and Lady Luke will leave England to-morrow for Buenos Aires.

Lord and Lady Sydenham left 101, Onslow-square yesterday for The Priory, Lamberhurst, where they will spend the summer.

The Hon. Mrs. Henderson has left Chelsea House for Coomb, Carmarthenshire, to recuperate after her long illness.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles and Lady Madden have left Mall House for Broadstone, Forest Row, Sussex, which will be their future address.

Sir Trehawke and Lady Kekewich have left 19, Hans-place for Peamore, Exeter.

Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer have left London for Kinpurnie Castle, Angus.

Mr. and Lady Constance Gaskell returned to 47, Pont-street yesterday from abroad.

Mr. Stephen Furness will be away from England for a fortnight. It will not be possible to forward any letters.

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Lewis have left Beechwood for South America. They will not return until Parliament reassembles, and no letters will be forwarded during their absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker and Miss Honor Baker regret that they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace, owing to the illness of Mrs. Baker.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at St. Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday of the infant son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Anthony Kimmins. The Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain of the Fleet, officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. Churchill, Chaplain of H.M.S. Nelson. The child was named Simon Edward Anthony. The godparents were Rear-Admiral Reginald Henderson, Mr. Frank Tiarks, Captain B. C. H. Kimmins, Lady Riddell, Mrs. Obermer, and Miss Juliet Madocks.

The christening took place yesterday at St. George's, Hanover-square, of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vyvyan Drury. Prebendary Thicknesse officiated, and the child was named Romayne. The godparents were Captain George Wood, Captain Gandolfi Hornyold, the Countess of Darnley, and Miss Valerie French.

FUNERAL

SIR WILLIAM CLERKE

The funeral service for Sir William Clerke took place yesterday at noon at St. Simon Zelotes, Lennox-gardens. The Rev. Hector W. Reindorp officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Lady Clerke (widow), Mr. John Clerke (grandson), Mr. David Clerke (son), Mrs. Evelyn Henderson (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clerke (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Fanshawe (sister), and Mrs. Ludlow-Hewitt (daughter-in-law). Others present were:—

Mrs. Robert Woodhouse, Mr. W. D. Graham Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Graham Menzies, Mr. Ian Graham Menzies, Lady Victoria Gosling, Miss Ethel Gosling, Mr. Alfred Gosling, Mrs. Lionel Gosling, Major G. E. Gosling, Mr. Archibald Gosling, Viscountess Wolverhampton, the Countess of Leitrim, the Hon. Lady Keppel, the Dowager Lady Peyton, Lady Cunynghame, Lord Carnock, Lady Lucas, Lady Mary Scott, Mr. and Lady Cecilie Goff, Sir John Gladstone, the Hon. Mrs. William Sidney, the Rev. Digby Gritten (representing the Royal Hospital for Incurables), Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Miss Thorne, Miss Rosenfeld, Mr. Walter Forbes, Mrs. Llewellyn, Miss Astley Corbett, Major Evans Lomb, Mr. Ralph P. Tatham, Colonel S. Boyle, Mrs. Henry Mock, Major E. R. Portal, Mrs. Ingleby, Miss Hall, Mr. J. C. Potter, Mrs. Wilfrid Bevan, Mrs. Horace Hutchinson, Colonel and Mrs. Alan Chichester, Mrs. Charles Newton, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Bogle-Smith, Miss Jessel, Admiral and Mrs. Hickley, Nurse Latimer, Miss Bridges, Mrs. F. G. Jackson, Captain H. Crookshank, M.P., Captain Rowley, Mrs. Anstruther, Colonel Truscott, Miss Hudson, Miss Martin, Mrs. Webster, and Miss Keeling.

Earl Winterton, M.P., was unavoidably prevented by urgent Parliamentary business from attending and representing the committee of management of the Hospital for Women, Soho, of which he is chairman and of which Sir William Clerke was a member.

The interment took place at Brookwood Cemetery.

The Hon. Mrs. Doyle Penrose, who died yesterday at her home, Oxhey Grange, Watford, at the age of 71, was Elizabeth Josephine, eldest daughter of the Quaker banker who was created Lord Peckover of Wisbech. She married in 1893 Mr. James Doyle Penrose, the artist. Mrs. Penrose was a strong supporter of the foreign mission, the temperance, and especially of the peace work of the Society of Friends. She and her husband made several generous gifts to the new Quaker headquarters at Friends House, including the fountain in the central courtyard. She leaves four sons.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. R. GIBBONS, R.N., AND MISS E. HULL

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Gibbons, O.B.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, of Manaton, Devon, and Ellery, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Amyatt Hull, K.C.B., and Lady Hull, of Beacon Downe, Exeter.

MR. R. E. HOPE SIMPSON AND MISS E. M. DALE

The engagement is announced between Robert Edgar, younger son of Sir John Hope Simpson, K.C.I.E., and Lady Hope Simpson, of Dolguog, Machynlleth, N. Wales, and Eleanor Mary, younger daughter of Dr. H. H. Dale, C.B.E., F.R.S., and Mrs. Dale, of Mount Vernon House, Hampstead, N.W.3.

MR. E. SYFRET AND MISS M. ASHFORD

The engagement is announced between Mr. Ewen Syfret, of Rondebosch, S. Africa, and Margaret, second daughter of Sir Cyril Ashford, K.B.E., of the Old Barn, Kidmore End, Oxon.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. J. HUTTON, R.N., AND MISS L. D. L. GRIFFITH-JONES

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Reginald Maurice James Hutton, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hutton, of Oak Lawn, Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, and Leslie Dorothy Lois, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Griffith-Jones, of Seven Trees, Chislehurst.

CAPTAIN C. H. EALES AND MISS V. E. OGILVY

An engagement is announced between Captain C. H. Eales, M.C., The Guides Cavalry, son of the late Mr. Herbert L. Eales, of Harberton House, Headington Hill, Oxford, and Vere Edith, daughter of Brigadier D. Ogilvy, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Mrs. Ogilvy, of Eversley House, Naini Tal, India, and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Fawcett, K.C.M.G.

DR. H. D. F. FRASER AND MISS WINCHESTER

The engagement is announced between Henry Fraser, elder son of the late Forbes Fraser, F.R.C.S., of Bath, and Enid Marcia, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Winchester, Ealing, late of Assam.

MR. J. S. METCALFE AND MISS S. P. LYSAGHT

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, of John Stillingfleet Metcalfe, of Katoyang Estate, Tanjong Malim, F.M.S., elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Metcalfe, of Elvetham Rectory, Hants, and Sheila Patricia, second daughter of the late Mr. George Lysaght, of Kilbury, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

MR. C. M. WEEKLEY AND MISS ROSS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in October, between Mr. Charles Montague Weekley, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, son of Professor Ernest Weekley, of Nottingham, and Vera Ross, elder daughter of the late Mr. P. M. Ross and of Mrs. Ross, of Dornoch and London.

MR. R. P. HICHENS AND MISS C. G. ENYS

The engagement is announced between Robert Peverell Hichens, only son of the late Dr. Peverell Hichens, of Havelet House, Guernsey, and Mrs. Hichens, of Cliff Cottage, Flushing, Falmouth, and Catherine Gilbert Enys, second daughter of the Rev. Enys H. and Mrs. Enys, of Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.

MR. J. J. TAWNEY AND MISS GEE

The engagement is announced between John Jeffery Tawney, Administrative Service, Tanganyika Territory, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tawney, 14, Moreton-road, Oxford, and Mary Eileen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cecil G. Gee, of Uplands, Rothley, Leicestershire.

MR. J. W. NOTMAN AND MISS M. R. LONGDEN

The engagement is announced between John Wallace Notman, youngest son of Mr. J. H. Notman, of Edinburgh, and Marjorie Reade Longden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Longden, The High Barn, Leek, Staffordshire.

MR. T. A. S. WEBB AND MISS CURRY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Thomas Arthur Somerset Webb, only son of Captain Somerset E. D. Webb, late 65th York and Lancaster Regiment, and Mrs. Webb, of Hengherst, Woodchurch, Ashford, Kent, and Yvonne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ross Curry, of 35, St. Charles-square, W.10.

MR. J. N. E. VAUGHAN AND MISS S. BLOIS

The marriage between John Nash Edwards Vaughan and Susan Blois will take place at Mylor Church, Cornwall, on Thursday, August 7.

GOODWOOD

A RAINY SECOND DAY

The weather at Goodwood yesterday was slightly better than on the previous day with its unpleasant conditions. The wind was not so strong, but at times the rain was very heavy, and many goloshes, mackintoshes, and umbrellas were to be seen. Tailor-made suits, in black, blue, or brown, were worn by almost all the women present.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, arrived with the Earl of Harewood and the Countess of Bessborough from Stansted Park shortly before the first race. Princess Mary was dressed in a black cloth double-breasted coat and skirt, with a silver fox fur and a small black velour hat. The Countess of Bessborough wore a black and white pin spot suit and a black straw hat, with a fox fur. Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston chose a grey wool romaine frock, with a box-pleated skirt, under a kasha coat to tone, and a small navy-blue toque with a small Eve veil. The Duchess of Norfolk was in a short coat and skirt of black and white spotted crêpe with a white blouse and a large-brimmed black straw hat. Lady Rachael Howard was in a navy-blue and beige figured crêpe dress under a blue cloth coat, and a navy straw hat bound with beige. Lady Manton was in a dark cornflower-blue kasha coat frock and a small toque hat in the same material, and carried a tweed coat to tone. Lady Stanley, who arrived with Lord Stanley, was in a blue and white pin spot suit, a beige charmeuse shirt, and a navy-blue hat bound with beige petersham. Mrs. Euan Wallace was in a neat black coat and skirt and a white blouse, with a black velvet hat faced with white.

Lady Buchanan-Jardine was in a nigger-brown and white flecked coat and a plaid skirt with a belt of the same material and a large brown felt hat, and she wore a pink malmaison carnation buttonhole. Lady Chesham wore a mackintosh over a nigger-brown suit and a small brown felt hat, and was in the paddock with Lord Chesham. Baroness Beaumont wore a navy wool crêpe coat-frock with a small navy straw hat. Lady Zia Wernher chose a duck-egg blue *ensemble* consisting of a marocain frock covered by a kasha coat and a felt hat to match, with a pink carnation in her buttonhole. The Countess of Carnarvon was in blue and white stockinette, and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp was also in blue. Violet Lady Beaumont was seen in a rose-beige coat collared with fox fur, and was with the Hon. Mrs. Richard Micklethwait, also in beige. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson wore a navy-blue tailor-made coat and skirt and a small blue straw hat. The Countess of Rosebery was in a flecked brown and white mixture tweed coat, with a collar of Persian lamb, and a small brown felt hat. The Marchioness of Blandford, dressed in a brown and white tailor-made suit with a large felt and straw hat to tone, was walking in the paddock with her sister, Lady Hillingdon, who wore a grey flannel coat and skirt with a small grey felt hat. Lady Ferguson was in a box and chose a black marocain dress with a large black straw hat with a swathed crown of velvet. The Hon. Mrs. George Lambton was in a brown plaid suit. Lady Hamilton of Dalzell wore grey flannel, Lady Amy Coats wore a navy-blue coat and skirt and a navy hat bound with beige, and the Hon. Lady de Trafford was in a grey flannel suit with a black felt hat.

Others to be seen were:—

The Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord Leconfield, Baroness Zouche, Sir Leonard Brassey, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Manton, the Duke of Norfolk, the Hon. Lionel Montagu, the Earl of Wharncliffe, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Francis Curzon, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir William Bass, the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Michelham, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Mathew Wilson, Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, the Marquess of Blandford, Lord Hillingdon, Lord Willoughby de Broke, the Hon. Lady McCalmont (in blue), Major Dermot McCalmont, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lambton, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Lady Sophie Scott, Sir John Ferguson, Mr. Scily Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Sir Walter De Frece.

Those who took luncheon tents included:—

Mr. E. V. Sturdy, Mr. J. B. Hornung, Mr. J. L. Whitelaw, Mr. C. S. Howard, Viscountess Cowdray, Violet Lady Beaumont, Sir Richard Garton, Sir George Hutchinson, and Sir Harry Verney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD RADNOR'S ESTATE

THE RIGHT HON. JACOB, sixth EARL of RADNOR, C.I.E., C.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P., of Longford Castle, Salisbury, Conservative M.P. for South Wilts, 1882-1900, who saw service in the South African War and in the Great War, and who died on June 25, aged 62, left unsettled property of the gross value of £181,672, with net personalty £85,216.

DR. ROBERT SEYMOUR BRIDGES, O.M., D.Litt., LL.D., of Chilswell, Boar's Hill, near Oxford, Poet Laureate since 1913, and formerly in practice as a surgeon, who died on April 21, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £6,928, with net personalty £6,771.

COLONEL SIR GEORGE SAMUEL ABERCROMBY HARVEY, K.B.E., C.M.G. (late 42nd Royal Highlanders), of Harrington-gardens, S.W., and of Cramond House, Mid Lothian, who saw service in the Sudan War, afterwards Commandant of Police successively at Alexandria and Cairo, and during the Great War Provost-Marshal for Cairo and Upper and Middle Egypt, who died on April 11, aged 75, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £875.

MRS. MARY LUSHINGTON BERNARD-D'OYLY, of Combe Hill, Combe Raleigh, Honiton, Devon, who died on May 31, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, ninth baronet, and widow of A. F. Bernard, of Combe Raleigh, left unsettled property of the gross value of £18,417, with net personalty £11,406. She left:—

£50 to her parlourmaid, Lucy Westcott, £25 to her cook, Mary Pym, and £25 to her chauffeur, Frank Dicker, if respectively in her service at her decease.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOUGLAS GORDON PRINSEP, Royal Field Artillery, of Blackheath, Womarah, Hants, who died at Cranleigh, Surrey, on June 21, left estate of the gross value of £6,678, with net personalty £4,341.

CANON EDWARD THEODORE SANDYS, of The Rectory, Stapleford, near Hertford, formerly of the Church Missionary Society, Calcutta, who died on July 1, left estate of the gross value of £3,816, with net personalty £3,731.

MR. JOHN HALL, J.P., of Ball Haye Hall, Leek, Staffs, silk manufacturer, for many years a partner and afterwards managing director of Brough, Nicholson and Hall, Limited, of Leek, and a director of the Leek and Manifold Valley Light Railway Company, who died on March 24, aged 90, left estate of the gross value of £231,014, with net personalty £188,437.

MR. JOHN LIVSEY (or LIVESEY), of Annstreet, Hebburn-on Tyne, Northumberland, shipwright, who was last seen alive on September 20, and who was found dead 10 days later, left estate now valued for probate at £6,896 gross, with net personalty £6,864. He died a bachelor and without known relative, as his grandmother, Mary Barry, predeceased him, and his mother, Wilhelmina Livsey, has been cited and "has not in wise appeared." By order on motion dated May 19 probate of his will dated November 2, 1921, has been granted to the "solicitor for the affairs of his Majesty's Treasury, and his successors in the said office, for the use of his Majesty," as the testator's grandmother, Mary Barry, to whom he left all of his property, predeceased him.

MR. HENRY HARVEY (otherwise HENRY) VIVIAN, J.P., of The Limes, Crouch End-hill, Hornsey, N., Liberal M.P. for Birkenhead in 1906, and for the Totnes Division, 1923-24, founder of Co-Partnership Tenants, Limited, and a prominent figure in the co-partnership movement, who died on May 30, aged 61, left estate of the gross value of £17,275, with net personalty £13,050.

MR. WILLIAM FRANKLAND RAMSHAW, of Ivanhoe-crescent, Sunderland, retired seedsman, who died on June 10, left £6,242, with net personalty £4,942. He gives:—

£500 to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Brompton, near North Allerton; £1,000 to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, for a bed, preference as to occupation thereof to be given to practical gardeners who have been employed in the county of Durham.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAILEY, Mrs. Sophia, of Princes-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., wife of H. T. Bailey, late of Binfield House, Bracknell (net personalty £31,380)	£32,242
BISCHOFSWERDER, Mr. George (or George Bishop), of St. Michael's Mount, Ingleside-lane, Hull, chief representative for the Waterloo Mills Company, Limited, and Ayre Bros., Hull (net personalty £4,480)	19,288
CROFTS, Mrs. Lura, of Kincraig, Cunnery-road, Church Stretton, Salop, wife of J. H. Crofts, late headmaster of Whitchurch Grammar School (net personalty £8,298)	9,443
DRINAN, Mrs. Lilian Agnes, of Meadow Sweet, Church-road North, Hayling, Hants, wife of G. C. Drinan, (net personalty £10,108)	15,321
GREAVES, Mr. John Lineker (64), of The Nook, Elm Tree-avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, part proprietor of the *Paper Maker* and associated journals (net personalty £2,748)	4,382
HAMPSON, Mr. Frank Carr (50), of Saxonholme, Park-drive, Hale, Cheshire, cotton goods manufacturer (net personalty £10,282)	21,398
HARFORD, Miss Charlotte Louisa, of St. James'-square, Bath, daughter of the late J. B. Harford, J.P., D.L., of Blaise Castle, Glos, and Falcondale, Lampeter (net personalty £7,645)	7,749
JAMES, Mrs. Clara, of Southwood, Barnt Green, Worcester, wife of J. James, and daughter of the late G. Caleb, of The Lightwoods, Birmingham (net personalty £34,164)	34,219
KNOWLES, Mrs. Annie, of Glen Gorse, Lincombe-drive, Torquay, formerly of Battenburg-avenue, Leicester (net personalty £23,315)	29,944
LAKE, Mr. Winter Atwell Edward, of Carlton House, Tunbridge Wells, late Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Police (net personalty £2,936)	3,110
MILLER, Captain Denis Menezes (65) (late 14th (King's) Hussars), of Northcourt-avenue, Reading (net personalty £35,333)	36,853
POLLARD, Mr. William Roberts (59), of Grove-avenue, Norwich, and of W. R. Pollard and Co., ironmongers, of East Harling (net personalty £905)	14,684
WARD, Mrs. Emily Mary Jane (79), of Sudley Lodge, Bognor, Sussex, foundress of the Norland Institute and Nurseries, Pembridge-square, W., a sister-in-law of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist (net personalty £16,938)	40,962
WATSON, Mr. James, of Haddington, East Lothian, solicitor, formerly Procurator-Fiscal for North Berwick (personal estate in Great Britain £49,102) (personal estate of the total value of)	49,383

DINNER

THE MARLBURIAN CLUB

The annual dinner of the Marlburian Club was held last night at the Connaught Rooms. The president, Lieutenant-General Sir Warren Hastings Anderson, presided, and the Lord Mayor was the guest of the evening. The Master was present, and others included:—

Mr. A. G. Aglen, Sir Francis Aglen, Sir Alexander Anderson, Mr. E. B. Baggalay, Mr. G. W. Bain, Mr. H. O. Barratt, Mr. G. G. Becher, Mr. M. G. Begg, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. C. W. Belloe, Mr. H. R. Benson, Major-General Sir William Beynon, Mr. T. E. H. Birley, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. G. A. Block, Mr. A. C. Borlase, Mr. A. Bowden-Smith, the Hon. Robert Brand, Mr. R. G. Broad, Mr. H. Brooke, Mr. P. S. Brooks, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Brooks, Mr. C. C. Brown, Mr. W. B. Bryans, Mr. F. J. Bryant, Mr. G. S. Burge, Sir Alexander Butterworth, Dr. H. A. Byworth, Mr. C. S. Callingham, Mr. E. A. Cameron, Mr. M. Campbell Jones, Mr. A. J. Capel, Mr. J. B. Carver, Mr. S. N. Casey, Mr. E. Catford, Mr. F. R. Cathcart, Mr. N. Cayley, Major-General Sir Walter Cayley, Mr. R. M. Chapman, the Rev. W. H. Churchill, the Rev. J. B. Clarke, Mr. T. A. Cock, Mr. T. D. Cocke, Major D. Coles, Mr. G. R. Coles, Mr. H. C. Coles, Colonel L. P. Collins, Major H. G. Comber, Mr. T. E. K. Cooper, Mr. A. J. Cornes, Mr. H. P. Cornes, Mr. A. E. C. Cornwall, Mr. G. T. Corrie, the Bishop of Croydon, Mr. R. H. G. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. H. Dalton, Mr. C. J. Denham-Davis, Mr. A. W. M. Disney, Mr. J. R. V. Dolphin, Air Commodore B. C. H. Drew, Mr. F. A. Fellowes, Brigadier-General B. D. Fisher, Mr. R. W. Y. Fison, Mr. R. Y. Fison, Mr. James Ford, Mr. B. I. Franklin-Adams, Mr. J. B. Franklin-Adams, the Rev. W. J. Gallop, Mr. D. R. Garnham, Mr. W. A. Gillett, Mr. W. H. E. Glennie, Sir Park Goff, Mr. W. L. Gorell-Barnes, Mr. C. E. Grainger, Mr. A. Hacking, Sir Percival Horton-Smith-Hartley, Mr. R. W. Hawkey, Mr. E. Allan Hay, Mr. G. R. B. Henderson, Mr. E. K. Henderson, Mr. A. J. L. Hill, Major F. R. Hill, Captain G. R. Hill, Mr. Francis Hooper, the Rev. L. H. S. Hopkins, Mr. R. Houghton, Mr. H. d'L. Houseman, Mr. G. A. Hunt, Dr. Ivimey, Mr. E. B. Jackson, Mr. F. W. Jackson, Mr. Justice G. H. B. Jackson, Mr. P. H. R. Jackson, the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston, Mr. A. T. Keeling, Sir Hugh Keeling, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Mr. M. C. D. King, Mr. H. D. P. Kitcat, Mr. S. P. B. Kitcat, Mr. M. Konstam, Mr. C. H. Lambert, Mr. G. R. Lambert, Mr. E. Latter, Mr. H. Leaf, Mr. H. M. Leaf, Mr. Hugh Lett, Mr. H. M. Leveson, Mr. A. J. Lewis, Mr. M. O. Lewis, Mr. H. F. Lindsay, Mr. A. C. Loader, Mr. F. R. R. Long, Mr. H. S. Lynch, Mr. J. F. Macgregor, Mr. J. K. R. Macgregor, Mr. N. C. Macgregor, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, Mr. G. S. Macquoid, Mr. T. W. Manserah, Mr. D. Marjoncau, Mr. A. Marjoncau, Mr. S. Martineau, Major C. L. Mason, Mr. R. C. Mason, Mr. R. B. Maslaud-Jin, Captain C. K. S. Melford, Mr. V. C. H. Millard, Mr. C. D. Miller, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. P. D. Miller, Major A. G. Morgan, Mr. H. S. Mortimer, Mr. A. F. Mott, Mr. H. F. Mott, Mr. P. L. Mott, Mr. S. W. Mountain, Major C. B. Mullins, the Rev. J. R. Napier, Mr. F. S. Neale, Mr. F. B. Newbould, Mr. W. H. Newbould, the Bishop of North Queensland, Dr. R. W. Ord, Mr. R. B. Ogilvie, Mr. F. F. Parker, Brigadier-General E. M. Paul, Mr. N. M. Penzer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Potter, Mr. J. Poyser, Mr. H. M. Prescott, Squadron-Leader R. Preston, Mr. T. V. Pritchard, Mr. A. P. Mott, Mr. G. R. Pye-Smith, Dr. G. Ransford, Sir John Risley Colonel Roberts, Mr. G. P. B. Roberts, Mr. M. Robertson, Mr. A. S. Robinson, Mr. J. J. Robinson, Mr. C. R. L. Rodwell, Mr. R. M. H. Rodwell, Mr. A. J. Rogers, Mr. C. Rogers, Mr. D. L. Rogers, Mr. G. G. Rogers, Mr. H. M. Rogers, Mr. L. O. H. Rogers, Mr. M. S. Rogers, Mr. P. W. Rogers, Major V. Rogers, Mr. M. Rooke, Sir Denison Ross, Mr. R. W. Russell, Mr. J. C. Sale, Mr. T. C. G. Sandford, Colonel Sir Stuart Sankey, Mr. A. P. Scott, Mr. E. C. Sewell, Mr. E. T. Shorland, the Rev. F. W. H. Smith-Pearse, Mr. C. Spence, Major A. S. Spence, Mr. C. S. Spencer, Mr. A. J. Stephens, Mr. T. Stone, Mr. A. W. Street, Mr. C. G. Sturt, Mr. J. Syme, Mr. W. Tapper, Mr. F. C. Taylor, Mr. J. C. Thomson, Mr. C. W. Trew, Mr. A. E. H. Tucker, Mr. E. M. Turner, Mr. C. F. Uzielli, Colonel T. J. Uzielli, Prince Varnvaidya, Mr. R. M. Waddington, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. P. H. Webb, Colonel E. S. Weston, Major-General H. S. N. White, Mr. J. E. Williams, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. F. B. Windeler, Mr. A. D. Womersley, Mr. L. D. Womersley, Mr. R. Woods, Mr. S. Woods, Canon C. S. Woodward, Mr. R. H. S. Woodward.

THE LAMB SALES

BY WELSH HILLS AND SUSSEX DOWNS

The day is cool and grey, with mist halfway down the hillsides of the Welsh border country, and in the flat meadow in the valley bottom, half encircled by a bend of the river in brown flood, the turf is poached into deep mud by the hooves of some 5,000 lambs which have been brought down from the hill farms for the yearly sale. All the morning they have been streaming through the village, their fleeces tinted after the traditional custom with red or saffron or primrose yellow, a realization of Virgil's coloured flocks.

They are driven into narrow pens of iron hurdles, with uproar of vehement baaing, shouts of drovers and yelps of dogs. At noon a bellman perambulates the streets, and from the half-dozen publichouses the farmers and dealers pour out to the sale ground. For the rest of the day the auctioneer chants with brazen voice his tireless refrain: "Lot twenty-five, Mr. Pugh, of the Pentre, forty lambs. At fifty shillings? Come, make an offer! Forty-five? Mr. Cadwallader, you'll say forty-four? Forty-three bid; forty-four; the last bid at forty-four!" and the stump of ash plant which acts as a hammer falls on the desk. The crowd is made up of little farmers and larger farmers, dealers, nondescript drovers; among them are typical faces from the Welsh side of the border, with high cheekbones, pink complexions, and black side whiskers. The day wears on slowly under a quiet rain; as the lots are sold they are let out of the pens and driven off the field, with renewed hubbub of bleating lambs and yelling dogs.

A lamb sale on Sussex Downs, at the same season as the Welsh auction, shows some of those contrasts of scene and method which make up so large a part of the charm of English country life—differences too rapidly passing away. Here the day chances to be warm and bright, and the little red-roofed town beneath the slope of the sale-ground and the whale-backed downs which encircle it are intensely clear in the harvest sunshine. The southern gathering seems to be better contrived than the western, more orderly and more leisured, as if it had a longer tradition and practice behind it. The sheep-pens are of oak wattles, instead of rusty iron, with more room for the lambs inside them, and there are cabbages slung from the wattles for the stock to nibble at; wide streets of turf run between block and block. Though a few of the lots are soberly tinted with ochre, most of them trust to their perfect fleeces unadorned to attract the buyers. The shepherds here seem to have a better understanding with their charges than the vociferous Celts with theirs, guiding them with long-practised persuasion. The dogs, mostly of the old bob-tailed breed, present the most noticeable of the differences between the Celtic and the Saxon ways. They lie quiet, nose on paws, each by his master's crook stuck up alongside the pen, never making a sound the whole afternoon unless called upon to start a huddled lot of lambs or head off a bolting stray, and then giving no more tongue than is needed for neat efficiency. It is instructive to compare these composed business-like guardians with the gaunt cross-grained curs whose furious barking never ceased the day long and at times drowned the auctioneer's stentorian note.

The south-country shepherds as a body show a distinctive character, now chiefly seen in survivals. The prevailing type is lantern-jawed, big-nosed, with ragged beard, sandy or grizzled, beneath a well-scraped chin. One striking figure—"Darkey" to his mates—with strongly marked features, a hawk-nose, a fell of grey locks, black-swarthy skin and gold rings in his ears, looks more like a pirate or a smuggler than a shepherd; perhaps he had an ancestor who kept sheep by day and ran cargoes at night, as they once did on Sussex Downs.

Farther up the slope and away from the pens, the stir and sounds of the sale are reduced to due proportion in the perspective of the sunlit hills. The crowd shifts and circles below, following the auctioneer as he moves his wheeled pulpit from lot to lot, attended by his two scribes. Wagons, red or light blue, with their teams of great slow horses, cross between the grassy lanes; with them go motor-lorries, some double-decked and loaded on both decks with ram-lambs too stout to travel comfortably on the hoof. The scene is a strange mixture of old and new, and raises a question whether the progress of agriculture, upwards or downwards, will much longer leave us any of the graces here before us. If the signs of the times seem of gloomy omen, there is at least the selfish consolation that something of the old ways, by Welsh hills or Sussex downs, may last out our time.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The committee of the Forty-Five Churches Appeal Fund have proposed, and the Bishop of London has approved, the appointment of the REV. R. WEBB ODELL (at present vicar of St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill) to be responsible organizer and director of the appeal, particularly in relation to the clerical and parochial sides of the work. Mr. Odell will take up the work of the appeal as from August 1 and will resign his present incumbency at an early date.

The REV. H. M. HADRILL, rector of Brampton, Huntingdon, has been nominated to the rectory of Wentworth, Ely—patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. S. R. W. LOVETT to the vicarage of Kilmeston with Beauworth, vacant by the cession of the Rev. R. J. Hitchcock.

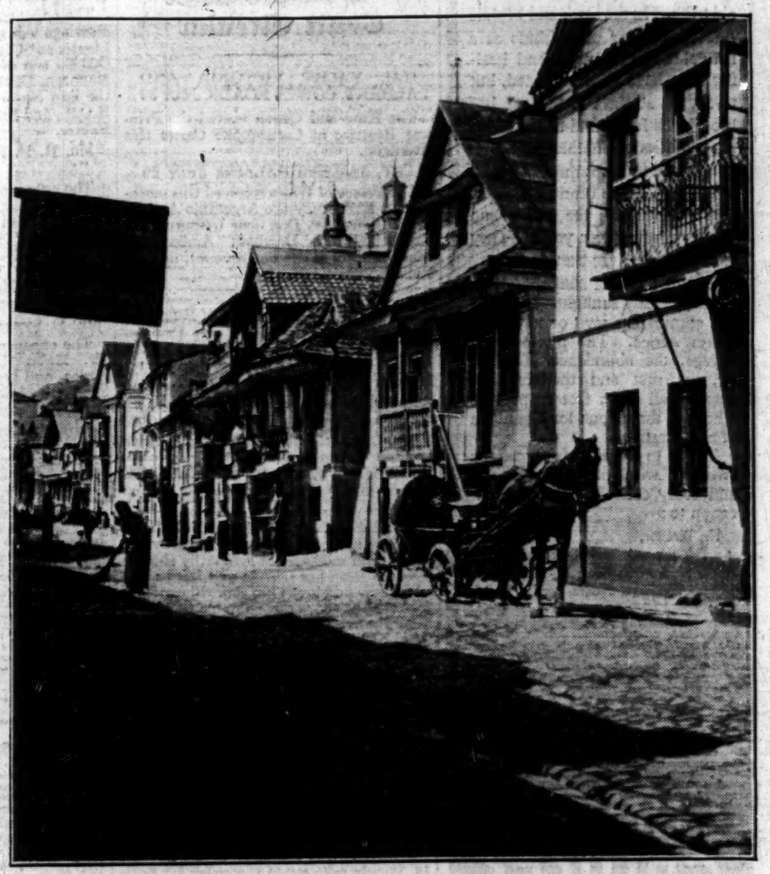
The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have appointed Mr. F. H. L. ERRINGTON to be Commissary in the place of the late Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following have been elected members of the House of Laity of the Church Assembly:—

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.—(Archdeaconry of

THE POLISH MARCHES: ON THE BORDERS OF SOVIET RUSSIA



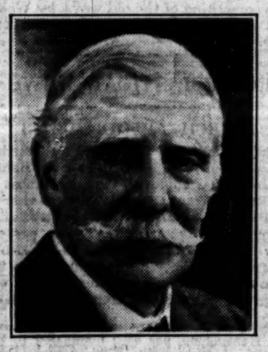
AT NOWOGRODEK.—A tour of the little known provinces of the Kresy Wschodnie (Eastern Marches) on the border of Poland and Soviet Russia is described in an article on page 15. Above is a view of the pillared market hall of Nowogrodek.

WOMEN PILGRIMS.—The top picture shows women pilgrims of the Orthodox Church on their way to the Poczajow Monastery, which, next to Valamo, in Finland, is the largest Russian monastery left beyond the Soviet border. Below is a view on the frontier at Ostrog.

THE CASTLE AND CHURCH AT OSTROG.—A view of Ostrog, which lies in a salient and is surrounded on three sides by Soviet territory. From the fine Byzantine church in the background one can look across at a Soviet blockhouse. The old cliff stronghold, the remains of which are seen, was built by the princely family of Ostrogski to command the trade route from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.—Krzemieniec, in the province of Volhynia, is romantically situated in a gorge of the hills. The photograph of a street in the ghetto shows the old type of domestic architecture which has survived at Krzemieniec.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, photographed yesterday at the Antwerp Exhibition, where he inspected the British and Canadian pavilions. He was afterwards the guest of the Burgomaster at luncheon.



SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, the eminent obstetric physician and a noted amateur musician, who died yesterday aged 82.

THE NAVAL TREATY.—President Hoover signed the Instrument of Ratification of the Naval Treaty of London on July 22. A photograph taken during the ceremony in the East Room of the White House at Washington.

ELIZABETHAN PANELLING.—The Great Chamber of Gilling Castle, North Yorkshire. The fine Elizabethan panelling has been provisionally purchased and is likely to be dismantled for removal to America.

A NORMAN CASTLE.—A small castle dating from the twelfth century has been discovered at Lydney, on the borders of the Forest of Dean. A corner of the keep.

BLUE STAR
SUNSHINE CRUISES

August 23.
NORWAY
and the
Wonder Cities of the North, including Moscow & Leningrad.

TO THE NEAR EAST
and the Sunlit
MEDITERRANEAN
September 19,
October 14,
November 18.

Also
WEST INDIES
46 days Cruise.
January 24, 1931.

An extract from one of the many unsolicited letters recently received. July 21, 1930.
"Food is excellent, the attendance quick and willing. The whole atmosphere on board conducive to enjoyment. The Blue Star Line is to be congratulated on having a beautiful ship well run."

ON THE WORLD FAMOUS CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR"
Write for cruising brochures and full details to—
BLUE STAR LINE, 3, LOWER REGENT ST., LONDON, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5671)
Liverpool: 10, Water Street, and Principal Tourist Agents.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Eyes heavy? Is life one constant effort? Are you content to muddle along neglecting a simple rule?

The action of Eno's "Fruit Salt" is entirely natural. Through the process doctors call 'osmosis' it dilutes the waste matters of the system — thereby ensuring their proper and punctual dismissal. Violent and habit-forming purgatives do more harm than good

ENO costs 1/6 and (double quantity) 2/6. The words Eno and "Fruit Salt" are registered trade marks

Obituary

SIR F. H. CHAMPNEYS

THE EDUCATION OF MIDWIVES

Sir Francis Champneys, the eminent obstetric physician, died yesterday at his residence, Littlewood, Nutley, Sussex, at the age of 82.

Francis Henry Champneys came of a clerical family. His great-grandfather was vicar of St. Pancras and sub-dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, his grandfather was in holy orders, and his father was the Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys, Dean of Lichfield and some time rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel. His elder and only surviving brother is Mr. Basil Champneys, who has designed many important buildings, especially at Oxford and Cambridge. Francis Champneys was born on March 25, 1848, and entered Winchester College as a scholar in 1860. He was always passionately fond of music and was no mean executant. During part of his time at school Wesley was organist both at the Cathedral and at the College, and coached him to sing the grace at Election Time. Champneys remembered particularly Wesley's accompaniments to his fine tune "Hampton," making it quite a different thing from the bare tune as it appears in the "European Psalmist." He also had vivid recollections of the weird effects sometimes produced by the Cathedral organ tuned to uneven temperament.

In 1866 Champneys went up to Brasenose College, Oxford, of which his father had been a Fellow, and took his degree with a first class in the Natural Science School in 1870. He rowed bow in the Brasenose boat in the historic race for the Stewards' Cup at Henley in 1868. At that time the idea of rowing in a coxswainless four was new, and the Brasenose crew of that year, in which the late Mr. W. B. Woodgate was the leading spirit, wished to start without a cox. Their boat was specially designed as a coxswainless four, but the Stewards insisted on their having someone to steer. The crew accordingly took a man on board at the Island, who sat across the canvas and instantly dropped overboard at the start. Brasenose won easily, but were disqualified. Their action, however, caused a special prize to be given for coxswainless fours in 1869.

Deciding to practise, Champneys received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, having gained a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship at Oxford in 1872, he studied at Vienna, Leipzig, and Dresden, where he was also able to cultivate his talent for music. It is probable that his appointment as assistant physician to the Royal Lying-In Hospital at Dresden determined him to adopt that branch of the profession which he afterwards pursued with signal success. On his return to England he was appointed obstetric tutor at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where Dr. J. Matthews Duncan was at the height of his fame as a teacher, and assistant physician at the General Lying-In Hospital, York-road. Shortly afterwards he was elected obstetric physician and lecturer at St. George's Hospital, where he remained until, on the death of Dr. Matthews Duncan in 1890, he succeeded to the place of his old master at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, without having filled the subordinate post of assistant physician. He proved himself a competent teacher, confining himself to the midwifery side of his art, and leaving the operative part to the surgeons of the hospital at first and to his colleagues at a later period. In addition to his hospital appointments he filled many honourable positions, being President of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1912 to 1914; a Crown nominee upon the General Medical Council; President of the General Lying-In Hospital, and chairman of the Central Midwives Board from its first constitution in 1903. He was created a baronet in 1910.

Champneys's chief claim to remembrance lies in the tact and ability with which he guided a remarkable reform in the education of midwives in this country. The Board, of which he served as chairman, was constituted under the Midwives Act of 1902 to regulate the practice of women midwives, and by its educational policy and disciplinary action it succeeded in obtaining for them a greatly improved position and a recognized status.

About the year 1878 Champneys collected a small temporary choir for a performance of Locke's *Macbeth*. From this a society was formed for the study and revival of madrigalian and especially Church music. Among other works the choir revived Astorga's "Stabat Mater," and gave what is believed to have been the first performance in England of Bach's "Magnificat" as the composer wrote it—that is, with Bach trumpets, instead of hautboys, and without additions or omissions. The choir, which used to meet at Lord Congleton's house in Bryanston-square and afterwards at Champneys's house in Upper Brook-street, lasted about 20 years. Champneys wrote articles for Stainer's "Dictionary of Musical Terms," and some of his anthems are sung in Cathedrals. He had been a member of the council and of the executive committee of the Royal College of Music for over 15 years.

Sir Francis married Virginia Julian, only daughter of Sir John Warrender Dalrymple, seventh baronet, of North Berwick. His elder son, John, died of wounds received in action in 1915, and he is succeeded by his only surviving son, Captain Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, of Oriel College, Oxford, late the Grenadier Guards, who took the additional name of Dalrymple. He married Anne Alwyn, daughter of Colonel Spencer Pratt, C.B., C.M.G. Sir Francis's only daughter, Margaret, well known as an interpreter of Bach's contralto solos, married the Rev. Eric Southam, vicar of St. James's, Bournemouth. Lady Champneys died in 1922.

The funeral will be at Hampstead Cemetery at 11 o'clock on August 2. There will be a requiem at St. Alban's, Holborn, at 8.30 a.m., followed by the first part of the funeral service at 10.

MR. B. T. HARLAND

Mr. Bryan Thomas Harland, J.P., F.S.A., was well known for his civic activities in Croydon, where he died on July 27, but he will be remembered by a larger public for his benefactions to the British Museum. The Harland gift is the backbone of the collection of Staffordshire salt-glazed pottery in the Ceramic Department; and, though it is not generally known, the important selection of English pottery and porcelain, which makes up the Boynton bequest, is really a gift from Mr. Harland, who inherited the Boynton collection and used this means to perpetuate his friend's memory.

The Boynton collection was presented to the British Museum in 1920, and contains many fine specimens of Staffordshire ware, including notably a large salt-glazed eighteenth-century punch bowl enamelled in colour, and a good piece of Whieldon ware representing Jupiter and Minerva.

Mr. Samuel Thomas Crush, who died suddenly last week, at the age of 61, was associated with Messrs. Yarrow and Co. for nearly 50 years. He was head of the shipbuilding and boiler department, a position which his father, Mr. William Crush, had previously held. He took an active part in the development of high-speed vessels and the Yarrow water-tube boiler. He was a director of the company, and was working up to the day of his death. He is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters. His son joined the firm four years ago, and has been in charge of the boiler department under his father.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

APPOSITION AT ST. PAUL'S

The High Master of St. Paul's School (Mr. John Bell), speaking at Apposition yesterday, referred to the recent visit of a party of headmasters of public schools to Canada. The tour was arranged by the Anglo-Canadian Educational Committee, and the purpose of the visitors was to examine the advantages a Canadian university offers to British boys as an introduction to life in the Dominion.

The HIGH MASTER said that although our own country seemed to have entered a period of financial stringency and general depression great hope remained in the Dominion of Canada, provided that the right sort of boy, possessed of the right sort of activity, went out. A little personal experience had convinced him and the other members of the party that there were tremendously favourable openings for the right people, especially for those with a scientific bent, in such professions as engineering, and also for persons with the business instinct and the talent for affairs, management, and the control of others, provided they went over young and went through a course of "Canadianization" in one of the universities of the Dominion. We must widen our mental horizons, and, remembering that in the future there would inevitably be fewer opportunities in the Eastern part of the world—in Asia, and especially India—than 20 or 30 years ago, we must turn our eyes more and more towards the possibilities of the great Dominions overseas. This year, as always, St. Paul's had received a number of applications from business firms at home for boys leaving school this year, but the number was not as great as in previous years. That was perhaps attributable to the lack of prosperity in business; but he believed there was no occasion for any great despondency if we turned our eyes to the Dominions.

The prizes were distributed by CAPTAIN G. N. WATNEY, chairman of the governors and Master of the Mercers' Company. After congratulating St. Paul's School on maintaining its high standard of scholarship, he announced that the Rev. C. R. Taylor had given to the school the money to found a reading prize, and that the Old Paulines of India Association had generously increased the value of their exhibition.

FOUNDATION DAY AT KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE

Monday was Foundation Day at King William's College, Isle of Man, and was notable as the occasion of the retirement of Canon E. C. Owen, M.A., after 17 years' service as principal of the college, and the introduction of his successor-elect, the Rev. G. H. Harris, M.A.

After the principal's annual report and the presentation of the prizes by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (Sir Claude Hill), SIR CLAUDE HILL, as chairman of the trustees, congratulated the principal on his successful tenure of office. To be a great headmaster, he said, was to be a very great man. During Canon Owen's headmastership, despite the difficult War years, the school had gone greatly forward both in numbers and in character. The college was now a very vital factor, not only in the intellectual but also in the social life of the island. On behalf of the trustees he presented a silver salver.

CANON OWEN replied briefly for himself and Miss Owen, thanking the trustees and the staff for their loyalty and for their friendship, which he valued even more than loyalty. He had a confident vision of the college proceeding under his successor to a position of even greater influence. These had been the years of his long career as a schoolmaster.

The PRINCIPAL-ELECT, the Rev. G. H. Harris, confessed himself already fascinated by the peculiar charm of the Isle of Man, and the peculiar heritage of King William's College, where the traditions of an English public school (and the majority of the boys crossed the Irish Sea every holiday) were blended with the deep-rooted Manx love of home.

At the close of the end-of-term concert in the evening Canon Owen was "chaired" round the hall amid the cheers of the school and of nearly 100 Old Boys.

SWANLEY COLLEGE

SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE, vice-chairman and treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society, distributed the diplomas and awards and addressed the students on Speech Day at the Horticultural College, Swanley, yesterday. He said that thanks were due to Lady Falmouth, chairman of the board of governors, and those associated with her, for their devoted work in removing many of the barriers which prevented women students of gardening from benefiting by the same opportunities of practical experience as were open to young men. He also agreed that the Royal Horticultural Society was not fully acquainted with the work done at the Swanley College, and suggested that another barrier might be removed by the appointment of at least two women representatives on the council of the society.

In addition to the posts now open to trained women horticulturists, there were openings with good salaries for women capable of managing the indoor and outdoor business of large estates. County surveyors would welcome in their offices women whose duty it would be to help forward the movement for the preservation of the amenities of the countryside. There were also opportunities for specially trained women in the organization of flower shows and florists' businesses. Sir William said: "We grow the best flowers in the world, but when cut we make the worst use of them." Continental competitors with inferior material excelled in their advantageous arrangement.

THE SALE ROOM

MONTROSE DINNER SERVICE

Christie's last silver sale of the season, held yesterday, was noteworthy as including the Duke of Montrose's Georgian silver service, ranging in date from 1742 to 1810, engraved with the arms of James, 3rd Duke of Montrose (1755-1836), 95 articles in all, with a total weight of 2,305oz., and, selling at 11s. 3d. per oz., it brought £1,296 11s. 3d. (Freeman). On the backs of the dishes appear the arms of Barham of Staines and Canterbury, impaling Smyth. R. H. Barham, Canon of St. Paul's and author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," belonged to this family.

The greater portion of the day's sale (which totalled £4,659) was the property of Mr. E. S. Warmington, and included a teapot of compressed spherical shape, engraved with rosettes, by George Jones, 1727, 12oz. 7dwt., sold at 205s. per oz.—£126 11s. 9d. (Crichton); and a salver, engraved with a coat-of-arms, 22¼in. diameter, by W. Peaston, 1755, 122¼oz., at 25s.—£153 2s. 6d. (Gray). From another source came a Queen Anne plain tankard, by J. Audry, Exeter, 1703, 18oz., at 110s.—£99 (Bentjamin).

BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS

The two most interesting lots in the literary sales yesterday were the Thackeray and "Jane Eyre" letters, from which extracts were given in *The Times* of last Friday, the property of the late Major Sydney Cowper. They were sold at Puttick and Simpson's yesterday, and both were bought by Messrs. Maggs. The letter from Thackeray to W. S. Williams, concerning "Jane Eyre," October 23, 1847, brought £430; and the letter from Charlotte Brontë, also to W. S. Williams, and concerning the reception accorded to "Jane Eyre," November 17, 1847—£210.

At Sotheby's books and manuscripts totalled £2,592, the chief lots being:—O. Goldsmith, "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition—£360 (Maggs); W. Wordsworth and S. T. Coleridge, "Lyrical Ballads," 1798, second issue of the first edition—£96 (Spencer); the printed "Defence" of Warren Hastings, interleaved, with copious notes of severe criticism in Burke's handwriting—£60 (Gee); Fanny Burney, "Evelina," 1778, first edition—£360 (Pickering); a letter from G. B. Shaw to Mr. Keble, September 28, 1923, concerning his play, *Saint Joan*—£44; and the correspondence of Philip, Lord Hardwicke, author of "The Athenian Letters," to George Aust, of the Secretary of State's Office, 1779 to 1788, 283 letters, mostly concerning the American Revolution, and apparently unpublished—£92 (both bought by Mr. Schiener).

In the adjoining room a pair of Mortlake late seventeenth-century tapestries, woven with a hunting scene, &c., 12ft. by 10ft., fetched £655 (Lambert).

LEAVE IN H.M.S. EREBUS

The special entry and paymaster cadets under training in the monitor EREBUS at Devonport will be granted summer leave from August 8 to September 20. Cadets who will join for the first time, on passing the examination held last month, are to embark on the afternoon of September 19.

THE WESLEYAN MINISTRY

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN LONDON DISTRICTS

The Wesleyan Conference at Leeds yesterday confirmed the stations of ministers for the ensuing year. Appended are the new appointments in the three London districts:—

FIRST LONDON DISTRICT

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Supernumerary.—Charles W. Andrews, B.A., B.D. Honorary Secretaries.—David N. Francis, B.A., Eric M. Walker, who shall act under the direction of the Missionary Committee.
LEYSIAN MISSION.—J. Morris Bold.
LONDON MISSION (EAST).—Louis P. Porri.
LONDON MISSION (CENTRAL).—Albert MacLean, who shall act under the direction of the London Mission and Extension Fund Committee.
WALTHAM ABBEY AND HERTFORD MISSION.—Sidney J. Baker, Robert Lamb (Hertford), who shall act under the direction of the District Home Mission and Chapel Committee.
NORTH-WEST ESSEX MISSION.—Frank F. Hawkey (Bishop's Stortford), who shall act under the direction of the District Home Mission and Chapel Committee.
GERMAN.—Alexander Gobel.
WILDMAY PARK.—Thomas H. Cullen.
STOKE NEWINGTON.—Francis D. Marrat.
TOTTENHAM.—William Lea (Edmonton).
KENTISH TOWN.—E. Osborn Martin, M.C. Supernumerary.—George Patterson.
LONDON MISSION (POPLAR AND BOW).—William E. Clapham (Bow), who shall act under the direction of the London Mission and Extension Fund Committee.
LONDON MISSION (WEST HAM).—William J. Neal (Stratford), who shall act under the direction of the London Mission and Extension Fund Committee.
HIGHGATE.—Henry B. Sutton. Howard N. Burton, F. Colwyn Vale.
FINSBURY PARK.—T. Llewelyn Jones (Winchmore Hill), W. Harold Beales, B.A. (Willoughby-road).
CLAPTON.—J. Hollis Walker.
WANSTEAD AND WOODFORD.—Ernest D. Martin. Walter Brown (Epping). Supernumerary.—Joseph Passmore.
LEYTONSTONE AND FOREST GATE.—J. Ernest Rattenbury, D.D., William Tapper.
ILFORD.—E. Ewart Dewhurst (Romford), George E. Mitchell (Seven Kings), J. Rodney McNeal (Brentwood).
EAST HAM MISSION.—Maldwyn L. Edwards, M.A. (Dagenham), who shall act under the direction of the Home Mission Committee.
BARNET.—Edwin J. W. Harvey, M.A., B.Sc. (High Barnet).
WATFORD.—J. Napier Milne, William G. Baldwin.
ST. ALBANS.—T. Gray Atkinson.
CHELMSFORD.—Thomas H. Sprague.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Harold A. Guy, B.D.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (LEIGH).—Gerald Lansley.
COLCHESTER.—J. A. Asquith Baker, Albert E. Wass.
MANNINGTREE AND HARWICH.—Herbert Brooke.
CLACTON-ON-SEA.—William J. Platt is permitted to labour in connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society. W. Alexander Grist, of the United Methodist Church, labours in connexion with the Missionary Society.

SECOND LONDON DISTRICT

LONDON MISSION (WEST).—Supernumerary.—Llewellyn N. Tyack, B.Sc.
HARROW.—James H. Watson (Wealdstone), Frederick H. Everson (Rickmansworth), C. D. Ryder Smith, B.A.
CLAPHAM.—A. Sidwell Johnson, B.A.
PADDINGTON.—L. Scadeng Cheshire, B.A. Superintendent.—J. Anderson Wright.
FINCHLEY AND HENDON.—Ernest G. Braham is permitted to labour in connexion with the National Sunday School Union.
KILBURN AND HAMPSTEAD.—K. Harley Boyns (Golders Green), Bernard J. Harris (Harlesden).
BAYSWATER.—George R. Forde.
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—J. Morrison Neilson, B.A., B.Sc.
HOME MISSIONS.—Supernumerary.—Edward Davidson, Chaplains to the Forces not appointed to Circuits.—Stanley H. Keen (Staff-Chaplain, R.A.F.), F. Douglas Morley, B.D. (R.A.F.), George H. Barnard (Malta), C. Garrett Udy, Norman Knock, Sidney I. Evans, Leonard Atkin, who shall act under the direction of the Home Mission Committee.
RICHMOND.—Reginald S. Kirkham.
RICHMOND COLLEGE.—Assistant Tutor.—A. Marcus Ward, B.A.
TEDDINGTON.—Frank Hart.
HAMMERSMITH.—Ernest R. Pickard (Munster Park).
BRENTFORD.—William A. Prunell, O.B.E. (Twickenham).
EALING AND ACTON.—William J. Tunbridge.
WANDSWORTH.—Norman E. Dando (Putney).
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Arthur Walters. Alfred T. Johns, B.D. Supernumerary.—R. A. Mitcheson Brown.
CHERTSEY AND WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Robert Parkinson (Walton-on-Thames).
WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD.—Cyril C. Payne (Slough).
GUILDFORD.—James F. Parkes. Ernest H. Hardy (Godalming).
PETERSFIELD AND HASLEMERE.—Arthur H. Teare.
SANDHURST.—B. A. Hurd Barley (Camberley).
ALDERSHOT AND FARNHAM.—George H. Sully (Farnham). Supernumerary.—John H. Willington.

THIRD LONDON DISTRICT

LONDON MISSION (SOUTH).—David R. Mace, B.A., B.Sc., who shall act under the direction of the London Mission and Extension Fund Committee.
PECKHAM.—H. Crowson Muncey (New Cross).
LEWISHAM AND BROCKLEY.—Benjamin Tattersall (Hither Green), Philip Hall (Lewisham).
BRIXTON HILL.—H. Crawford Walters (Brixton Hill), W. G. Thornal Baker (Norbury), Albert S. Hullah, M.C. (Streatham). Supernumerary.—J. Stainer Wilkinson.
SYDENHAM.—Horace Colley (Sydenham), Cyril A. French, B.A. (Wesley Hall).
MORDEN-ROAD.—James R. Batey.
LONDON MISSION (GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD).—Leslie C. Fogg (Greenwich), who shall act under the direction of the London Mission and Extension Fund Committee.
WOOLWICH.—William H. Lawson.
CHISLEHURST.—J. Cartwright Adlard. Supernumerary.—Alfred Dumbarton.
CROYDON.—Percy L. Townend. Supernumeraries.—H. Guard Price, B.A., Alfred Barraclough.
SOUTH NORWOOD.—Leonard Hale (Addiscombe).
SUTTON (SURREY).—J. Eric Dixon, M.C., B.A., B.D. (Wallington), Arthur S. Gregory, M.A. (Epsom).
REDHILL.—Joseph Reed, Leslie G. Farmer.
HASTINGS.—John W. Hallam.
ST. LEONARDS.—Robert Bewick, Leslie H. Clench (Hexhill-on-Sea).
SEVENOAKS.—W. Longden Oakes, B.D.
SUSSEX MISSION.—Supernumerary.—Albert E. Salmon.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—Thomas May, M.A. Supernumerary.—J. Ernest Clegg.
Frederick Brown, O.B.E., Superintendent, of the North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, resides in this district and is permitted to labour at Caterham (Army Work).

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS AND THE MALTA DISPUTE

The general committee of the Primitive Methodist Church have passed the following resolution:—"That in the crisis which has arisen in Malta on the question of the civil and religious rights of the Maltese people we affirm our warm approval of the action taken by his Majesty's Ministers in relation to the demand of the Vatican and the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church. We respectfully ask that no kind of concession shall be made to the Vatican which would involve any departure from British Constitutional law or interfere with the freedom of the people."

INDEPENDENT INDIAN CHURCH

PRIMATE AND ENGLISH CHURCH GIFT OF £40,500

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at an informal gathering at Lambeth Palace yesterday, handed to the Metropolitan in India (the Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Calcutta) a letter intimating that the Church of England had already raised the sum of £40,500 for the Indian Church Endowment Fund. The fund was in response to India's request for assistance in the formation of the independent and autonomous Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that among the donors who had encouraged them at the start was the King. (Cheers.) It was some satisfaction that the Church in India had been able to enter upon its career of national independence without controversy and with the complete assent of both the Church and the State in this country.

LORD CHELMSFORD said he thought they had reached the consummation of a wise policy inaugurated a few years ago—a policy which had led to Parliamentary sanction being given to the creation of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon. He did not want that to be regarded as a political gesture, because they must keep the Church out of politics.

The METROPOLITAN in India said that the wisdom of having an independent Church in India was now plain. To-day, when the political relations between the British Government and Indians were strained, Indians could look to the Church and feel that it was no longer a department of the State. It was no longer the Church of England in India, but the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND

A DECREASE OF £5,000

A special meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held yesterday at the Mansion House to receive the report of the Distribution Committee. Mr. R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN presided.

The report stated that the total of the fund was £73,012, which was about £5,000 less than last year. This year 237 institutions had applied to participate, being five more than in 1929, and the committee now recommended the distribution of £73,000.

On the motion of SIR GEORGE MAKINS the report was adopted.

At the instance of the REV. N. A. LASH the thanks of the council were accorded to the Committee of Distribution for the care they had bestowed upon the preparation of the awards.

LORD SOMERLEYTON moved, and the REV. H. A. RAYNES seconded, a vote of thanks to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the newspapers which had pleaded the needs of the hospitals and advocated the cause of the fund. This was carried with acclamation.

A cordial vote of thanks to Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, for his services as president and treasurer of the fund during his year of office was also adopted.

Sophia Sudlow, aged 47, wife of a farmer living at Moss-side Farm, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, Lancs, was killed by lightning while weeding celery on her farm. Three farm girls were with her and went to her assistance, but she was dead. Another girl was also struck by lightning, but she was not severely injured.

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CONDITIONS: The competition is open to all.
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Coupons must be sent by post to British Petroleum Co. Ltd., Box No. 800, Britannic House, Moorgate, London, E.C. (Comp.), enclosed in sealed envelopes (1½d. stamp).
More than one coupon may be sent in each envelope. No letter must accompany coupons.
It is essential that the Box No. be included in the address.
Closing date—first post Wednesday, August 6th, but send in NOW or you may be too late.
Results will be published in the Press on September 7th, and prizewinners' cheques forwarded early in September.
The Judges' decision will be final and legally binding.
No correspondence can be entered into.
No responsibility can be accepted for coupons that may be lost in the post or otherwise.
Employees of the Company or Associated Companies are not eligible.

EVERY free entry coupon sent in will be worth 3d. to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Personal Fund (The British Legion Book Fund) for the charitable work of the British Legion. B.P. will contribute to the Fund at this rate per coupon.

The British Legion endeavours to assist every Ex-Service man and the widows and dependents of those who lost their lives in the Great War.

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Reserve Fund	£4,850,000	
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CITY NOTES

THE BELGIAN BANK RATE

BREWERY COMPANY'S BONUS

The Brussels exchange rate has fallen to 34.79b., at which figure gold exports to Belgium are no doubt possible. The reason for this low rate is that the Belgian commercial banks no longer find it profitable to employ balances in London at the rates prevailing for fine bills and bankers' deposits, and prefer to invest their money in local bills. The recent weekly statements of the National Bank of Belgium have shown this to be the case; the last statement disclosed a proportion of gold and gold valuta to liabilities of nearly 64 per cent., and the belga is standing at a premium over all gold exchanges. As it is known that the Bank of Belgium does not favour an increase of its gold or gold exchange holdings, a reduction of its Bank rate, which at present is 3 per cent., is not improbable. But it is doubtful whether such a movement would be sufficient by itself to prevent some gold going to Brussels in the near future.

Outlook for the Plantation Industries

The present abnormal depression in commodity markets—which is a cause as well as an effect of trade and industrial slackness, since a fall in price tends to produce reluctance to buy—is a passing phase. For the most part the depression is part of a world-wide situation, and to that extent this country is suffering along with others. It is only the domestic difficulties which are peculiar to this country, and these, it must be remembered, are susceptible to remedies under our own control. At the meeting yesterday of the Malayalam Plantations the chairman, Mr. H. J. Welch, took a very reasonable view of the fall in prices and the depression of consuming markets so far as they affect the tea and rubber plantation industries. These industries have suffered as acutely as most others, for the average prices obtained for teas are the lowest recorded for seven years, while those realized for rubber are the lowest on record. As he indicated, the tea industry is likely to recover earlier than rubber, for it is in a better position to resort to restriction for the purpose of meeting the difficulties of over-production. He proceeded to give reasons for anticipating that the statistical position of tea will soon begin to show a progressive improvement. On the other hand, the outlook for producers of rubber appears less promising, but nevertheless the rubber situation is not without points of encouragement. Its uses are steadily growing, and for the past 10 years the increase in the consumption of rubber has been enormous. Mr. Welch declared his confidence that well-managed estates with an average cost of production like those of the Malayalam Company would continue to earn a reasonable annual profit for their owners, and he made the rather notable declaration that, whether the schemes for securing compulsory restriction of output were successful or not, the real and permanent interests of the industry, and of every company producing at a reasonably low cost, would be found not in restriction of output, which increased costs, but in the lowering of costs of production by every method consistent with the preservation of the agricultural value of the estates.

Rubber and Restriction

The position of the plantation industries generally was also reviewed at some length by Colonel Sir Robert Williams at the recent meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, which is one of the largest concerns interested in the plantation industry. He made some very shrewd remarks on the subject of the difficult problem with which the rubber industry is faced. After pointing out that there were three courses open to the industry, he said that the Anglo-Dutch board were convinced that a scheme compulsory for all producers was the only alternative to the course of leaving the position to right itself, which might be a long and painful process. One of the main difficulties of the industry is that as things stand at present it may pass more and more under native control because of the very low costs of working the native holdings. Obviously, in a fight to a finish those estates with the lowest costs of production have the best chance of winning through. Sir Robert pointed out that the interests of the Governments were considerable, for rubber was a large contributor to their revenues. Some form of compulsory control over output seems to offer the only solution of the rubber industry's problem other than the natural one of leaving the industry entirely alone to work out its own salvation. Under this policy only the fittest can survive.

Watney, Combe, Reid Dividend

A final dividend of 12 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, together with a bonus of 1 per cent., was yesterday declared on the Deferred Ordinary stock of Watney, Combe, Reid and Co. This total distribution of 21 per cent. compares with 20 per cent. for 1928-29, 19 per cent. for 1927-28, and 17 per cent. for 1926-27. While, therefore, the figures of profit have yet to be declared it is evident that this leader in the brewing industry has had another highly successful year. Among the various factors which have contributed to the company's prosperity is the liberal manner in which earnings for a long time past have been placed to reserve for the purpose of improving existing properties and acquiring additional assets. Thus by restricting dividends during good years in order to add to its earning capacity the company is in effect providing the best kind of insurance against a reduction in dividends when leaner times supervene. In 1928-29, for example, while the dividend on the £3,185,000 of Deferred stock was 20 per cent., the amount earned on that stock was over 36 per cent. In the past year the company has had to meet a full year's interest on the £2,500,000 of Redeemable 5½ per Cent. Debentures, 1959, which were issued in March last year for the purpose of financing the purchase of the Ordinary shares in Huggins and Co. and the acquisition of the London and Burton Brewery, Ratcliff.

Debenhams Securities' Report

The current report of Debenhams Securities, Limited, covers the period of 15 months to June 30 last. It shows a profit for that period of £493,027 (equal to £394,420 per annum), which compares with £466,795 for the previous 12 months. The reduction thus shown in the rate of earning was, of course, foreshadowed by the accounts already published by Debenhams, Limited, the operating concern from which the Securities Company draws nearly all its revenue. It may be recalled that, besides feeling the general effect of bad trade at home and abroad, Debenhams did not in its last financial year receive any dividend from Drapery Trust, of whose capital it holds practically the whole. Including £89,420 brought forward, the available income of the Securities Company amounts to £582,447. Out of this sum three half-yearly payments of Preference dividend have been made, requiring £337,500, as compared with £204,713 needed to meet one year's dividend in the preceding year. Of the balance, £187,500 is distributed to the Ordinary shareholders, who receive 12½ per cent. for the 15 months, against 20 per cent. for the year 1928-29, and there remains to be carried forward £57,447, as compared with £89,420 brought in. With a view to the inclusion of the results of Debenhams in the accounts of the Securities Company, the directors propose that in future the financial year shall end on September 30, but this change is not to affect the due dates for the payment of dividends on the Cumulative Preference shares.

The Spillers Meeting

At the meeting on May 3 of Spillers, Limited, the chairman stated that the directors had under close consideration the question of the *personnel* of the board itself. They were arranging to confer immediately with some of the largest shareholders and other gentlemen who were well qualified to advise them. It was therefore proposed to adjourn the meeting until not later than June 3. Towards the end of May a circular was issued announcing that an advisory committee consisting of Sir William Edgar Nicholls, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, and Mr. Harold Brown had been appointed to advise the directors on the constitution and *personnel* of the board. The meeting was again adjourned in June because the report of the advisory body was not available. As it is understood that the advisory committee has now completed its inquiry and presented its report to the board, shareholders may expect that a communication will shortly be made to them. The company has paid no dividend on the Deferred shares since 1925, and nothing on the Ordinary since the year ended January 31, 1929, when 7½ per cent. was paid. The report for the year ended January 31 last showed a net loss of £221,510. At the same time the directors transferred £1,077,567 from general and specific reserves account to provide for special depreciation, obsolescence, and special expenditure.

A Tariff Argument

Mr. C. F. Spencer, who presided at the meeting of Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company this week, regards the case for tariffs from a rather unusual angle. Municipalities, he said, charged for the right to sell in the local market place, but the nation charged the foreigner nothing for the right to sell in the national market place. He could see no difference in principle. The least that Great Britain ought to exact from the foreigner was a charge for the right to sell in the home market. British people paid heavy taxes and heavy local rating charges for the right to sell in their home market, whereas the foreigner paid not a penny. Mr. Spencer cited the case of the lace trade, which was faced with the imposition of a prohibitive tariff on exports of its products to America, and showed how the British manufacturers were helpless, whereas the French threatened retaliation by increasing the tariff on certain products imported from America, with the result that the Americans withdrew their suggested duty. This experience lends much point to his statement that "what this country requires is a negotiating instrument not for the purpose of establishing full-blooded protection, but as a means of creating as much free trade in the world as possible."

"Prospectuses of Public Companies"

Volume 79 of "Prospectuses of Public Companies" has now been published. This work of reference reproduces all the prospectuses advertised in *The Times* in the six months ended June 30 last, and as it also includes statements for public information and the numbers of bonds drawn and cancelled in that period, it forms an indispensable record for stockbrokers, bankers, trust company officials, and business men generally. That the market for new capital issues was rather more active in the six months than in the second half of last year is apparent from the fact that the present volume numbers 280 pages, whereas its predecessor contained fewer than 230, but the diminution of activity as compared with the first half of 1929 is clear from the fact that the volume covering that period ran to nearly 750 pages. Copies of the new volume may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, at the price of 30s. net.

Future of Covent Garden Market

Interesting information of the position of certain of the company's properties, and particularly of Covent Garden Market, was given by Mr. Philip E. Hill in his speech at yesterday's general meeting of the Covent Garden Properties Company. Although the business of the market continued to expand, its efficiency could be greatly improved, said Mr. Hill, by the erection of modern buildings and the installation of labour-saving devices. A scheme of development was therefore prepared by the company, and the plans were passed by the local authorities, but objection to them was taken by the City of London Corporation on the grounds that the alterations proposed would exceed the company's rights under its charter. Negotiations followed, and it was suggested that the Corporation should acquire the market, but eventually these proved abortive. Mr. Hill stated that the company, in conjunction with the Westminster City Council (within whose jurisdiction the market lies), now proposed to ask the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Transport to institute an inquiry into the future administration of the market, with a view to the formation of a public utility company to deal with it. As regards the Royal Opera House, which falls into possession in February, 1933, Mr. Hill pointed out that it had an international reputation, and that it was possible that it might be modernized and preserved as the National Opera House. On the other hand, he suggested that the development of the adjacent market might demand its inclusion in some scheme in the near future. In any case, it would undoubtedly prove a satisfactory investment so far as the company was concerned. In commenting upon the condition of the market for properties, Mr. Hill made the interesting statement that properties to the value of between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 had been offered to the company for purchase in the past year, but that its actual purchases had amounted to a little over £200,000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), JULY 30

The State Railways show a loss for the year ended June 30 last of £404,489, against £178,699 for the previous 12 months. The increased deficit is due to decline of traffic as a result of depression and competition of motor transport. The Government is introducing a Bill this Session to combat the motor opposition to the railways.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED STOCKS FIRM

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL WEAK

Apart from Gilt-edged securities, which were firmly maintained, the Stock Markets yesterday were depressed. Selling, apparently of a forced character, was reported in the Miscellaneous market; it was heaviest in Imperial Chemical shares, and also extended to one or two other leading shares, among which Gramophone were prominent. The weakness of the Industrial market had an unsettling influence upon speculative shares as a whole. The Home Railway market, after showing early symptoms of recovery, experienced a fresh relapse on the publication of the traffic returns. In the Banking group shares of Australian and Far Eastern banks were pressed for sale, and prices showed moderate falls. Even the Brewery group was unable to withstand the influence of the prevailing depression, Watney Combe Reid declining in spite of the announcement of an increased dividend; it was stated that speculators had expected more.

British Government stocks were steady to firm all day, and at the close rises of ¼ were shown in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (79½), Four per Cent. Consols (88½), Local Loans (64½), and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (55½). Ulster new scrip hardened to 1½ premium. Support was given to India stocks, which rose ¼ to 1 per cent. The Threes were quoted at 53½, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. at 62½.

Publication of the traffic returns caused a fresh setback in the HOME RAILWAY market. All four groups published decreases in both goods and passenger receipts, the total reductions on the week being:—L.M.S., £146,000; Great Western, £69,000; London and North Eastern, £150,000; and Southern, £29,000. L. M. S. Ordinary, which in the morning rose to 38½, closed at 37½, or ½ lower on the day. Falls of ½ took place in Great Western Ordinary and North-Eastern Preferred. Southern Deferred were steadier at 25½. Investors continued to buy London Electric Railway new Five per Cent. Debentures, the premium on which was raised to 2.

In the FOREIGN market new scrips suffered a setback, the German Reparation Loan declining to 2½ discount and the Austrian Loan to "par." Bulgarian Sevens were marked 2 points lower at 77, and fractional falls took place in Polish Sevens and Italian Consortium bonds. The offer of a small amount of stock was responsible for a fall of a point to 40½ in Peruvian Corporation Preference. Brazilian bonds remained weak, the chief movements being falls of 1 in the 1889 Fours (47½) and Rescission Fours (54½) and of 1½ (to 77) in San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Bonds. The discount on the new Seven per Cent. Coffee Loan widened to 5. Traffic returns of the leading Argentine and Brazilian railways showed large decreases, but hardly any movement occurred in stocks.

The OIL market was dull in sympathy with neighbouring departments. Eagle shares were offered on French account, Mexican falling to 12s. 7½d. and Canadian to 1s. Burmah showed resistance, and there was buying of Attock, which closed 3-16 higher at 1 5-16, the shares having been bid for at the price. Small declines were shown on balance in Royal Dutch, Shell, Trinidad Leaseholds, V.O.C., and Lobitos. The RUBBER market was steadier, one or two leading shares making a slight rally. The TEA market was dull.

LIQUIDATION IN INDUSTRIALS

The MISCELLANEOUS market was overshadowed by the fresh weakness which developed in one or two leading shares. Imperial Chemical was the storm centre; it was reported that one very large seller came to market, and his operations were mainly responsible for lowering the price of the Ordinary from an opening level of 20s. 3d. to 18s. 7½d. A rally to 19s. 3d. was followed by a renewed reaction to 18s. 9d., which left the shares 1s. 7½d. lower on the day. The Deferred closed 9d. lower at 5s. Gramophone were another weak spot, the shares giving way on urgent liquidation to 2 15-16, which left them 5-32 down on the day. The International group was easier generally, International Nickel being conspicuous, owing largely to fears of increased selling, when the allotments of new shares were made. Nickel closed 1 lower at 24½. Dealings were reported in the rights on the basis of ½. Among BANKS there was selling of Eastern and Australian shares; Hongkong declined to 106, Chartered of India to 17, National of India to 41, Bank of Australasia to 10½, and English, Scottish, and Australian to 5 1-16. Store shares were again on offer, and prices in several cases closed a few pence lower. In the MOTOR group firmness was shown by Leyland, Ford, and Austin, but one or two other shares declined. Watney Combe Reid Deferred were offered on the dividend, the £1 units falling to 63s. 6d., and Guinness units were also easier at 106s. Cables and Wireless issues continued to give way, the Preference being only 75½. Strength was shown by Imperial Continental Gas, the stock being quoted 15 points higher at 370. Dealings took place in the new Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures of the Aluminium Corporation, the price being about 85. A further rally to 3 1-16 took place in Hudson's Bay.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD shares were a steady market, but a reaction occurred in the RHODESIAN COPPER group, Bwana falling to 12s. 7½d., N'Changa to 2 9-16, Congo Border to 13½, and Roan Antelope to 1 3-32. A fall of ½ to 35½ was shown in Rio Tinto. Broken Hill Proprietary weakened to 14s. 3d., and there were small declines in Burma Corporation (10s. 9d.), San Francisco (17s. 3d.), and Central Provinces Manganese (2½). Minerals Separation were firm at 6½.

STANDARD CARPET COMPANY

LOSSES ON STOCKS

Shareholders of the Standard Carpet Co. have received a circular in which the directors state that they had hoped the annual meeting would be held this month to submit the balance-sheet and report for the 11 months ended March 31 last. The directors have now been informed by the auditors that it will be some two months before the accounts are completed and they have, therefore, decided to issue a statement on the company's position.

The Oriental carpet trade during the past year, continues the circular, has experienced the most difficult period within memory, a heavy fall in the Persian exchange resulting in greatly decreased prices for all exported commodities. Large stocks were offered in England, the Continent and America, and, this being coincident with the depression in trade, resulted in the company's stock values being enormously depreciated. Various plans which the company had in view to develop the business could not be put into operation.

The company has also suffered serious losses through its investments, which were all in allied companies, and losses have occurred in connexion with bad debts.

The directors hope that there will be a revival in the autumn and that the company will eventually emerge from its difficulties, but, concludes the circular, it will be seen when the accounts are submitted that a large portion of the company's capital has been lost.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE DIVIDEND

Shareholders in the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation were informed in March last that the directors proposed, in respect of 1930 and future years, to follow the practice generally adopted by insurance companies by paying dividends subject to income-tax instead of free of tax. They have now decided to pay on September 26 an interim dividend for 1930 of 2s. per share, subject to tax. This represents a net dividend for the half-year of 1s. 6 3-5d. per share, compared with 1s. 6d. in the corresponding period of 1929.

In declaring the interim dividend at the round figure of 2s. per share, the directors have had in mind the convenience to shareholders of equalizing more nearly the distribution as between the first and second half of each year. The final dividend, however, can only be determined upon when the results of the corporation's operations for the whole year have been ascertained.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS AGAIN LOWER

MORE GOLD OUT OF THE BANK

In Lombard-street yesterday discount rates were again weak in tendency. The sharp fall in rates during the last few days has acted as a deterrent to sellers, and the supply of bills available has therefore shown contraction. Moreover, money has again been unexpectedly easy, and while gold is still being taken out of the Bank of England for France a fairly general belief that the drain of gold to France is ceasing for the time being has encouraged many firms who missed the Treasury Bills last Friday to bid low rates in order to obtain the desired maturities. By the afternoon the competitive rate for three months fine bank bills had declined to 2 5-16 per cent., and the "hot" Treasury Bills were even dealt in at 2½ per cent. A few sales of October bills to Continental buyers were reported at 2 9-32 per cent., while certain of the clearing banks were buyers of August maturities at 2½ per cent. For the greater part of the day new money for the night was available at 1½ per cent., but in the afternoon the position was not quite so easy, 1¾ per cent. being sometimes paid. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent. Foreign exchanges were steadier, and movements generally unimportant.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2 5/16	2 5/16—2 3/8	2 7/16—2 1/2	2 5/8

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 5/16	2 5/16	3—3 1/2	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved within a narrow range, and finished at $4.86 15-16, showing little movement on balance. Forward dollars were weaker, the premium being about 15c., one month and 38c., three months. After being lower the French exchange finished at 123.74½f., compared with 123.75f., on Tuesday. Dutch currency was offered, and the Amsterdam rate was finally 12.09½fl., against 12.09 1-16fl. Spanish pesetas were in better demand, and the Madrid rate left off at 43.37½p., against 43.50p. Both German and Swedish currencies showed slight appreciation, the Berlin rate closing at 20.37½m. The Turkish exchange was quoted 5p. lower at 1020p. There was a rise to 12.09½fl. in the Batavia rate. Chinese exchanges were again lower, the Hong-kong rate at 1s. 3 9-16d., and the Shanghai rate at 1s. 6d. The Japanese yen was firmer, the Kobe rate being finally 1-32d. higher at 2s. 0 5-16d. A further slight decline to 40 11-32d., occurred in the Argentine exchange.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 30	July 29
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 23/32–31/32	4.86 15/16–87 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 1/4–85 7/16	4.85 1/4–85 7/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.70–77	123.74–79
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.78 1/4–79 1/4	34.78 1/2–79 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.90–92.97	92.93–92.98
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05–05 1/2	25.05–05 3/4
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193 1/4–193 1/2	193 1/4–193 1/2
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.35–43.55	43.50–43.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2–108 3/4	108 1/4–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09–09 1/2	12.08 3/4–09 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37–20.38	20.37 1/2–38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.42–34.45	34.42–34.46
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164 1/4–164 1/4	164 1/4–164 3/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.38–43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constan'le	Pst. to £	110	1.0207	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/4–27 4 1/4	274 1/4–274 1/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 1/2–48 7/8	48 1/2–48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.22–18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16 1/4	18.16–18.16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 1/2–10 3/8	18.09 1/4–10 3/8
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4–18.16	18.15 1/2–16 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1 25/32	1/5 23/32–1 25/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1 25/32	1/5 23/32–1 25/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–1 25/32	1/5 23/32–1 25/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 1/8–1/3 7/8	1/3 1/2–1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 23/32–7/16	2/0 23/32–7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6 3/4–1/6 7/8	1/6 1/2–1/7 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/32–2/3 23/32	2/3 15/32–2/3 23/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09 1/4–09 3/4	12.08 3/4–09 1/4
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 1/32–5 3/32	5 1/16–5 5/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 11/32–15/32	40 3/4–40 5/8
Valpara'so	$ to £	40	39.99	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40 3/4–41 1/4	41–41 1/2
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.05	13.05
Mexico	Pesos to £	0.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 1	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 1	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 6	98 2 1	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £223,780 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. For the week to July 30 there has been a net efflux of £1,846,815, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 24	Nil	July 24—	
		Bar gold ..	256,970
July 25—		July 25—	
Sovs.	130,000	Bar gold ..	281,503
		Sovs. ..	4,000
July 26—		July 26.. ..	Nil
Sovs.	31,000		
July 28—		July 28—	
Sovs.	450,000	Sovs. set aside	400,000
Bar gold ..	8	Sovs. exported	2,000
		Bar gold ..	221,977
July 29	Nil	July 29—	
		Sovs. set aside	800,000
		Bar gold ..	265,593
July 30	Nil	July 30—	
		Bar gold ..	223,780
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Net efflux ..	1,846,815		
Total ..	£2,457,823	Total ..	£2,457,823

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,668,072; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver was again a dull market. China continued to be a seller, and the price declined 1-16d. to 16d. per oz. for cash and 15 15-16d. for forward delivery.

Foreign Bank Returns appear on Page 21

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 15/16-2 3/4	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1 7/8	2
Paris	2½	2 1/8	2
Berlin	4	3½	4-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1 15/16	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2	2
Brussels	3	2 15/16	1½

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—WHEAT closed steady at 4c. to 6c. decline. MAIZE closed steady, unchanged to 1c. lower. OATS closed barely steady at 5c. decline. LINSEED closed steady at 28c. to 32c. advance.

Closing Prices	To-day	Previous close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, Sept. delivery ..	9.47	9.51
,, Oct. delivery ..	9.54	9.60
Maize, Aug. delivery ..	5.79	5.79
,, Sept. delivery ..	5.87	5.88
Oats, Sept. delivery ..	4.70	4.75
Linseed, Aug. delivery ..	17.60	17.32
,, Sept. delivery ..	17.70	17.41
,, Oct. delivery ..	17.80	17.48
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, Sept. delivery ..	9.35	9.45
Maize, Sept. delivery ..	5.75	5.75
Linseed, Sept. delivery ..	17.60	17.30

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5¾d.)

COMPANY RESULTS

WATNEY COMBE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div'd	Date payable	Total for yr.	Prev. yr.
	%	%		%	%
Holden (Isaac) & Sons	Fin. 7½†	7½*	Sept. 1	10‡	10*
Karrier Motors..	Int. 3	—	Aug. 2	—	—
Maple and Co. ..	Int. 2½	Same	Sept. 1	—	—
Morris, B., & Sons	Int. 2½	Same	Aug. 15	—	—
South Metpln. Gas ..	Int. 2½	Same	—	—	—
Watney, Combe, Reid	Fin. 12 & bon. 1	12 No b'n	—	21	20

* Tax free.
† Less tax.
‡ Of which 2½ per cent. was tax free.

Herne Bay Waterworks.—Maximum dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock issued under the Acts of 1871, 1899, and 1906, and a maximum dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock issued under the Act of 1867.

KERALA CALICUT ESTATES

The crop of the Kerala Calicut Estates for the year ended February 28, amounted to 1,114,399lb. (against 1,159,292lb. for 1928-29). The net loss for the year was £17 (against a profit of £6,821), which, deducted from the amount brought in, leaves £6,412 to be carried forward. No dividend was paid last year, but, £10,000 was placed to reserve. Meeting, August 7.

YORK STREET FLAX

The accounts of the York Street Flax Spinning Company for the year ended June 30 show a net profit of £20,024 (against £20,373 for 1928-29). From this is deducted the debit of £13,844 brought in, leaving £6,180, which it is proposed to carry forward. The dividend on the 6 per cent. Preference shares is in arrear from January 1, 1928, and that on the 7 per cent. Second Preference from July 1, 1926.

ARTHUR GUINNESS

The report of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co. states that the net profit amounted to £2,522,079 (against £2,209,388 for the preceding year), and £642,356 was brought forward. It is proposed to transfer to reserve £200,000 (against £100,000) and to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 15 per cent. together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making 35 per cent. for the year (unchanged), leaving to be carried forward £807,435.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES

The first report of Petroleum Refineries, covering the 16 months to June 30, states that the whole of the period has been occupied in building and equipping the refinery at Killingholme. The construction and equipment of the company's works and storage department has cost £230,168, and it is stated that, while this is some £38,000 in excess of the prospectus estimate, the plant has a much greater capacity than the one initially contemplated, and the actual cost per unit of capacity is lower than originally estimated. A large portion of the working capital, amounting to £59,035, is in the form of crude oil which the directors considered it advisable to acquire at favourable prices. The plant was started up on July 21, and its operation is said to have proved satisfactory. Development expenditure and administration expenses for the period amounted to £13,869. Meeting, August 7.

EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE INVESTMENT

The accounts of the Edinburgh and Dundee Investment Company show net revenue of £75,568 for the year to June 30, and £11,736 was brought forward. The directors recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, again making 12 per cent. for the year. £17,773 has been transferred to reserve, increasing it to £240,000, and the discount and expenses of the Debenture stock issued during the year, amounting to £4,743 has been written off. The balance to be carried forward will be £11,668. Premiums received on the issue of Ordinary shares during the year amounted to £81,000, and after setting aside £18,773 for discount and expenses on the Preference shares issued and to be issued, the balance of £62,227 has been carried to reserve. The report states that a valuation of the investments at June 30

COMPANY MEETINGS

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS LIMITED

RECORD TEA AND RUBBER CROPS

FURTHER DECREASE IN COSTS

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTIES

EFFECT OF LOW PRICES ON YEAR'S RESULTS

PROBLEM OF OVER-PRODUCTION

MR. H. J. WELCH'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Malayalam Plantations Limited was held yesterday in the Council Room of the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated), 3, Idol-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. HENRY JOHN WELCH (the chairman) presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the AGENTS and SECRETARIES (Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—The year has been a disappointing one for the company. The causes have affected all similar producers of our commodities, and have not arisen from any falling off in the progressive and satisfactory development of the company's properties which has continued without interruption since the company's incorporation nine years ago.

The tea and rubber crops were the highest ever recorded by the company. The yield of rubber per acre was a record, and the yield of tea per acre fell short of the highest ever achieved by only 9lb. The cost per lb. of rubber produced was the lowest we have ever experienced, and the cost per lb. of tea was less than the cost for any of the last four years.

MARKET DEPRESSION

Notwithstanding these and other favourable factors, the company's profit per acre for tea was never so low, and for the first time the company made a small loss upon its production of rubber. The sole reason for this was the unfortunate depression in the markets for both products, the average prices obtained for our teas being the lowest recorded for seven years, and for rubber the lowest we have ever realized.

We may perhaps take some comfort from the fact that the depression in the market prices of our products has synchronized with a world-wide depression in the market value of most other primary commodities.

Glancing for a moment at the financial position of the company, it is pleasing to note that the amount to be carried forward and the amount of the general reserve are both greater than in any previous year of its history, and that after providing for current liabilities our net surplus liquid assets at March 31 last amounted to over £400,000, and have only once been exceeded.

Further, the net capital cost per planted acre at which our properties stand in the balance-sheet, after allowing for the surplus liquid assets, is the lowest ever recorded.

THE TEA INDUSTRY

The agreed restriction for 12 months by British and Dutch producers of tea, which came into force on April 1 last, has not yet had time to make itself felt in the reduction of stocks, although doubtless it has tended to maintain prices at a higher level than they would have been but for the existence of the restriction arrangements. It is estimated that these arrangements will reduce the estimated output in the 12 months affected by about 57,000,000lb. By the end of June the Northern Indian crop had already fallen behind last year's figures by 5,750,000lb., and it is estimated the crop for the first half of July was 4,000,000lb. to 5,000,000lb. less than the corresponding period last year. The shipments from South India, Ceylon, and Java all show decreases as compared with last year. Against this the Sumatran shipments to May were higher, owing probably to new areas coming into bearing there.

In the case of Northern India, probably most producers will arrange to effect their maximum restriction during the heavy cropping months, July-September, when the quality of their production is not as high as in the months of smaller production. It is reasonable, therefore, to anticipate that the statistical position will now begin to show progressive improvement.

The tea industry, however, is in a better position than the rubber industry for effecting restriction to meet the difficulties of over-production. Incidentally, restriction of tea also tends to improve the quality manufactured. Doubtless if it is found to be necessary or advisable, restriction arrangements will be renewed until stocks have been reduced to a level which will ensure reasonably remunerative prices being obtained.

POSITION OF RUBBER

The world trade depression, which set in towards the end of last year, is much more severe than was anticipated a few months ago, and is having a correspondingly serious effect upon the rubber industry. The present absorption of crude rubber is consequently much below the earlier estimates made this year. Sales of tires, both for original equipment and for replacement purposes, have been substantially less than in 1929. Stocks of tires have also been reduced. Sooner or later, however, stocks and spares must be replenished, and it is encouraging to note that the gasoline consumption in America and elsewhere appears to exclude the possibility of a wholesale laying up of cars.

While the "visible" stocks of rubber have increased, the "invisible" stocks of crude and manufactured rubber have declined, and consequently current absorption of market supplies must have been less than the actual current consumption. A limit to this process must be reached, and soon the current absorption of market supplies will at least have to provide for current consumption.

It however appears, from the latest and best statistics available, that the world production of rubber during the first half of the current year has only been about 10,000 tons in excess of world absorption, without making any allowance for the reduction of the working stocks of crude rubber of manufacturers outside the United States of America, which may reduce this figure. The increase in the "visible" stocks of crude rubber in the United Kingdom and the United States, which has had such a disastrous effect on prices, has, therefore, probably been at least balanced by decreases in the East and in the quantities afloat of crude rubber, and decreases generally of stocks of manufactured rubber goods.

OUTLOOK FOR PRODUCERS

Owing to the comparatively small shipments during June, the "visible" stocks in this country and in the United States are likely to show some falling off before the end of August. Nevertheless, the immediate outlook is not a happy one for producers, and their position cannot improve very much while the current rates of absorption and production continue.

Rubber, however, is a world-wide necessity. Its uses are growing, and the world demand for it is increasing at a rapid rate, and must continue to increase. I am personally confident therefore that this crisis will pass, like other crises through which the industry has suffered, and that well-managed estates with an average cost of production like those of this company will again earn a reasonable average annual profit for their owners.

I purposely avoid saying anything about the present efforts which are being made to obtain, with Government assistance, compulsory restriction as a temporary palliative of the position. I should like, however, to repeat what I said at the meeting of the Rubber Trust Company in May last, that whether those efforts are successful or not, having regard particularly to the increasing competition of native rubber, the real and permanent interests of the industry, and of every company producing at a reasonably low cost, will doubtless be found not in restriction of output, which increases the cost, but in lowering the cost of production by every method consistent with the preservation of the agricultural value of the estates.

TEA ESTATES

We have 26 tea estates, containing 18,189 acres of planted tea, of which 4,059 acres are not yet in bearing.

The average yield of our tea crop was 690lb. per acre, obtained at a slightly lower cost than last year. The average net price realized, however, was over 2d. per lb. less, and consequently our profit per acre was reduced to £5 10s. 5d.

We agreed to support the scheme for voluntary restriction of output, and our restricted crop for the current year is 8,500,000lb. We shall effect the restriction by resting certain fields and by finer plucking.

There are no forward sales, except for tea dust.

Last year approximately 1,200 acres were opened and planted with tea, and we hope to plant further extensions of existing estates amounting to 1,088 acres during the current year.

The board, the visiting agents and superintendents have devoted much time and effort towards securing an improvement in the relative values of the company's manufactured teas in such a manner as to increase the profits per acre realized. These efforts have met with a certain measure of success, but the directors still hope and believe that further improvements can be achieved.

With this object in view, they have, by the courtesy of our agents, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited, been able to secure for 12 months from January next the exclusive services of a tea expert, who is a member of our agents' Eastern staff, and who will reside in India and devote his whole time to assisting our visiting agents and superintendents to improve the relative values of our teas and thus increase the profit per acre secured. As each 1d. per lb., even upon the company's restricted crop, is equal to over £35,000, and upon the company's potential crop over £50,000, the importance of improving our manufactured teas cannot be over-estimated, and the directors believe and hope the expense entailed will be amply justified.

RUBBER ESTATES

We have 18,322 acres of rubber planted on 21 rubber estates, of which 1,529 acres are immature. The rubber crop harvested was over 480,000lb. in excess of the crop for last year, the average yield per acre being 330lb.

The cost of production was the lowest ever recorded for the company. The average net price realized was nearly 3d. per lb. below that for the previous year. The superintendents estimate a production of 5,209,000lb. for the current year.

Notwithstanding that May was a very inconvenient month for India, we joined in the agreement to cease tapping during that month. Consequently our crop for April to June showed a decrease of 332,000lb. as compared with the corresponding three months of last year.

The present year's programme includes the planting of small extensions of existing estates, amounting in all to 285 acres.

LABOUR AND STAFF

The labour position during the year and the health of the labour forces were satisfactory. Our agents (Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited), our visiting agents (Messrs. Lord and Hall), our local visiting advisers, the superintendents and the members of the staff, and our acting secretary in London, Mr. Calderwood, again deserve our best thanks for their efficient services to the company during the year.

Your directors recommend that the sum of £1,500 be voted to the Staff Retirement Fund, for allocation among various members of the staff in the East, special consideration being given to the older employees of the company. I am sure this will meet with your hearty approval.

COST OF PROPERTIES

The total book cost of our properties, buildings, machinery and plant at the date of the balance-sheet was £1,787,523.

After providing for the dividend proposed to-day and the allocation to income-tax reserve account, the surplus of our liquid assets over our liabilities as at March 31 last amounted to £403,367—just over £10 per planted acre. If this surplus is deducted from our issued capital the present net cost of our planted acreage is £37 per acre, without allowing any value for our 33,000 acres reserve land on the one hand or the cost of bringing our immature areas into bearing on the other.

LATEST ADVICES

It will interest you to know that we have just received a cable from our agents stating:—

Estates in good order; labour satisfactory; crop prospects good for rubber but tea subject to restriction; weather very favourable for both crops; monsoon exceptionally light.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

In July last it was decided to offer to the shareholders one share for every 10 shares held, at a premium of 10s. per share. The offer was well responded to and 150,195 shares were taken up at the price of 30s. The premium on the shares issued has been transferred to reserve account.

At the time of the issue it was known that the absorption of rubber for the first half of the year had reached a very high level, particularly in America, and the outlook for this company seemed very hopeful. Having regard to the subsequent fall in prices, it was very fortunate that the issue was then made, because it is essential that a company of this size, with its heavy obligations, should always maintain substantial surplus assets at its disposal.

PROFITS AND APPROPRIATION

The year's working resulted in a net profit of £82,426, after valuing our unsold rubber at 5d. per lb. net, and after providing an abnormally heavy amount required for the staff furlough reserve account.

Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, to allocate to the staff £1,500, and to transfer to income-tax reserve £5,000. This latter sum will bring the taxation reserve account up to an amount which will cover our estimated liability for income-tax for the current year. In addition, it is proposed that £28,673 should be transferred to the general reserve account, which will then amount to £300,000, and to carry forward £113,869, against £103,862 last year.

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

Since the incorporation of the company we have held our annual meetings in July. This has necessitated the estate accounts being prepared, checked, and certified in India before being mailed to London, and then, after their receipt, the London accounts being written up and audited, all within 3½ months of the close of the company's financial year. Since the company was incorporated, however, our issued capital has more than doubled, our acreage of planted tea has been multiplied four times, our acreage of planted rubber has increased by 50 per cent. Our total annual crops of both rubber and tea have increased over five times. Further, our estates, for each of which separate accounts have to be checked and audited, have considerably increased in number.

The board has been advised, therefore, and is satisfied, that it will not in future be safe or advisable to continue to press for the completion of the accounts and audit in time to enable our meetings to be held in July, but it hopes to be able to make arrangements to hold them about the end of September.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, as now submitted be and they are hereby approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, be paid in respect of the year ended March 31, 1930."

Mr. G. H. MASEFIELD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. H. J. Welch and Mr. E. L. Hamilton, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Elles, Salaman, Hepburn and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff in the East.

GERRARD WIRE TYING MACHINES

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS

NEW ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS

MR. KAY HARRISON'S SPEECH

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Victoria House, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

Mr. KAY HARRISON (the chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. B. T. Gill) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the accounts have been in your hands for some days I will ask you to take them as read, but there are a few remarks I should like to make regarding them. At the extraordinary general meeting held on January 16 last, you authorized the increase in our capital by £50,000, which we considered advisable in view of the possibility of our acquiring interests in kindred businesses. We have since purchased the whole share capital of a company carrying on similar business to our own with extensive foreign connexions, as we considered that it was greatly to the advantage of the company from the point of view of general policy and also in view of the substantial income to be derived from royalties. We were able to finance the cash portion of the purchase price out of our own resources and for the balance the vendors accepted shares in our company taken at a valuation of 4s. 9d. per share. As a result we are increasing our nominal capital by £7,368 10s. only, and our surplus assets by something over £15,000—even after writing off about £12,000 out of our balance-sheet, which, I think you will agree, is a very satisfactory position.

Dealing with the assets in the order in which they appear, I would point out that the comparatively small sum of £4,440 0s. 7d. now represents the present book value of the whole of the patents vested in this company, comprising over 200 separate patents and including the new flat band machine acquired during the year. The item machinery, plant, factory equipment, and furniture does not call for any comment.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The main portion of this item totalling £42,901 11s. 3d. represents the cost of the acquisition already referred to, and also includes the amount paid to acquire control of a company concerned in the exploitation of colour printing as applied to wooden boxes, which is considered to have unique possibilities. In the opinion of the directors both these acquisitions will prove very advantageous to your company. Stocks are taken at a conservative valuation, and adequate provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts. Of the sums shown as due by directors and officers, items 1 and 3 are self-explanatory, and have now been eliminated. In the case of No. 2 most of this amount represents the value at March 31 of certain stocks shipped to an agent in Japan some time ago who has since become a director, and he has guaranteed the value.

The past year has not been altogether favourable to the trader, but I am glad to say we are able to lay before you a satisfactory profit and loss account. No profits are included herein from our subsidiary companies, although considerable sums have been earned. We have during the year paid four quarterly dividends totalling 20 per cent. per annum, and propose to carry to reserve the sum of £5,000, and after payment of directors' fees and income-tax there remains the sum of £13,051 2s. 10d. to carry forward. The first quarterly dividend in respect of the current year was paid on July 18.

When your company was reorganized a little over a year ago certain inevitable but non-recurring expenses were incurred, and your directors consider it only prudent to write these sums out of the balance-sheet at once.

SUCCESS OF NEW MODELS

As you are aware, our main business hitherto has consisted of wire strapping, and I am glad to be able to report that this continues to expand and that our new models, the Giant machine and the T.A. machine, are finding favour with our present customers and leading to the acquisition of new ones.

We have, further, during the year acquired a patent for a flat band machine, which is entirely different from any other machine of its kind in that it is the fastest in operation that has ever been made, and applies flat band to any size box under tension without the use of a seal or any type of welding. As there is a very large market for this type of machine in various parts of the world, we feel we have acquired a very valuable patent.

There are many uses for flat band which cannot be found for wire, and our knowledge of the trade is sufficient to convince us of the large possibilities that lie before us in this field, hitherto undeveloped so far as your company is concerned. We now have the great advantage of being able to offer both systems, wire and flat band, to meet special and varying conditions of the packing trade.

GUMMED TAPE

Your company is now about to enter this trade in an energetic fashion, having proved to its satisfaction that a considerable business can be developed in this country and Europe generally in the sale of gummed tape and also the distribution of machines for use with this parcel-sealing method.

Your company will shortly commence the manufacture in England of a complete range of machines which are covered by patents, but will also undertake the printing of tape by a new process which we are at the present time installing in our new factory in London. This process permits us to compete with any other known process in the trade to-day, and we anticipate a very satisfactory result indeed from this new addition to our business.

GERRARD COLOURGRAVURE

Your company has acquired an option on the world rights—excluding the U.S.A. and Canada—in a new, simple, and very economical means of printing on paper in one or more colours simultaneously at great speed. The process involves the use of a camera which will take still or moving objects and reproduce them in natural colour. The option to acquire the world rights in this camera is owned by your company, and this in conjunction with the Colourgravure machines will enable us to enter commercial production at an early date. These machines are already in successful operation in America. The whole process, which eliminates the necessity of "art work," is extremely simple and efficient, and its rapidity may be readily appreciated when it is realized that within one hour of taking the picture it is possible to reproduce in natural colours no less than 152,000 copies—magazine-sized pages.

Your company proposes to confine its direct operation of the process to the printing of all kinds of labels, &c., for the packing trade, in which an enormous field exists, but the process will involve revolutionary changes in other directions from which the company should derive considerable benefit.

BOX END MACHINE

Arrangements have just been concluded on favourable terms, whereby your company acquires the option on the patent rights in Scandinavia and the right to ship its products throughout the world in a machine which automatically converts, with great rapidity and at low cost, what is at present practically waste material, accumulated in large quantities in timber mills, into a valuable packing product in the form of a reinforced box end. This is considered to be the strongest and most scientifically constructed box end known to the packing industry.

Box ends, as will readily be realized, constitute the most important part of a wooden box, and investigation has shown that an enormously valuable trade exists in this connexion for a superior article at a competitive price.

It is proposed to retain control of the sale of the entire output of box ends instead of leasing the machines on a royalty basis, and conservative estimates indicate that sufficient demand exists in Scandinavia for the employment of from 10 to 15 machines.

FACTORY IN NORWAY

Arrangements have been concluded to set up our first factory in Frederikstad, Norway, and we have acquired property rights on a water site in this town which will permit us to manufacture at the lowest price in Scandinavia. Ocean-going ships can berth within a few yards of the box end machine, so that the general facilities are really very good. The machinery is now on its way to Norway, and we hope to be in production by the end of this year, and, if everything progresses as expected, we shall add a most important adjunct to our business.

I may say that one of the largest firms of timber brokers and agents in this country have undertaken to act as our selling agents in this connexion. They have also acquired a substantial interest in our company, and, by reason of their future close association with us, have decided to nominate a director to our board.

I would like to emphasize at this stage that the acquisition of these options has been arranged on terms which involve the company in practically no immediate expenditure. The important point to bear in mind is that the company has the great advantage of being able to prove the commercial value of the processes and machines before the purchase price—which is very moderate—becomes payable. I, myself, have seen these machines in actual operation, and have no doubt they will do all we claim for them, in which case the company will have every reason to congratulate itself on having acquired assets which may conceivably prove of even greater profit-earning capacity than our present wire business.

Last year I was able to inform you that we were about to add several new processes in the nature of wire tying machines, and since this statement was made you will no doubt be interested to know that these new machines have been a great success throughout Europe, and we have been able to distribute several thousands of them in many countries.

POLICY OF EXPANSION

The plans we are about to develop this year will indicate to you that we are entering upon a policy of expansion in the packing trade, enabling us to utilize the tremendous goodwill which we have built up in the trade to a much greater extent than ever before. Mr. Gerrard and his associates were the pioneers of wire tying machines, and for 15 years they have successfully, led all competitors in this particular field, but we have come to the conclusion that this company can profitably develop other processes used in the packing of practically every kind of product, and for that reason I have given you a brief description of some of the processes which we are developing, and which we hope will not only prove successful, but will greatly enhance our capacity for making profits and also add to the prestige of your company throughout the world.

I beg to move: "That the balance-sheet and report of the directors for the year to March 31, 1930, as submitted to the meeting be hereby received and adopted, and that payment of the four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less tax, be approved and confirmed."

This was seconded by Mr. SIDNEY AUSTIN, and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. Sidney Austin and Mr. B. T. Gill, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Thomson McLintock and Co., were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THRELFALL'S BREWERY

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND YEAR'S TRADING

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Threlfall's Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel.

MAJOR CHARLES M. THRELFALL, J.P. (the chairman), in the course of his remarks, said:—Since our meeting last year your board has had to contend with difficulties in trading conditions far surpassing any experienced in recent years. The unemployment situation is appalling, and particularly so in Lancashire, where in many of the large industrial areas over 50 per cent. of the workers are unemployed, showing a very large increase over the corresponding period of last year. Such a regrettable state of affairs has been reflected to some extent upon our sales, and as numerous cotton mills and collieries throughout Lancashire have been definitely closed down there does not seem to be the slightest prospect of any recovery or improvement in trade in that direction. Your directors have therefore given very careful attention to the situation thus created and have effected economies wherever practicable. It is largely due to this policy that your board is enabled once again to submit results showing that the progress of the company is still maintained.

Your board still holds a very high opinion of its investment in its subsidiary—the West Cheshire Brewery Company, Limited, of Birkenhead—the trading results and progress of which continue to give entire satisfaction.

During the past year your directors have maintained their policy of rebuilding, altering, and improving many of the company's licensed premises. New premises are still in course of erection both in the Liverpool and in the Salford districts.

The gross profit for the year is £439,446, and there is a net profit of £354,996, which, together with the carry-forward from last year, makes a total of £830,586 to be dealt with.

In conclusion the chairman moved the adoption of the report and the payment of final dividends for the six months, making 6 per cent., less tax, on the Preference shares, and 20 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year.

Mr. G. M. GALLOWAY, managing director, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

WELLMAN SMITH OWEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION

STEADY PROGRESS

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, Victoria Station House, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

Mr. JAMES FOSTER-SMITH, M.I.Mech.E., who presided, said:—You will have noted that our year's trading has resulted in a net profit of £3,614 4s. 9d. after charging all expenses and after writing off depreciation of plant and buildings on our customary liberal basis. I have referred to this latter point as it does not appear to have been clear to one or two of our shareholders that full depreciation has been provided for every year, in good times and in bad, and our depreciation reserve fund now amounts to £51,032 19s. 2d. (as shown on the left-hand side of the balance-sheet), against buildings and plant valued at £159,321.

When last the board had the pleasure of meeting you we were able to report that the company's position showed considerable improvement, and I am glad to confirm that this continues and that steady progress has been made. You may recall that last year we referred to the policy your board was pursuing of consolidating the company's business abroad and in countries which had proceeded more slowly and more surely with stabilization than this country. This policy has proved of great benefit to the company, and I would mention that the amount of work we have in hand at present for shipment and for installation in the Empire overseas and on the Continent of Europe greatly exceeds the value of contracts in hand for the home market. Our subsidiary company in South Africa is now definitely established on a trading basis, and contracts to a substantial value have been carried out in that territory.

While an immediate revival of prosperity in the heavy iron and steel industries of this country cannot be definitely predicted, there is a gradual improvement in this direction, and your directors are confident that, equipped as we are to serve the iron and steel industries of the world, a prospect of increasing prosperity lies before your company.

The report was unanimously adopted.

MINING NEWS

MAYFAIR GOLD MINING.—Crushing was resumed on July 30.

N'CHANGA COPPER MINES.—Diamond Drill Hole B.36.—Further results:—

—	Core	Recovery	Total Copper
		%	%
1,440ft. to 1,445ft.	..	83	12·2
1,445ft. to 1,450ft.	..	42	17·2

Results from 1,425ft. to 1,440ft. have not yet been received.

POTGIETERSRUST PLATINUMS.—The report for the quarter ended June 30 states that the pilot plant at Potgietersrust Section was closed down on May 14 last. From April 1 to May 14 the plant treated 5,630 tons, yielding 1,490oz. of platinum group metals and gold in the form of crude platinoids and concentrates. ELSBURGDORP SECTION.—The crushing and gravity section plant ran continuously during the quarter, and 27,100 tons were treated. The flotation section of the plant was completed and brought into commission during the second half of June. The yield amounted to 4,180 oz. of platinum group metals in the form of crude platinoids and concentrates. The percentage of platinum in the platinum group metals was 87 per cent., the balance chiefly palladium. In addition, crude platinoids and concentrates contained 240oz. of gold.

COVENT GARDEN PROPERTIES COMPANY

INCREASE IN RENTS AND INTEREST

THE MARKET AND THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENTS

MR. PHILIP E. HILL'S STATEMENT

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.

Mr. PHILIP E. HILL (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. M. Draper) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I assume I have your permission to take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Our income from rents, tolls, and interest on investments amounts to £194,010 11s. 4d.—an increase over last year of £15,147 13s. 11d. Our profit on the sales of property (after making provision for depreciation in Stock Exchange securities) amounts to £19,053 1s. 1d., comparable with the figure of £137,055 12s. 1d. from this source last year, attributable to the reduced volume of sales occasioned by the unusual conditions prevailing, so that we have a total profit this year of £213,063 12s. 5d. before providing for directors' fees and income-tax, comparable with the figure of £315,918 9s. 6d. for last year, the difference in profit being accounted for by the reasons I have already given.

Our trading for this year is fully explained in the directors' report, but I would like to emphasize the fact that the main revenue of the company is derived from rents and interest on investments, and that these show an increase for the year of £15,147 13s. 11d., notwithstanding that we have had approximately £530,000 in the bank during the whole year earning us only an average of about 4 per cent.

Our business as a property company is divided into two parts—namely, (1) the acquisition, administration and development of properties for investment purposes, and (2) trading in properties with a view to their realization at a profit.

CITY CORPORATION AND COVENT GARDEN MARKET

Our principal investment is Covent Garden Market and the surrounding properties. The business of the market continues to show steady expansion, notwithstanding the fact that the facilities afforded to traders and the general public are somewhat out of date. With modern buildings and labour-saving devices, its efficiency as the recognized distributing centre can be vastly improved, with beneficial results to all concerned.

With this object in view, we prepared a scheme of development and our plans were passed by the local authorities, but before the work could be put in hand we received a communication from the City of London Corporation (who are the owners of Spitalfields Market) objecting to the proposed alteration, alleging that these alterations would exceed our rights under our charter. As a result of various discussions with them, it was intimated that they might like to purchase the market and the surrounding properties. The negotiations occupied the greater part of the year, but ended in May last without anything being done.

In conjunction with the Westminster City Council (within whose jurisdiction the market lies) we propose to ask the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Transport to institute an inquiry into the future administration of the market with a view to the formation of a public utility company to deal with the same.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AND FUTURE PLANS

One of the most important of our properties is the Royal Opera House, which falls into possession in February, 1933. At the moment we are in receipt of a comparatively small income from it. The Royal Opera House has an international reputation, and it is possible that it may be modernized and preserved as the National Opera House. On the other hand, the importance of the development of the market may be such as to demand its inclusion in some scheme in the near future, but whether it is ultimately decided either to sell it, lease it, or include it in a scheme of market development it will undoubtedly prove a satisfactory investment as far as the company is concerned.

Another important property adjoining the market which is having our attention at the moment is that of the site of the old Tavistock Hotel. We have prepared a scheme of development for this property, which, if carried out, will show us considerably increased revenue, but it is unlikely that anything definite will be settled with regard to this pending the proposed market inquiry.

The leases of other important surrounding properties are arriving at a position when their future will call for attention, but, speaking generally, we are satisfied that our Covent Garden estate is a satisfactory investment and one that will continue to appreciate in value. The company also owns several other important freeholds in London.

Our other principal property is the Bootle estate, which we purchased some two years ago. A large portion of this has been sold from time to time, and what now remains consists almost entirely of freehold properties, subject to short leases, which will no doubt be profitably dealt with either by leasing it at increased rentals or sale in the near future.

A DIFFICULT TRADING YEAR

Turning to the other feature of our business—that of trading in properties—the past year has been a difficult one. We have had submitted to us for purchase a very large number of properties of every description, and we should probably be underestimating their value if we put it at something between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. Some of these proposals we have been able to turn down without having to go very closely into their merits. Others have required careful consideration before arriving at a decision, but as a result of the whole of our investigations our purchases this year amount only to a little over £200,000. The amount of work involved in these investigations which have proved abortive has been very great, but you will be glad to hear that it has been carried out without any expense so far as the company is concerned.

That we have exercised a wise discretion in the attitude we have adopted with regard to purchases there can be no doubt, as within the last few weeks we have had a second offer of a large number of the properties we had previously considered, at much reduced figures, but we are still far from satisfied that prices have yet reached the level at which purchases should be made.

With regard to the sale of properties, we have had a number of negotiations during the year, but inasmuch as they were mostly in connexion with ground-rents where the property will fall into possession in the near future we came to the conclusion that we should do better with these by waiting.

ABOUT £500,000 AWAITING INVESTMENT

You will see from our balance-sheet that we have about £500,000 awaiting investment, and when a favourable opportunity occurs we shall make purchases, but we shall follow the course we have previously pursued, and that is to sit tight until the opportune moment arises.

I am afraid I have wearied you a little with the length of the explanation I have felt it necessary to give, but I think it is essential in your own interests that you should know something about the properties you own and the policy the board proposes to adopt in dealing with them.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LOUIS NICHOLAS seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions.

The dividends already paid were approved, and a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less tax, was declared on the Deferred Ordinary shares; the retiring directors, Mr. L. H. Kiek and Sir Edward Mountain, Bt., were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE COMPASS INVESTMENT TRUST

THE FIRST ACCOUNTS

SOUND BASIS ESTABLISHED

MR. PAUL LINDENBERG ON THE BOARD'S POLICY

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Compass Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. PAUL LINDENBERG (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. C. Smith, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts now before us are the first issued by the company, and as they have been in your hands for some time I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

The accounts cover the period from the formation of the company—namely, March 6, 1929—to June 30, 1930, and, therefore, the figures show the result of slightly more than 12 months' working. It has, however, to be taken into account that the capital was only gradually paid up, the last instalment falling due on May 15, 1929. You will see from the figures that the total income amounted to £51,451 17s. 10d., and after paying income-tax, directors' fees, and all expenses there remains a balance of £37,537 6s. 11d., out of which amount we have to take, in the first place, the dividend on £450,000 Preference stock at the rate of 5½ per cent., and from the remaining balance we propose to pay 5 per cent. dividend on the £300,000 of Ordinary stock, which will leave a balance of £3,694 1s. 11d. to be carried forward.

The period which is covered by the first report and accounts of the company has been a very difficult one. When we first commenced investing the funds of this company all prices of securities were rather high, and we did not consider it safe to invest more than a comparatively small part of our capital in the expectation that the speculative tendency, which had carried the prices of all securities, even of those suitable for investment trusts, to an unusually high level, would pass, and give us a chance of investing to greater advantage.

Events showed that our judgment was correct. The heavy break in the American markets was accompanied by a very severe fall in prices of all securities on the London Stock Exchange, and we took advantage of that decline to invest a further large part of our capital. Unfortunately we did not wait quite long enough, and the rather considerable fall in prices which occurred during the last few months has naturally also affected the value of those of our securities, which, up to a short time ago, showed hardly any depreciation compared with their book values.

"WHOLE CAPITAL INVESTED IN SOUND SECURITIES"

On the date of our balance-sheet Stock Exchange prices had reached about their lowest level since the formation of our company and our assets compared with the book values as at June 30, 1930, show a depreciation of about 5 per cent., a rate which compares, I think, rather favourably with the figures of other new investment trusts. The whole capital is invested in sound securities and we believe that, given a moderate improvement in economic conditions, the depreciation will disappear.

I should like to point out that only a part of the profit we have made by realizing securities and from other sources has been used for the purpose of writing down investments, as we thought it advisable to employ about £13,000 for writing off all preliminary expenses of the company, so that this item will not appear again in our future balance-sheets.

When this company was formed interest and discount rates were very high, and in spite of the fact that they have now fallen to a very low level investment securities, with the exception of Gilt-edged Government Bonds, have not materially improved in value. Therefore there are still opportunities for obtaining sound investments at reasonable prices, and as our balance-sheet shows we have not had any difficulty in re-investing capital proceeds resulting from securities sold at a profit.

From the statement attached to the report in your hands you will see that we have actually 70 per cent. of our investments in fixed-interest-bearing securities, of which about 30 per cent. are Government and Municipal Bonds. Only moderate amounts are invested in each category of security, and the whole of the securities we hold is spread over a great number of countries. A large proportion, however, about 40 per cent., is invested in securities in the United Kingdom. We have not considered it advisable to attach a list of securities to the report, but any shareholder who is interested is quite welcome to come to our offices, when the secretary will be very pleased to show a full list to anyone whose name appears on our register of shareholders.

The policy of our board during the first and most important year of the company has been to consider mainly the question of security and of income, and, in a lesser degree, the question of capital appreciation. This policy has created a sound basis for the company and in our opinion will allow us to erect in future a firm and solid building.

All the new investment trusts have passed through a very difficult time, and great care has been required in the selection of investments, but the principle of these investment trusts has proved correct, as people who are not familiar with the difficulties of investing capital advantageously would scarcely have been able to avoid heavy losses in these critical times.

PURPOSE OF ALTERATION IN THE ARTICLES

As you will have seen from the notice convening the meeting, we have had to make some alteration in the Articles of Association in order to comply with the requirements of the Committee of the Stock Exchange. We wished to have the quotations for the stocks of our company transferred from the Supplementary Price List to the Official Price List, and the Stock Exchange Committee made this conditional on the alteration of our Articles of Association. We had no hesitation in complying with their request as this was only a formal matter, and in the future, I hope, you will find the quotations in the Official Price List.

I beg to move that the following resolution be approved and passed as a special resolution:—

"That the words in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh lines of Article 27, 'or the Directors may agree with such Member that the Member may participate in profits upon the amount so paid or satisfied in advance,' be deleted.

"That the word 'lost' in the eighth line of Article 47 be deleted.

"That the words in the first and second lines of Article 96, 'subject to the provision of any agreement for the time being subsisting,' be deleted."

Mr. MAX FONTHEIM seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I now beg to move "That the report and accounts for the period ended June 30, 1930, be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, be paid immediately."

COLONEL THE HON. SIDNEY PEEL, C.B., D.S.O., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I., G.C.S.I., was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1-32d. to 5 5-32d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 138275. Receipts were 7,000 bags, which makes 174,000 bags so far this season against 215,000 a year ago. Clearances were 4,000 bags to the United States, 12,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 330,000 bags and compares with 258,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 218000. Receipts amounted to 51,000 bags, making 994,000 bags for the season to date against 573,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 7,000 bags to Europe and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 1,199,000 bags against 1,122,000 bags a year ago.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 30.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.15 (previous, 89.15); 4% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.05 (102); 4% 1917, 101.95 (101.95); 4% 1918, 100.90 (100.90); 5% 1920, 136.65 (136.20); 6% 1920, 102.02 (102); 6% 1927, 105.60 (105.65); 5% Credit National, 1919, 608 (607); 5% 1920, 545 (541); 6% 1921, 548 (545); 6% 1922 (1st), 535 (535); 6% 1925 (1st), 561 (560); 6% 1924, 565 (570); 4% Egyptian Unified, 371 (371); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89.20 (89.20); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 360 (360); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.70 (6.40); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.70 (3.60); 4% Turkish Unified, 48.80 (51.55); Banque de France, 22,405 (22,650); Banque de Paris, 2,800 (2,805); Banque Parisienne, 1,858 (1,871); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,907 (1,902); Credit Foncier Egy

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED SELLING

NEW YORK, July 30.—The volume of trading on the Stock Exchange was larger to-day with sales of 2,502,000 shares, but the activity was mainly on the selling side and declines were shown throughout the list.

After a steady opening the list rebounded, recovering most of yesterday's losses. Steel Common which reached 169 reflected the quarterly earnings (which came up to expectations) and the accompanying official statement that the conditions in the steel industry indicate an increase in the company's operations during the remainder of the current quarter. The strength of Steel Common together with the publication of the loaded car statistics showing an increase of 12,271 cars in the week ended July 19 stimulated buying elsewhere. There was a resumption of selling pressure later in the morning, and several stocks developed easiness, notably Warner Bros. on further talk of coming reduction in the dividend. Industrial Alcohol and Air Reduction were also under pressure, while sharp declines in volatile issues such as Westinghouse and Vanadium had an unsettling effect generally. Railroad and Steel issues became easy, the latter being affected by rumours of a sectional extension of the closing of works. The failure of the market to maintain the early firmness caused reselling and some of it was general realizing.

The trend continued downward throughout the afternoon. Unofficial reports that the Ford Motor-car Company contemplates a further extension of the current curtailment of work encouraged concentrated "bear" drives against Steel and Motor stocks. Professionals were aggressive sellers and the failure of the market to recover despite the absorption of offerings and reports that prominent "bulls" were taking standard issues in large blocks caused the withdrawal of support, while further realizing was influenced by the easiness of commodities. The close was easy.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

DECLINE IN WHEAT

NEW YORK, July 30.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy and ¼c. to 4c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 96½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 93½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 98½c. MAIZE easy and 1¼c. down. No. 2 mixed, 97½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy and 1½c. lower. White clipped, 45c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and 2½c. down. No. 2 Western, 62½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted. FLOUR was steady and unaltered.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	3,092	5,923	15,940	90,410	88,255
Do., Atlantic	762	572	1,976	18,848	15,842
*Exports, ditto	345	557	1,775	11,811	8,880
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	904	906	2,787	15,427	19,014
Do., Atlantic	12	18	52	371	483
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	97	86	297	2,495	2,084
Receipts, Atlantic	58	67	215	1,661	1,666
*Exports, ditto	20	2	65	391	297
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	905	515	2,207	7,100	9,408
Do., Atlantic	20	24	40	339	455
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	4	37

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was firm and 10c. up. Prime Western steam, $10.40; Middle West, spot, $10.25 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm at gains ranging from 27 to 20 points. Sales were estimated 22,000 bags. Closing prices:—Sept., 6.65c.; Dec., 6.10c.; Jan., 6.00c.; March, 5.94c.; May, 5.82c.; July, 5.75c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 8 to 14 points advance. Sales, 35,000 bags. Closing prices:—Sept., 10.93c.; Dec., 9.99c.; Jan., 9.88c.; March, 9.41c.; May, 9.20c.; July, 9.00c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7¼c.; Santos No. 4, 12¾c. to 13¾c.

COCOA futures closed barely steady at 5 points to 1 point decline. Sales, 15,000 bags. Closing prices:—Aug., 8.02; Sept., 8.15; Dec., 8.13; Jan., 8.21; March, 8.38; May, 8.55.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady and 2 to 3 points down. Sales, 58,000 tons. Closing prices:—Sept., 1.12c.; Dec., 1.11c.; Jan., 1.23d.; March, 1.31c.; May, 1.38c.; July, 1.46c. No. 2 Contract, duty free:—Sept., 3.10c.; Dec., 3.20c.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.17c. per lb. Sales comprised 15,000 bags of Porto Rico, prompt shipment at 3.19c. per lb. c.i.f., and 25,000 bags of Cuba, August shipment at 3.17c. per lb. c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 12.45c. The futures market at the opening declined 2 to 4 points under various selling orders due to reports of showers in the South-West and poor textile trade advices. The downward movement was afterwards increased owing to weather uncertainties, and in sympathy with the easiness of wheat and securities, the market closed barely steady at 15 to 21 points decline on the day. New Orleans spot middling closed 20 points lower at 12.30c., and the futures market ended steady with values showing a net loss of 15 to 18 points.

	New York Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
			Closing Prices		
August		12.29	12.29	12.50	12.50
September		12.42	12.43	12.63	12.63
October		12.57	12.57	12.78	12.77
November		12.68	12.68	12.87	12.87
December		12.80	12.80	12.99	12.97
January		12.85	12.85	13.03	13.03
		New Contract			
October		12.35	12.34	12.55	12.53
November		12.43	12.43	12.61	12.61
December		12.53	12.52	12.71	12.70
January		12.63	12.63	12.81	12.78
February		12.72	12.72	12.88	12.88
March		12.84	12.82	12.99	12.99
April		12.90	12.90	13.07	13.07
May		12.99	12.99	13.15	13.15
		To-day Week		Season	Last season
Receipts at ports		7,000	22,000	8,652,000	9,473,000
Exports Gt. Brn.		nil	1,000	1,268,000	1,857,000
Exports, Cont., &c.		9,000	13,000	5,580,000	6,392,000

COPPER was steady. Electrolytic sellers were unchanged for domestic, spot, and export, spot and Aug. delivery, at 11.00c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—Aug., 10.65; Sept., 10.75; Oct., 10.80. Sales, 22 lots. TIN steady. Straits, spot, unchanged at 29¼c. and Aug. delivery unaltered at 29¼c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—Aug., 29.65; Sept., 29.75; Oct., 29.90. Sales, one lot. SPELTER steady without change for East St. Louis, spot and Aug. delivery, at 4.75c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry was again quoted at $18.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. higher. Spot and Aug., 10¾c.; Aug.-Sept., 11c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. up. Spot and Aug., 11¼c.; Aug.-Sept., 11¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 points higher to unchanged. Aug., 10.60; Sept., 10.70; Dec., 11.00; March, 11.40; May, 11.70. Sales, 126 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed barely steady, 15 to 9 points lower. Crude, spot, 7.00c. asked; yellow, spot, 7.90c. bid. Futures:—Sept., 8.00c.; Oct., 8.01c.; Nov., 7.80c.; Dec., 7.96c.

TALLOW was steady without change. Extra loose, 5½c.; extra, in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.00 to $2.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was quiet and ¼c. lower at 41½c. to 42½c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30.—TURPENTINE was quiet at 36½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—TURPENTINE was firm, but ¼c. lower at 36½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.25; grade K., $4.30; grade W.W., $6.25.

DULUTH, July 30.—LINSEED futures closed easy at 2¼c. decline. Sept., 210½c.; Oct., 209½c.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—WHEAT futures closed easy, 2½c. to 2¾c. down. July, 76c.; Sept., 78¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.—WHEAT closed easy and 2¼c. to 2¾c. lower. July, 81½c.; Sept., 84½c.

TOLEDO, July 30.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 13.50; Oct., 14.25.

WINNIPEG, July 30.—WHEAT opened barely steady at ¼c. to ¼c. decline on easy Liverpool advices, with reports that cooler weather in sections of the Prairie provinces was checking rust damage. Prices temporarily advanced afterwards on a private estimate of the crop of the three Provinces at from 375,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Later the weakness at Chicago encouraged the resumption of active selling, and the market closed weak at a fall of 4 to 4¼c. July, 87¾c.; Oct., 90c.; Dec., 90¾c. OATS closed easy at 1¼c. to 2¼c. decline. July, 41c.; Oct., 40½c.; Dec., 39c. BARLEY.—Futures closed easy and 1¾c. lower. July, 37¾c.; Oct., 40½c.

LINSEED closed easy, 3½c. to 3c. down. Oct., 165½c.; Dec., 166c.

CHICAGO, July 30.—WHEAT opened easy at ¼c. to ¼c. decline on predictions of increased estimates of the world's wheat crop, with continued hedging pressure resulting from favourable harvesting weather in the South-West. The market rallied temporarily on reports of disappointing threshing results in Italy, unfavourable weather in Germany, and the need of rain in the American North-West, but further declines resulted later from the renewal of "bear" hammering, encouraged by the easiness of North-Western markets and Winnipeg. The close was easy at a loss of 2½c. to 2¾c. July, 83½c.; Sept., 85½c.; Dec., 90½c.; March, 95½c.

MAIZE closed easy at ¼c. to 1¼c. decline. July, 85½c.; Sept., 84½c.; Dec., 79c.; March, 81½c. OATS closed easy at a fall of 1¼c. to 2½c. July, 32½c.; Sept., 35c.; Dec., 38½c.; March, 40½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash 3½c. lower at 59½c. Futures closed easy at 3c. to 2½c. decline. July, 50½c.; Sept., 52½c.; Dec., 58½c.; May, 63¾c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 15 to 5 points and pork 12½ to 20 points higher. Cash lard advanced 15 points to 9.80. Closing prices:—Lard.—July, 9.80; Sept., 9.82½; Dec., 9.40. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—July, 13.62½; Sept., 12.90.

BACON was steady without change. Hogs firm with light descriptions 25 to 20 points and heavy sorts 10 points higher. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 11,050,000 against 11,496,000 for the same time last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	9.25	9.55 to 9.85	8.50 to 9.00
Previous day	9.25	9.30 to 9.65	8.40 to 8.90
Last year	12.50	11.45 to 12.00	10.50 to 11.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		70,000	32,000
Previous day		75,000	17,000
Last year		71,000	19,000

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Iron Age* in its weekly trade review says that rail business is the only new element in the iron and steel situation. The Van Sweringen lines have contracted for 58,600 tons of rails and there are indications that other lines will place their annual requirements earlier than usual. The only immediate effect of the hastening of rail buying will be in improved business sentiment since the railroads are behind with specifications against present contracts. Apart from prospective support from railroad companies there is nothing in the current state of the iron and steel demand offering any definite clue to future tendencies. Steel mill operations are irregular, but losses are offsetting gains.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

JUTE LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 30.—The Exchange will be closed from Friday next until the following Tuesday.

WHEAT.—Owing to the further weakness in North and South America the market continued dull and sellers reduced their quotations by 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Pacific white, Aug.-Sept., was offered at 34s. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. 15, at 34s., and No. 2 at 33s. 7½d. For South Australian, on passage, 36s. 9d. was required, and 55s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, Aug. South Russian (on sample), shipping-shipped, was obtainable at 36s. 3d. Parcels were very slow and with free and pressing offers were quoted at 3d. to 1s. per quarter lower. The closing tone, however, was the turn steadier on reports of a moderate business in Manitobas to the Continent. West Australian, per Templemead, afloat, sold to Leith at 36s. 6d., and choice white Karachi, Aug., sold to Liverpool at 34s. 1½d.

The wheat futures market closed weak at 8d. to 1s. 5d. under yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Aug., at 33s. 9d., and Nov. at 34s. 6d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Manitoba Grade				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 0	33 9	33 9	33 2	34 7
Aug.	34 0	33 9	33 9	33 2	34 7
Nov.	34 8	34 6	34 6	34 0	35 2½
Jan.	35 3	35 1	35 1	34 7	35 9
	London Grade				
July	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 8	33 4
Sept.	33 2	33 2	33 2	32 10	33 6

MAIZE had a quiet market, and distant positions were again offered at lower prices, without result. For La Plata, on the way, 24s. 3d. was asked, and 23s. 9d. for Aug. and Sept. Dan/Gal/Fox was obtainable at 25s. 6d. Parcels were quiet and the turn easier, but closed rather steadier on the day. La Plata, June-July, sold at 23s. 4½d. and 23s. 6d.; July-Aug., at 23s. and 23s. 1½d., and Aug.-Sept., at 23s. and 22s. 10½d.

BARLEY remained quiet at late rates. Persian, Sept.-Oct., 15s. 6d.; Danubian, Aug.-Sept., 15s. 6d., and South Russian, Sept. and Oct., 16s. 3d.—Nov., 16s. 9d.

OATS marked scarcely any change. La Plata, Aug. to Oct., 13s.; No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 10s. 3d., and Chilean tawny, Aug.-Sept., 13s. 3d.

AT MARK-LANE trading was mostly at lower prices. English wheat was quiet at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was weak and obtainable at 3d. to 1s. 6d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship 38s. 6d.; (Atlantic), 38s. 9d.; No. 2, 38s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 37s. 9d.; No. 3, 36s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 35s. 9d.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 3d.; No. 6, 33s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s.; No. 1 hard winter, 36s. 3d.—Pacific, 35s. 9d.; Barusso, 31½d., 35s. 9d.; Australian, 38s. 6d., and choice white Karachi, 36s. 3d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet and 1s. lower. London straight run, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d., and country straight run, 28s. to 29s., and (new), 27s. to 27s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and steady. La Plata, ex ship, to arrive, Aug., 25s. 9d. to 27s. 9d.; Bessarabian, 28s. 6d. and to be landed, 31s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was dull at late rates. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s., and (new), c.i.f., 29s. to 38s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 17s.; Russian, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 9d., and Danubian, 16s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were the turn easier for imported. English, 17s. to 20s., and English black (new), 16s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s.; ex ship, 14s.; mixed feed, 11s.; Chilean tawny, 13s. 9d. Chilean white, landed, 19s.; German, 20s.; ex ship, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 9d. Beans feed steadier. Middlings, 5s. 4½d.; fine middlings, 6s. 10½d. and bran, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal, steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 14s. 6d., and rolled oats, 16s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The market will remain closed from Friday evening until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 5.

WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in poor demand at 6d. to 1s. decline. The only sale reported was choice white Karachi, Aug., at 34s. 1½d. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., at 34s. 3d.; No. 3, 33s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Aug., 34s.; No. 5, 31s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., 30s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug., 32s. 9d.; No. 2, 33s. 3d.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 32s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., due, 33s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, Sept., 34s. 4½d.; white Western, Pacific, Aug., 33s. 9d., and Australian, loading, 36s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet and 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures closed easy 1½d. to 2¾d. per cental lower on the day. Sales were 250 loads. There were no tenders; the total since the beginning of the month is 274,077 original centals; rejected during the same period, 19,000 centals.

Graded Wheat Futures	Sales		Export		Imports	
Description	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American Brazilian, &c.	1,100	4,650	100	300	5,208	6,205
Peruvian, &c.	600	1,450	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	200	1,100	—	200	4,549	6,779
Egyptian, &c.	140	240	—	—	292	1,170
E. Indies, &c.	150	550	—	—	2,018	7,103
Total this week	810	1,010	—	—	700	1,545
Total last week	3,000	9,000	100	500	12,857	22,800
Amer. Futures	2,000	9,000	100	400	972	7,604

Graded Wheat Futures	Opening		3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	6 3½	6 2½	6 2½	6 1	6 1	6 0
Aug.	6 6	6 5	6 4½	6 3	6 3½	6 2
Sept.	6 7	6 6½	6 5*	—	6 5	6 4
Oct.	6 8½	6 7½	6 7	6 6	6 6	6 5
Dec.	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 8½	6 7½
March	7 2	7 1	7 0	6 11	6 10½	6 10
May	7 6	7 5	7 4	7 2½	7 3	7 2

* Paid.

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows:—

—	To-day 1st report	Close	Previous Close
Ashmouni, August	—	15.50	15.80
" October	15.02	15.08	15.10
Sakellaridis, November	23.05	23.17	23.07
" January	23.27	23.35	23.26
" March	—	23.80	23.68

MANCHESTER, July 30.—No better tone was noticeable in the market to-day. Demand for cloth continued slow and actual turnover was rather small. Prices again tested freely, but very few orders were placed. Numerous offers from India were on a very poor basis, and negotiation was often very protracted before even moderate lines of printing cloth and light goods could be sold. Small lots of fancies, and occasionally white shirtings, were purchased by Shanghai and Hong-kong, and whites were again mentioned for Egypt, while Java, Singapore, and some of the Near Eastern outlets made moderate provision. South America took finishing cloths and specialities, and West Africa inquired with more freedom. A quiet trade was arranged with the Continent in fine goods, and buying for home consumption proceeded steadily, though in small quantities. Production of yarns was again in excess of demand and margins remained poor.

WOOL

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The East India wool sales were continued with offerings amounting to 5,015 bales, which included 124 bales of goat hair and 102 bales of Bussorah wool. Buyers were well represented, but competition ruled very dragging, and withdrawals were again on the heavy side. White descriptions showed a further decline of 5 per cent. from yesterday's rates. Bussorah wools were neglected, while goat hair sold at unchanged prices compared with June.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 30.—SUGAR.—British refined in moderate demand at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s.; T. L. granulated, 20s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, quoted 20s. to 20s. 3d., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 19s. 10½d. West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 9d. to 22s. 9d. White Java, Aug.-Sept., quoted 8s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 3½d., c. and f. India. The Java Trust sold a further 15,000 tons of white and brown at 9 guilders and 8 guilders, respectively, ex go-down. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was easier. Preferentials, 96 per cent., July-Aug., quoted 9s. 4½d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 5s. 7½d.; Sept., 5s. 9d.; Oct., 5s. 10½d., value, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet; Dec. delivery sold at 5s. 6d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 6	8 3	8 6	8 0	8 6	8 0
Aug.	8 5¼	8 3¼	8 5¼	8 1½	8 3¾	8 1½
Dec.	8 6¾	8 5¼	8 6	8 3	8 3¾	8 2¼

Raw futures were weak under liquidations, but a fairly good business resulted. Aug. delivery sold from 5s. to 4s. 9¾d. to 4s. 10½d. to 4s. 9d.; Dec., from 5s. 2¼d. to 5s. 0¾d. to 5s. 1½d.; March, from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 1½d.; May, from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 5¼d.; Aug., 1931, at 6s. 9d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	5 0¾	5 0	4 10½	4 9¾	4 9¾	4 9
Sept.	5 2¼	5 0	5 0	4 9¾	4 11¼	4 9
Oct.	5 3	5 0¾	5 1½	4 11¾	5 0	4 10½
Dec.	5 3	5 2¼	5 2¼	5 0¾	5 0¾	5 0

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	6 0¾	5 11¾	5 11¾	5 9	5 10½	8¼
March	6 4½	6 3	6 3	6 1½	6 2¼	6 1½
May	6 7½	6 6	6 6	6 4½	6 5¼	6 4½
Aug.	6 11¼	6 10½	6 9¾	6 8¼	6 9	6 8¼

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons, quoted, 23s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3 cwt. casks, 23s. 6d.; 5 cwt. casks, 23s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Aug.-Sept., delivery quoted, 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—Tne spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra quiet. Fair fermented, mid crop, July-Aug., quoted, 31s. per cwt., value; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 34s. 6d., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were quiet and easier; no sales being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	38 6	38 0	38 0	37 3	38 9	37 9
Sept.	38 0	37 9	38 0	37 7½	38 3	37 9
Oct.	37 6	36 6	37 10½	37 0	38 6	37 0
Dec.	37 0	36 9	36 10½	36 7½	37 3	36 6
Jan.	36 3	36 0	37 0	36 6	37 3	36 6
March	37 1½	37 0	37 4½	36 7½	37 3	36 6

TEA.—At auction the balance of the Ceylon catalogues, 15,000 packages, was offered to-day. The tone continued quiet and easy, although little change in prices was noticeable. Strong liquoring or really flavoury brokens were well supported, but plain uninteresting sorts were irregular. Useful common were about steady. The next Ceylon sale will be held on the 12th prox. Common broken Pekoe sold from 9½d. to 11½d.; medium broken Pekoe from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d.

RICE steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 9d. per cwt.; Aug., in steries to Continent and U.K., 11s. 4½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Aug., 11s. 6d.; S.Q., doubles, Cuba (main ports), Sept., 11s. 9d., sellers c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot pepper market was quiet with black Singapore quoted 6½d.; Lampong, 6¾d.; Tellicherry, 7½d.; Alleppy, 8½d., and Dambilan, 10½d., sellers. Arrival pepper was rather steadier on reserve of sellers; black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., quoted 6½d., value; Lampong, May-July, quoted 6¾d., sellers; Aug.-Oct. sold at 6¾d. to 6¼d.; white Muntok, May-July quoted 9d. per seller; Aug.-Oct., sold at 8¾d. to 8¼d. c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves steady. Zanzibar, spot quoted 1s. 1½d.; May-July, 1s. 1d., value, c.i.f. Pimento steady. Spot quoted 7½d.; July-Aug., 6½d. per cwt. value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades met a better inquiry and prices were firmer. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb., and buyers; Aug. from 5½d. to 5¾d., and value; Sept. at 5¼d. to 5½d., and value; Oct.-Dec. from 5¾d. to 5½d., and value; Jan.-Mar. from 5½d. to 5¾d., and value; April-June from 5½d. to 6d., and sellers; No. 2, Aug.-Dec. at 6d., and buyers; spot, from 5½d. to 5½d., and value. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Aug.-Sept., sold from 5½d. to 5¾d., c.i.f. New York. Para grades were quiet; hard, fine, spot, quoted 6¾d., sellers.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, limits 144s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 115s.; pure button, 132s. 6d.; fine orange, 115s. to 215s., sellers. Futures were quiet and easier. T N. Aug. delivery, sold from 85s. to 84s., closing 82s., sellers; Oct. delivery quoted 83s., sellers; December delivery sold from 80s. to 85s. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Aug.-Sept., quoted 80s., sellers; Sept.-Oct. sold at 81s. 6d.; Oct.-Nov. sold at 81s. 6d., c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 30 gives:—Spot, Rs.37; Aug., Rs.38, buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were easier in tendency, there being rather more offering. Grade J., July-Sept., quoted £23 10s. per ton, value; K., Aug.-Oct. sold at £22 5s., and value; Oct.-Dec., at £22 10s., and value; L., Aug.-Sept., quoted £21 10s., buyers; No. 2, £20 15s., value; M. No. 1, £21, value; No. 2, £20, value, c.i.f. African sisal easier. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, July-Sept., quoted £25 5s., sellers; f.a.q., sold at £24 10s., and value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal steady. Good white, July-Sept., quoted £26 15s., sellers, c.i.f., first chop.

JUTE displayed further weakness under lower Calcutta advices, selling pressure and inadequate demand, moderate sales being done at from 5s. to 10s. per ton below last rates. First marks, July-Aug., quoted £19 5s., sellers; new crop, Aug., sold at £19 17s. 6d., and buyers; Aug.-Sept. at £19 15s., and buyers; Sept.-Oct., at £19 15s., and value; lightings, July-Aug., quoted £17 10s., sellers; new crop, Aug.-Sept., sold at £18, and value; hearts, July-Aug., quoted £16 5s., sellers; new crop, Aug.-Sept., sold at £17, and sellers. c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated July 30 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.36 8a.; seconds, Rs.33 8a.; thirds, Rs.30 8a.; lightnings, Rs.33 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot London, quoted 21s. 6d.; Dundee, 21s.; Aug.-Sept., 21s. 10½d., sellers; 8oz., spot London, 19s. 3d.; Dundee, 18s. 3d., sellers; Aug.-Sept., 17s. 7d., sellers, per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, Aug.-Sept., quoted 60s. 3d.; B., 57s., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA easier. Singapore, f.m.s., Aug., quoted £18 2s. 6d. per ton, sellers; Sept., £18 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July-Aug., quoted £19 2s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Aug., quoted £18 2s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), July-Aug., quoted £17 7s. 6d., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £17 5s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

ISINGLASS.—At auction supplies met a fair demand at steady to rather easier prices. Saigon, long leaf, fair polish, medium to fair substance, sold at 10s. 6d.; circular leaf, large, slight reddish and yellow, fair to good substance, from 8s. 5d. to 10s.; ordinary, fair polish and slight reddish, medium substance, from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.; crinkly, slight reddish and yellow, fair to good substance, from 6s. 5d. to 6s. 10d.; ordinary, reddish, thin, at 3s. 11d. Penang, leaf, large, fair yellow, from 5s. 7d. to 5s. 10d.; tongue, reddish, from 5s. to 5s. 7d.; purse, 8d.; tails, 1s. Bombay, leaf Penang character, reddish and yellow, from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 7d.; Karachi leaf, reddish and yellow, from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.; purse, fair yellow, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. Para, lump, fair to good yellow, at 2s. 2d.; tongue, fair to good polish, from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 8d.

TALLOW.—The spot market has been quieter, but prices remain unchanged. No auction was held to-day. Quotations:—Australian, mutton, fine, 31s.; good to fair, 30s. to 27s.; dull to dark, 25s. to 24s. 6d.; and hard, 30s.; Australian, beef, fine, 28s.; good to fair, 28s. to 26s.; dull to dark, 24s. to 23s.; and sweet, 35s. per cwt. The *Market Letter* remains unchanged. Town tallow, 25s. per cwt; rough, fat, 1½d. per 8lb., value; melted stuff, 17s. per cwt. Shipment quotations are now rather lower, but they are still much above spot values.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at 1½d. per cwt. decline, being unfavourably affected by the easiness of raws, and poor overnight American advices. Business was done during the morning in May at 7s. 0½d., and at the 3.5 p.m. call, prices were 1d. to 2½d. below the opening. Weaker New York and London advices led to depression here, and after late trading in March at 6s. 8½d., and May at 7s. and 6s. 11½d., the market closed weak at a net loss of 3d. to 3½d., creating new low levels of value.

Opening		3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	6 3½	6 2½	6 2½	6 1	6 1	6 0
Aug.	6 6	6 5	6 4½	6 3	6 3½	6 2
Oct.	6 7	6 6½	6 5*	—	6 5	6 4
Dec.	6 8½	6 7½	6 7	6 6	6 6	6 5
Jan.	6 11	6 10	6 9	6 8	6 8½	6 7½
March	7 2	7 1	7 0	6 11	6 10½	6 10
May	7 6	7 5	7 4	7 2½	7 3	7 2

* Paid.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 30.—LINSEED was held for higher prices on a private estimate of stocks in Argentina and better Buenos Aires market advices. The advance, however, checked business. Calcutta, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., was 7s. 6d. up at £17 2s. 6d. sellers. Bold Bombay was held for 12s. 6d. per ton advance at £18 2s. 6d. for July-Aug. Small was 10s. higher at £17 15s., sellers. La Plata to Hull, old crop, was raised 3s. 9d. to £15 8s. 9d. for all positions. Dec.-Jan., new, £14 17s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet and easier at £13 15s. for Toria, but Jamba was steady at £9 10s., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Bombay to Hull nominal at £6 5s. for July-Aug. Egyptian 2s. 6d. down. Black, Aug., to Hull, £6 18s. 9d.; Sept., new, and Nov.-Jan., £7 5s., sellers. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay-Hull-Antwerp, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £14 15s., sellers. Sept.-Oct., £14 12s. 6d. Brazilian, July to Sept., £15, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were more freely offered. July-Aug., Coromandel, £14 10s.; Sept.-Oct., £14 12s. 6d., paid; Sept.-Oct., £14 15s., quoted; Nov.-Dec., £14 5s., paid. African

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; **A**, bargains done with or between non-members ; †††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Cons. 55⅞ 13/16 ⅞ ⅞ 15/16 15/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16
4% Cons. 87⅛ 8⅜††† 1/2 1/2 7/8 8⅜ 1/2 7⅛ 1/2 7/8 8⅛ 1/2
Do. 5% Bds. Housing, 1933-36, 103¼††
Do. 4½% Cons., 96⅛ 1/2 6⅞
Corpn. of Lond., 2½% Deb., 64½
Do. 3% 103⅛ 3/8
Do. 4½% Deb., 97⅜ 8 8
Barnsley, 5% 101⅞ 1/2 1/2 1/2
Belfast, 5%, 1945-1000 99⅝ 3/4 3/4 3/4
Birkenhead, 6% 103⅛ ⅞
Birmingham, 6% 104⅛ 3/4 1/4 5/8
Do. 4½% 96⅞ 1/4 5/8 6/4 6 1/4
Bootle, 6% 109
Bradford, 3½% Deb., 86⅛ 3/8
Do., 6% 104 4 4
Do., 5% 1942-52, 101⅜ 1/4
Brighton, 5% 103⅛†† 3/4†† 1/2
Bristol, 3½% 101¼ 1/4
Do., 5% 107¼ 1/4
Cardiff, 6% 108½††
Do. 5% 101¼
Coventry, 6% 104½ 3 5 4½
Croydon, 6% 1936-46, 104½††
Ealing, 5% 101½ ½
Eastbourne, 5% 1926-46, 80½ ½
Do., 4½% 95¼ 3/4 3/4 1/4
Edinburgh, 2½% 66½††
Gateshead, 5% 100⅜ ⅜
Glasgow, 3% 101 1/4
Hastings, 5% 103⅛ 1/4 1/2
Hertfordshire, 3½% 86½††
Do., 6% 107 6/4 7
Hull, 3% 100½†† 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
Lincoln, 6% 104⅛ 3/4
Liverpool, 3% 64¼ 1/4
Do., 6% 106 2 2
Do., 5½% 101¾
Middlesbrough, 6% 103⅛ ⅜
Middlesex, 3½% 85½ ½
Do., 6% 107
Sheffield, 3½% Deb. 103½†† ½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Do., 5% 102
Stockton-on-Tees, 3% 1915-35, 92½ ½ ½
Swansea-Town, 5% 1941-51, 101 1
Scotland, 5% 100½
Sussex, 3½% 1930-70, 76⅞ ⅞
Do., 5% 1945-55, 99⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Wolverhampton, 6% 101⅝

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Bristol Deb. (3½%), 77½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Irish Land, 1921, 87½ ½ 90½Δ
India, 6% Bds., 1932-35, 101⅛ ⅛
Ntnn. Ireland, 5%, 1950-60 (iss. 99, pdlr. pd.), 1½††
1½†† 1½ ½ ½ ½ ⅝ ⅝ pm.

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

Blue Star, 5% Deb., 102 2 2
Cntl. London Rly., 4½% Deb., 94½
City and S. London Rly., 4½% Deb., 95¼-⅜ ½
Newcastle, Power, 4½% Deb., 97 7 7
Scot. Wstrn Pwr., 4½% Deb., 97

CORPORATION AND COUNTY STOCKS—GREAT BRITAIN & NTHRN. IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Met. Cons., 2½%, 73⅛
Lond. County, 3%, 64⅛ 3/4 4 3¼
Do., 5% 103½ ½ ⅝
Do., 6% Bds., Housing, 1935-36, 103¼††
Do., 4½% Cons., 96½ ½ 6⅞
Corpn. of Lond., 2½% Deb., 64½
Do., 5% 103¼ 3
Do., 4½% Deb., 97⅜ 8 8
Barnsley, 5%, 101½ ½ ½ ½
Belfast, 5%, 1945-1000 99⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾
Birkenhead, 6%, 103⅛ ⅞
Birmingham, 6%, 104⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅝
Do., 4½%, 96⅞ ¼ ⅝ 6/4 6 ¼
Bootle, 6%, 109
Bradford, 3½% Deb., 86⅛ ⅜
Do., 6% 104 4 4
Do., 5%, 1942-52, 101⅛ ¼
Brighton, 5%, 103½†† ¾†† ½
Bristol, 3½%, 101¼ ¼
Do., 5%, 107¼ ¼
Cardiff, 6%, 108½††
Coventry, 6%, 104½ 3 5 4½
Croydon, 6%, 1936-46, 104½††
Ealing, 5%, 101½ ½
Eastbourne, 5%, 1926-46, 80½ ½
Do., 4½%, 95¼ 3 ¼ 3 ¼ ¼
Edinburgh, 2½%, 66½††
Gateshead, 5%, 100⅜ ⅜
Glasgow, 3%, 101 1 1
Hastings, 5%, 103½ ¼ ½
Hertfordshire, 3½%, 86½††
Do., 6%, 107 6/4 7
Hull, 3%, 100½†† ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Lincoln, 6%, 104⅛ ¾ ¼
Liverpool, 3%, 64¼ ¼
Do., 6%, 106 2 2
Do., 5½%, 101¾
Middlesbrough, 6%, 103⅛ ⅜
Middlesex, 3½%, 85½ ½
Do., 6%, 107
Sheffield, 3½% Deb., 103½†† ½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Do., 5%, 102
Stockton-on-Tees, 3%, 1915-35, 92½ ½ ½
Swansea-Town, 5%, 1941-51, 101 1
Scotland, 5%, 100½
Sussex, 3½%, 1930-70, 76⅞ ⅞
Do., 5%, 1945-55, 99⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Wolverhampton, 6%, 101⅛

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Cntl. Electricity, 5%, 101½ 2½ 2 ½ ½ ½ ½

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
11.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)†.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (French Togoland).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal, Sudan and French Guinea, Ivory Coast and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand.
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts), Newfoundland.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)†‖.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canary Islands (all parts)†.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), New Zealand*, Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para, and Manaos, Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Barsadine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail‖	July 31	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias) : (Pernam., Bahia) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Benedict)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth †(Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montclare)	Aug. 8	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 1	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : E.D.†† (Biafra)	July 31	11.30a.m
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Aug. 2	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Barsadine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Via Suez (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Singapore (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Changuinola)	July 31	7.30 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Mauritania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Astrand)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Cormorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 6	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Cormorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail‖	Aug. 2	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 31	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 7	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.) : Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‖	Aug. 2	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abad., Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Changuinola)	July 31	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Aug. 2	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 8	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of Australia)	Aug. 1	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Zealandic)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail‖	July 31	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Benedict)	Aug. 1	8 a.m.
Booth† (Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*†	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Aug. 1	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Hamburg)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Aug. 6	Noon
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, and Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Olibia)	July 31	6 p.m.
Fr. Togoland ; E.D. (Biafra)	July 31	Noon
Ivory Coast, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Olibia)	July 31	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Appam)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Harrison (Chancellor)	Aug. 1	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Chancellor)	Aug. 1	Noon
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
‖ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. „
„ India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destination shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (ex. Sumatra), Fiji (*via* New Zealand), Greece (*by* sea direct), Hong-kong (*via* Suez), New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements (Penang, &c.), Siam, Straits Settlements (Singapore), Turkey (*by* sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Fiji (*via* Canada), Newfoundland, Guatemala (*via* Jamaica). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Fiji (*via* New Zealand), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius (*via* France), New Zealand (direct), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, United States. **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Para). **1.15 P.M.**—To Canary Islands, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Jamaica, Portugal.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Canada, New Zealand and S.A., by ss. Duchess of Richmond. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Andalucia Star. **TO-MORROW.**—Canada, by ss. Montclare. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Flandre. U.S.A., Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America and Windward Islands, by ss. American Farmer. China and Japan, via Siberia. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Demerara. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. France.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ANDALUCIA STAR (B. Star.), from South America ; London, 3 p.m.
ALBERT BALLIN (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, noon.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
FLANDRE (C.G.T.), from West Indies ; Plymouth, 5 p.m.
FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth, 5.30 p.m.
LAFAYETTE (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth, 9.30 p.m.
MALWA (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, noon.
MANORA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; London, 3 p.m.
ORVIETO (Orient), from Australia ; London, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN FARMER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, noon. Due London, Saturday, p.m.
DEMERARA (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Liverpool.
MONTCLARE (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.
ZEELANDIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton, p.m. Late

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HOMSONS BAY .. For Ldn., left Sydney 26th.

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. For L'pool, left Calabar 29th.
EGBA .. For L'pool, left Grand Bassam 28th.
EGORI .. Fm. L'pool, arr. 8. Leone 27th.
PANTEE .. For St. John, left 8. Leone 27th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER HUDSON .. For Newport N., left Philadel. 28th.

BEN LINE

BENLEDI .. For Far East, left Pt. Swettenham 28th.
BENNEVIS .. For Far East, left Ldn. 30th.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 30th.

BLUE FUNNEL

DOLIUS .. Fm. R'dam., arr. Yokohama 26th.
KEEMUN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 27th.
DIOMED .. Fm. Vladivostok, arr. Casablanca 28th.
KT. COMPANION .. For L'pool, left Hong-kong 20th.
MACHAON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
MELAMPUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
MENESTHEUS .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 26th.
PHRONTIS .. Fm. Java, arr. Havre 29th.
TIRESIAS .. For L'pool, left Genoa 28th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For B. Aires, left Madeira 29th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Spitzbergen 29th.
DORIC STAR .. For Nanking, left Hankow 29th.

BOOTH

DOMINIC .. For Iquitos, left Manaos 28th.
FRANCIS .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Para 28th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 30th.
APAPA .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 27th.
DAGOMBA .. For L'pool, left Dakar 28th.
NEW TEXAS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. S. Leone 28th.

BULLARD, KING

UMZUMBI .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 30th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF YORK .. Fm. L'pool, due Quebec 1st.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. Quebec, arr. Sthmtn. 30th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Fm. Sthmtn., due Quebec 1st.
HANNEDOMA .. For Glasgow, left L'pool. 29th.
MONTCLARE .. Fm. Montreal, due Cherbourg 31st.
MONTCALM .. Fm. Sthmtn., due Quebec 1st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACALISTER .. For Mauritius, left Beira 30th.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 29th.
CLAN MORRISON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Simonstown 30th.
HALESIUS .. Fm. Monabasa, arr. Leith 30th.
HALIARTUS .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calicut 29th.
HARMODIUS .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. Beira 29th.
HARMONIDES .. For R. Plate, left L. Marques 30th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ILE DE FRANCE .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 29th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 30th.
BERENGARIA .. For N.Y., 1,222 miles west of Bishop's noon 29th.
LANCASTRIA .. For Leith, left Bergen 30th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. For Clyde, sig. 973 miles West of Inishtrahull 2.39 p.m. 28th.
CAMERONIA .. For N.Y., sig. 816 miles West of Inishtrahull 6 a.m. 29th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN .. For Wellington, left Auckland 30th.
PORT FREMANTLE .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Auckland 30th.
PORT HOBART .. For Launceston, left Aden 29th.

DONALDSON

COBACERO .. For M'video, left Glasgow 29th.

ELDER'S AND FYFFES

CORRALES .. For Garston, left Jamaica 25th.
NICOYA .. For R'dam., left 8. Marta 25th.
PACUARE .. For A'mouth, left Castilla 24th.
TELDE .. For Teneriffe, left Mersey 30th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AGRA .. For Cienfuegos, left Kingston Ja., 28th.
CITY OF CAIRO .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 27th.
CITY OF DERBY .. For Bombay, left Karachi 28th.
CITY OF LEICESTER .. For L'pool, left Alleppey 28th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. For L'pool, left Karachi 29th.
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Karachi 28th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

FRANCISCO .. Fm. Hull, arr. Boston 28th.

FABRE

PATRIA .. For Naples, left N.Y. 29th.

FURNESS LINE

AVIEMORE .. For Galatz, left Sulina 29th.
EL URUGUAYO .. For L'pool, left M'video 29th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. For Boston, left L'pool, 29th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. For Ldn., left Colon 29th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE .. Fm. Tacoma, arr. Olympia 28th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Los Angeles 29th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

DUISBURG .. For Taku, left Dairen 30th.
HARBURG .. For Bremen, left Norfolk, Va. 29th.
LAVADIA .. Left Duala 25th.
NEUMARK .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sabang 30th.
OAKLAND .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 29th.
SEATTLE .. For Hamburg, left Everett 28th.

HAMBURG-SUD AMERIKA

CAP POLONIO .. For Hamburg, left Boulogne 30th.

HARRISON

COUNSELLOR .. Left Santa Cruz 28th.
DEFENDER .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Beira 29th.
MUNICIAN .. Left Demerara 29th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA SETTLER .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Ldn. 29th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BONFREUR .. For N.Y., left Rio de Jan. 28th.
DRYDEN .. For Pto. Alegre, left Mersey 29th.
EUCLID .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Santos 28th.
LAPLACE .. Fm. L'pool, left Rio de Jan. 29th.
VANDYCK .. For N.Y., arr. Rio de Jan. 29th.
VOLTAIRE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. N.Y. 29th.

LEYLAND

ATLANTIAN .. For Cartagena, left Colon 29th.
DAKARIAN .. For N.Y., left Philadel. 29th.
DAYTONIAN .. For Cienfuegos, left Colon 29th.
NOVIAN .. Left Mersey 30th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE BIANCAMANO .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Genoa 30th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCINTYR. BRIGADE .. Fm. Mcintyr., arr. Quebec 27th.
MCINTYR. MERCHANT .. Fm. Philadel., arr. L'pool 29th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

J. P. COEN .. For Batavia, left Belawan 30th.
POELAU LAUT .. For Macassar, left Sabang 29th.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr Pt. Said 30th.
ROUW .. For Belawan left Sabang 30th.
SALEIER .. Fm. Cheribon, arr. Penang 29th.
SOEMBA .. For N.Y., left Norfolk, Va., 29th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. For R. Plate, left Vigo 29th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH .. For R. Plate, left Santos 29th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

DAKAR MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Barcelona 29th.
DURBAN MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Penang 29th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 29th.
KOREA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Shanghai 30th.
LYONS MARU .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 29th.
MISHIMA MARU .. For Shanghai, left Seattle 29th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 28th.
SHINYO MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Yokohama 29th.
TAKETOYO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Osaka 28th.
TAOYO MARU .. For 'Frisco, left Yokohama 29th.
TERUKUNI MARU .. For Ldn., left Aden 29th.
WAKASA MARU .. Fm. Rio de Janeiro, arr. Santos 29th.
YAMAGATA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 29th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. Fm. Bell'ham, arr. Hong-kong 29th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALDA .. For Ilo, left Tocopilla 29th.
ANHALT .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 30th.
ANATOLIA .. For Victoria, left Aracaju 27th.
ASSGIR .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Valparaiso 29th.
ARUCAS .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Las Palmas 29th.
ETTO .. Fm. Duala, arr. Kotonou 28th.
IGGO .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Gold Cst. 27th.
ISORAM .. For Hamburg, left N. Orleans 29th.
MAIN .. For Bremen, left Yokohama 29th.
SIERRA MORENA .. For Bremen, left Rio Janeiro 29th.

ORIENT

OTRANTO .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 30th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALVARADO .. For Colon, left Norfolk Va. 29th.
ESSEX .. For N.Y., left Havana 29th.
ORDUNA .. For Valparaiso, left Callao 29th.
OROYA .. For Santander, left Corunna 29th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. For Ldn., left Sydney 29th.
BORDA .. For Kobe, left Singapore 30th.
COMORIN .. For Sydney, left Gib. 29th.
KALYAN .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 29th.
KARMALA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 29th.
MACEDONIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 30th.
MONGOLIA .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Colombo 30th.
MOREA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Colombo 30th.
PERIM .. For Calcutta, left Aden 29th.
RANCHI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Copenhagen 29th.

BRITISH INDIA

MORVADA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 29th.
MULBERA .. For Ldn., left Colombo 29th.
NARDASA .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 28th.
SIRSA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Pt. Louis 30th.
TILAWA .. For Japan, left Shanghai 29th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

REMUERA .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Wellington 30th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

TAHITI .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Wellington 30th.

PRINCE

AFRICAN PRINCE .. For Syrian Cst., left A'andria 28th.
BRITISH PRINCE .. Fm. Davao, arr. Macassar 28th.
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Al'andria 28th.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. For Penang, left Singapore 29th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 28th.

RED STAR

PENNLAND .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 28th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

BALOERAN .. For Java, left Gib. 29th.
KOTA INTEN .. Fm. Java, arr. Antwerp 30th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ZEELANDIA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 29th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

DARRO .. For L'pool, arr. B. Aires 29th.
DEMERARA .. For L'pool, left Vigo 29th.
NEBRASKA .. Fm. N. Pacific, arr. Los Angeles 28th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK .. Fm. Paramaribo, arr. N.Y. 29th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BERWICKSHIRE .. For Australia, left Bremen 29th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MAMILIUS .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 26th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERCEDAR .. For Batavia, left Samarang 29th.
SILVERVIEW .. Fm. Los Angeles, arr. 'Frisco 28th.

UNION-CASTLE

BALMORAL CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 29th.
BANBURY CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Philadel. 29th.
DROMORE CASTLE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 28th.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 28th.

WHITE STAR

CALGARIC .. Fm. N. Cape Cruise, arr. Sthmtn. 30th.
LAURENTIC .. For L'pool, left Montreal 26th.
MAJESTIC .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 30th.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 29th.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 28th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

CLAN MACQUARRIE.—Glasgow, July 30.—Fire broke out early to-day in No. 5 shelter deck of British s. Clan Macquarrie, lying at Queen's Dock, outward bound for East Coast Africa, with general cargo. No cargo in No. 5; no cargo damage; deck plates slightly buckled. Fire extinguished by fire brigade.
CLEOPATRA.—Venice, July 30.—Greek s. Cleopatra, cargo coal, from Danzig, fire broke out in No. 1 hold. Fire not yet extinguished, water still being played on it. Origin of fire attributed to spontaneous combustion.
GEORGE J. WHALEN.—Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—Dredger George J. Whalen foundered off Dunkirk, Lake Erie, July 29, with serious loss of life.
HARBERTON.—Buenos Aires, July 29.—British s. Harberton, before reported. Fire in bunkers extinguished.
MURORAN MARU, No. 5.—Yokohama, July 30.—Japanese s. Muroran Maru, No. 5, before reported ashore June 13 last, flooded throughout and abandoned by crew; assisted afloat by salvage steamer yesterday. Salvage contractors state damage extensive; constitutes constructive total loss.
KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF.—Rio Janeiro, July 29.—Swedish m.v. Kronprins Gustaf Adolf, before reported. British s. Vandyck reports Kronprins Gustaf Adolf drifted ashore about 40 miles north of Victoria. All forward hatches badly on fire. Bahia, July 30.—Swedish m.v. Kronprins Gustaf Adolf (previously reported). Captain and officers who remained standing by the ship were later taken off by Dutch s. Alphacca. Wireless operator injured; brought in here by Brazilian s. Campos Salles. Captain latter vessel considers vessel and cargo totally lost.
RESOURCE.—Tallinn (Reval), July 30.—American salvage steamer Resource, which sank while operating last year on west coast of Esthonia, has been floated by Finnish salvors.
SANFRY.—Gocle, July 30.—While being launched this morning from the yard of the Gocle Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, the new steamer Sanfry stuck on the slipway, and now lies with about a third of her length in water only. It is hoped to complete the launch to-morrow.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday business in the principal homeward chartering markets was again small, but, apart from the River Plate section, which eased on the pressure of a few early steamers to secure employment, the general tone was without much change. West Australian shippers paid 27s. 6d. for a part cargo to home ports and 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. was the nominal indication for loading in the Eastern States. Demand for tonnage from India was quiet, and there was no business in tonnage from South Africa owing to the lessened activity in the maize commodity market. The North American branch was again very quiet, business being limited to a steamer of moderate size for grain from Montreal to picked Mediterranean ports at the unchanged basis of 11½c. per 100lb., September. The River Plate section turned in shippers' favour, 14s. 6d. being accepted for a large British steamer for early August shipment from Bahia Blanca to London.
Fixtures included the following :—Bahia Blanca.—Nohata, 7,300 tons, 10 per cent., London 14s. 6d., early August. Montreal.—Steamer, 35,000qr., 10 per cent., Marseilles/Genoa/Naples/Leghorn 11½c., berth terms, September. Black Sea.—Steamer, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., basis Continent 11s., with full option, early September. Fremantle.—Port Victor, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 27s. 6d., Aug.-Sept.

RIVER POLLUTION

REVISION OF EXISTING LAW RECOMMENDED

The Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution have made their second report, which is issued by the Ministry of Health and published by the Stationery Office (price 6d.).

They recommend that section 7 of the River Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, be repealed and the general law amended. Their proposals include :—That the local sanitary authorities should be under a general obligation to take and dispose of the trade effluents of their district, and that the trader should have a correlative right to discharge such liquids to the public sewers ; and that for this purpose the local authorities should have the same powers and duties for the disposal of these trade effluents as they already have for the disposal of the ordinary sewage under the Public Health Acts.

That the local authorities should be empowered to make general regulations governing the exercise by the trader of his new right and imposing necessary safeguards and conditions with which he must comply ; that the terms of these regulations should be settled by agreement with representatives duly appointed for that purpose by the traders, or, in default of such appointment, by the local authority acting alone ; that, where agreement proves impossible, questions in dispute should be determined by the Minister of Health ; and that either party should be able at any time to call for the modification of the regulations.

That it should be competent to the local authority, by means of these regulations, to call for necessary preliminary treatment and the removal of specified substances, where practicable, and for the regulation of the rate and volume of discharge ; to impose reasonable charges for the facilities afforded ; and to provide for the proper measurement of quantities, inspection of effluents, and taking of samples.

That the local authority should be enabled to construct or provide, if they so desire, separate sewers or works for the reception and disposal of these wastes, or by means of combined schemes to receive and dispose of wastes from two or more trade premises separately from their general sewerage system ; and that they should be authorized to execute works on the manufacturer's behalf and at his expense, if such works be rendered necessary for compliance with the regulations, or alternatively to advance to him the cost of the works on terms to be agreed between them. That the local authority should be empowered to remove and dispose of sludge and similar matter from the trader's premises at his expense.

That the local authority be expressly enabled to enter into special agreements with individual traders as to the terms and conditions on which effluents should be accepted ; that existing written agreements, for valuable consideration, should be safeguarded ; and that other existing connexions with the sewers should be brought into line with the new general system. That certain substances should still be definitely excluded from the sewers. That nothing in the new code should be deemed to affect existing riparian rights in the volume of water or to relieve the trader of any obligation which he would otherwise have in that connexion. That the Minister of Health should have power to extend the various periods prescribed in these recommendations, or to suspend the operation of the system in any area, where he is satisfied on application that such extension or suspension is necessary.

The Committee state that they are convinced that legislation on the lines advocated in the report is not only desirable but urgent. "It is possible," they add, "that our future inquiries may lead us to recommend further revision of the law in other directions, but we feel that legislation should not for that reason be deferred and that effect should be given to our present recommendations at the earliest opportunity."

BOY MOTOR-CAR DRIVER FINED

At Bournemouth Police Court yesterday GEORGE PENNOCK BROWNE, of Bournemouth, 16, appeared on an adjourned summons for driving a motor-car while under the age of 17. Browne's driving licence, stating that he was entitled to drive a motor-car or motor-cycle, was produced. A licensing official stated that the word "motor-car" was usually crossed out when an applicant was under 17. He added that in some cases during the year the licence was

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HARRODS

KENSINGTON

DELIGHTFUL low built Detached COUNTRY HOUSE in Town; carriage drive; large garden at rear. Exceptionally well fitted and appointed, containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms on ground floor; half-basement offices. LEASE FOR SALE.
Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.

BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Charming low-built House, beautifully appointed and well fitted throughout; overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices; parquet floors, oak panelling; central heating; good garage with rooms over if required. PRICE £8,000.
Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

HYDE PARK-GATE; delightful outlook, accommodation on three floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms, parquet floorings; very light and sunny; nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception, ground floor kitchen, &c.; maximum of comfort with minimum of labour.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£100 PER ANNUM ONLY ON LEASE.

EATON-SQUARE (District), S.W.1.—Modernized SMALL TOWN RESIDENCE, ready for immediate occupation; quiet situation; low assessment; central heating; many modern conveniences; vacant possession; comprising four-five bed rooms, two-three reception, three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; parquet floors. PRICE 2,500 guineas.—Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NURSING HOMES

A Delightful BABIES' HOME; beautiful grounds; special care difficult children.—The Manor, Totteridge-lane, London, N.20. 'Phone, Hillside 1661.

CONVALESCENCES or elderly people can be TAKEN in Nurse's very comfortable home, near Bournemouth, facing the sea; special diet if required; highest London references.—Write Box 9326, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients; private wards; charming grounds.—'Phone, Sydenham 2636. Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

MATERNITY.—A trained Nurse will have a VACANCY in her home, South Coast, for September; every comfort and care; first class London references; Nurse in town for interviews.—Write Box 9330, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild, mental, senile case; old established home; large house, with extensive grounds; highest references possible; terms from £4 to £6, all weeks inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Levett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1247.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.,

1, BAKER-STREET, W.1. WELBECK 2975.
PRINCIPAL WEST END HOUSE AGENTS.
PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—Medium-sized HOUSE to be LET at once; four bed, three reception, &c. Rent £350 per annum. No premium.
APPLY S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., as above.

CHAPEL-STREET,

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
AN absolutely bargain price would secure ONE of the 3 larger of these favourite HOUSES; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception; private garden.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

PRINCES-GARDENS.

AN exceptionally attractive HOUSE in excellent order, having access to and overlooking private gardens and within 2 minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens.
Five reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, tiled offices.
Garage with rooms over.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Electric Passenger and Service Lifts.
THE LONG LEASE FOR SALE AT A LOW GROUND RENT.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3068.)

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—To be LET FURNISHED for the autumn and winter; beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE, facing South; four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic accommodation; most reasonable rent would be accepted.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
CATHERINE-STREET district of WESTMINSTER.—Extensively and newly decorated HOUSE with five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. Rent 10 to 12 guineas weekly, or Unfurnished £250 per annum, and moderate premium for good Lease.—BOND and Co., 15, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

In the most sought-after position on the
PELHAM ESTATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.
DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE in perfectly quiet position, with gardens back and front; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and complete offices. Rent only £120 per annum; lease nine years; reasonable premium.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

ABSOLUTELY READY FOR OCCUPATION.
EATON-TERRACE. — £1,650. — Unexceptional BIJOU HOUSE; four-five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception; every convenience; parquet floors. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

In unusual opportunity seldom in the market.
EATON and KING are instructed as SOLE AGENTS to offer one of these delightfully situated HOUSES for SALE, on very reasonable terms; 7 to eight bed rooms, bath room and basement; three to four reception rooms, and complete compact offices. OVERLOOKING AND WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS IN REAR. Many modern improvements. Lease 46 years. Ground-rent £40 per annum. PRICE TO INCLUDE TENANT'S FITTINGS, &c., £6,000.—All further details and orders to view, SOLE AGENTS, at 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. No., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
HAMPSTEAD.—Well-built NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; nine rooms, kitchen and bath; 70 years' lease. Reduced from £2,000 to £1,450 for immediate Sale.—ELLIS and Co., Swiss Cottage Station, N.W.6.

HAMPSTEAD.—HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished; two reception rooms, morning room, five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; garden close to Heath and Tube.—Write Box J.914, The Times, E.C.4.

HEATH BROW,

CLOSE TO JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N.W.3.
ON BAGSHOT SAND, 430ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
Immediately adjoining and overlooking the Heath.
UNEQUALLED VIEWS EXTENDING to HARROW, WINDSOR, and the HERTFORD-SHIRE HILLS.
A most delightful old-world Residence, beautifully placed in its own secluded and well-timbered grounds; three reception rooms, handsome music or ballroom, large billiards, nine bed and dressing rooms, four luxurious bath rooms, complete and up-to-date domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING. PARQUET FLOORS. TENNIS LAWN.
FREEHOLD.
To be SOLD by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION in September next.—Sole Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6; and 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 'Phone: Mountview 1569, 0234; Holborn 4830.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Modernized at great expense, a most attractive HOUSE, with all modern conveniences; three reception (two double), five bed rooms (three double), two bath rooms, &c. Tenant could choose own decorations.—Full particulars of lease, &c., from Owner's Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

LENNOX-GARDENS (by).—Pretty little HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; garden; electric power. NO PREMIUM.—Keys with ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).
£235 P.A.

NON-BASEMENT. DETACHED AND QUIET.

Convenient for the Park. Modern garage, central heating, &c. Six bed, two or three reception rooms, sunny kitchen offices.
LONG PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.
WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

By Order of Executors.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
ORME-SQUARE, W.
The FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION of ONE of three much-sought-after historical dwarf RESIDENCES can be acquired at a low price to wind up an estate.
Corner residence with garden front and back. Due South and West aspect. Five-six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms; compact offices in half-basement.
Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1; 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1, or their other offices.

QUEEN'S GATE DISTRICT.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, suitable for private occupation or conversion. Parquet flooring, part CENTRAL HEATING. Price £4,600.—HOWELL, SON, and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

QUITE UNUSUAL.—Six-roomed HOUSE WITHOUT BASEMENT off Kensington Gardens for only £2,000. Advise immediate inspection.—Sole Agents, H. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 4240.

REGENT'S PARK, YORK GATE.—ONE of these much-desired RESIDENCES for SALE upon very reasonable terms; owner desires to dispose of his interest by the 15th August; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; premium of £500 only asked. Or a rear lease to offer.—Apply at once to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.

SITUATED within few minutes of Gardens in quiet cul-de-sac, an excellent TOWN RESIDENCE, to be LET on lease at £175 per annum. Small premium.—Apply Owner's Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 51, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—Attractive and expensively redecorated NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; three bed rooms, nice bath room, dining room, double drawing room, offices; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; good lease; £120 per annum; COMPLETE FURNITURE, INCLUDING GRAND PIANO and PLATE and LINEN, &c., £1,400 or offer. Recommended.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

EGERTON-TERRACE, S.W.

TO BE LET FURNISHED from September next for 12 months, ONE of these exceptionally choice, low-built, beautifully FURNISHED SMALL TOWN RESIDENCES, enjoying the special advantage of large attractive garden; quiet situation, containing four bed rooms, large bath-dressing room, three reception, secondary bath room, modern domestic offices; moderate rental to desirable tenant.
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BETWEEN HARRODS AND HYDE PARK.
£200 PER ANNUM.
VERY attractive LITTLE HOUSE; two to three reception, four to five bed rooms, &c.; small garden; small premium for good lease and improvements.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

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Lease 52 years. Ground-rent only £64 per annum. PRICE £5,500.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY of SECURING MODERN HOUSE, suitable for private or professional occupation.
Three reception rooms on ground floor.
Front and back drawing rooms, two bath rooms, nine bed rooms; white tiled basement; secondary staircase.
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WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Spacious semi-detached RESIDENCE, redecorated throughout, containing five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; good garden. Lease 20 years. Ground-rent £11 per annum. PRICE £1,150.—Keys with the Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

WILTON-STREET (Belgravia).—Perfectly FURNISHED and luxuriously appointed SMALL HOUSE with large rooms; three reception, five to six bed rooms, bath-dressing room, and maids' bath; central heating; garaged for three; garage. To be LET for six months or more; 18gns. per week or close offer.—Inspected and recommended, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Stanhope-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CHELSEA.
£300 PER ANNUM, no premium, or would SELL FREEHOLD £4,500.—Recently modernized medium-sized RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; central heating; lavatory basins; Frigidaire; parquet floors, &c.—Owner's Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

GARAGES

BERKELEY-SQUARE, just off.—GARAGE for three or four cars to be LET (no rooms); £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Dover-street, W.1.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7. To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER,

For the best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.

Beautifully decorated, ready for immediate occupation.
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, in high class building; double bed room, luxurious bath room, large reception room, small lounge; constant hot water; parquetry flooring; electric heating; reasonable rental, inclusive of first-class service. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

LUXURIOUS FLATS.

The best of all new buildings, nearing completion.
ADJOINING PARK-LANE, with some flats enjoying views over Park; five or six bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall and domestic offices; every known improvement for comfort and convenience. RENTALS FROM £650 PER ANNUM.
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WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH (close to).—In excellent modern Building well Furnished Flat comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, fitted lavatory basins; parquet floors; constant hot water. Rent only 10gns. per week. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).
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ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents,
Constant Hot Water.
EBURY-STREET.—A rare opportunity to secure a tastefully decorated, beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Telephone. Accept 4½gns. per week.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

A Luxuriously FURNISHED FLAT in MAYFAIR; two bed rooms, reception, dining hall, &c.; hot water; phone; really beautifully appointed; eight gns. per week.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room (constant hot water); telephone; 3½gns. Catering.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

NO PREMIUM.
BLOOMSBURY.—Must be DISPOSED OF by the end of August, a commodious, attractive MANSION FLAT in this favourite and central part of London. Passenger lift; constant hot water; five bed rooms, one with fitted lavatory basin, bath room with ditto, two large reception rooms; lease about 51½ years. Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
RENT £280 P.A. APPROXIMATELY.

BLOOMSBURY.—FLAT: three big 18th-century rooms, kitchen, bath; self-contained; electric power; garden; with plate, linen; 4gns.; long let.—Museum 9246.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available up to one year; four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Fourth floor. Lift.—Strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208. (three lines).
7GNS. PER WEEK.

CARLTON COURT,

PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Regent 4255 (6 lines).
OPENING NEXT WEEK.
Owing to the increased demand for our FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, a newly built extension. Modernly decorated and newly furnished with central heating, electric fires, constant hot water, telephones in every room, passenger lift, &c.
Meals à la carte. For short or long stays, self-contained service suites from 6 to 12 gns. a week. All rates inclusive of light, heating, and service. No extras whatever.
Also
CARLTON COURT, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
Mayfair 4307 (6 lines).
Managing Director, VINCENT DAVICO.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor charming SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 3½gns. for long let.—Write BM/BOL4, London, W.C.1.

CHARMING UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; three rooms, bath; electric; £7 monthly.—B., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET; two beds, one reception, kitchen, scullery, bath; constant hot water; use hotel public rooms, &c.; splendid grounds; fine healthy position; £150 per annum inclusive.—Apply Manageress, Queen's Hotel, Church-road, Upper Norwood. S.E.19.

CLIFTON-COURT (No. 19), ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.—Opportunity now available for acquiring ONE of these select residential FLATS. Very desirable and conveniently situated. Accommodation comprises lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; constant hot water throughout. Moderate rent. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply Principal Agents, Caretaker, No. 2, Clifton-court, or 'phone Palmers Green 3702.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters. Phone. Lock-up; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

DELIGHTFUL POSITION, overlooking favourite Square (Bond-street three minutes' walk). A well-appointed FLAT; three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 3½gns.—Albert Agency, 17, George-street, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2012.)

DRAYTON-GARDENS.—Exceptionally well-appointed FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; five bed rooms, two sitting rooms, excellent offices; lift; rent only £315.—COTT and COTT, 21, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3121.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at PRINCE EDWARD MANSIONS (Block 2), Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens), entrance floor; two large, lofty reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £275 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLAT, Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate (close Albert Memorial).—First Floor; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c., h. & c. light and every convenience. £400 per annum. Or 1-2-1 and 2-3.—Apply Office at building.

GENTLEMAN'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; very moderate.—Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, bath; garage.—2, Wentworth-road. Speedwell 3478.

HAMPSTEAD, ETON-AVENUE, few minutes from buses and trains.—Handsomely FURNISHED FLAT; large oak panel dining, drawing room, four bed rooms, parquet floors, tiled bath room; central heating; constant hot water; plate and linen. Rent 8½gns. per week; garage.—Write Box A.1624, The Times, E.C.4.

ONLY £140 PER ANNUM.
KENSINGTON ADDISON BRIDGE.—Attractive BALCONY MANSION FLAT, with open aspect; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; independent hot water, lift.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

3½ GUINEAS PER WEEK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—FURNISHED FLAT, with restaurant in building; one reception, one bed room, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; central heating; any period.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

UNFURNISHED FLATS WITHOUT PREMIUMS in the KNIGHTSBRIDGE DISTRICT.
£300 PER ANNUM.—One reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water.
£350 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; square hall.
£400 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; parquet floors, panelled rooms, new decorations.
£550 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices; parquet floors, oak panelling; central heating; every modern convenience.
£600 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices; overlooking Park; constant hot water.
£600 PER ANNUM.—Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, lounge hall, bath room and offices; constant hot water; South aspect.
ORDERS to view the above, and details of many others from the Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

SAUNDERS,

KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

CORNWALL-GARDENS.—A very attractive FLAT, four bed, bath, two reception rooms, to be LET on long lease at exceptionally low rent and small premium; lift; constant hot water; central heating.

FLATS in KENSINGTON, with three-four bed rooms, up to £400 per annum, are URGENTLY REQUIRED for genuine applicants.
For further particulars apply SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

LIGHT AND AIRY AND SOUTH ASPECT.
SERVICE FLAT, unfurnished, Westminster; with restaurant; two bed rooms, spacious reception room, &c.; in exceptionally good decorative order. Rent £275 per annum, plus service charges. Nominal premium.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.
£200 PER ANNUM.—MANSION FLAT close Park; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; extra room if required.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

MODERN FLAT.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—In high-class Court; with constant hot water; two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath. Rent only £320 per annum. Fittings by arrangement. No premium. Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA HILL.—High-class MANSION FLAT to be LET, with two reception, lounge hall, four bed, kitchen, bath. Rent only £225 per annum inclusive. Constant hot water. Telephone. Garage. Tennis. GARAGES. RESTAURANT. Guest rooms. Domestic service if required. Beautiful gardens.—SURBITON COURT, St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton. (Kingston 2580.)

MANSION FLAT in BARKSTON-GARDENS. Passenger lift and porter; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Extra maids' bed rooms can be had. Recently redecorated. Rent £300 per annum. Apply HOWELL, SON, and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

MAYFAIR SERVICE SUITES.—Two minutes Piccadilly and Park-lane. Charming house; large rooms; telephones and all modern conveniences. Reduced rents for 3 or 6 months.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Furnished SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting, bed room, also sitting and bed room communicating, use bath; electric fires, lights, 'phones. Moderate rents.—Grosvenor 1238.

MODERN LUXURY FLATS.

Adjacent to Hyde Park, in centre of fashionable Mayfair district.
Accommodation from three-six bed rooms, two-three bath rooms, servants' quarters entirely separate; central heating and all modern conveniences.
Rentals from £650 per annum to £950 per annum inclusive. NO EXTRAS.
For further particulars apply Agents:—ELLIS and SONS, 51, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

OWNER, having to leave England at once, will PAY £300 to tenant taking assignment of lease of MODERN Unfurnished FLAT.
Centrally heated. Constant hot water. Passenger lift on Prince of Kensington Gardens' north side. Excellent decorative order. Accommodation: six bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; fourth floor.
Rent £600 per annum inclusive. Lease two or nine years. Few fittings at valuation.—Immediate inspection advised by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE FLAT OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.

PICCADILLY.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a most attractive SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT, situated on second floor of an important corner building and comprising bed room, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, excellent hall.
Passenger lift and every modern convenience.
No premium. Moderate inclusive rental.
For orders to view apply to Messrs. WM. GROGAN and BOYD, 10, Hamilton-place, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (just out).—An exceptional opportunity occurs of acquiring light and attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully decorated and appointed. Rent £600 inclusive. No premium. Four bed rooms, tiled bath, two reception rooms; fixtures and fittings at valuation.—Apply YATES and YATES, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0601, five lines.)

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Attractive FLAT; two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen; lift; constant hot water; newly decorated; rent £450.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

PORTLAND-PLACE (near).—Delightful Unfurnished FLAT, with fine views; self-contained; two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath. £200 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end), an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler; garage; 5-15gns.—Ken. 2873.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Each including service and light, single, 63s.; double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SERVICE FLAT, newly decorated and furnished; one reception, one or two bed rooms, bath room, hall; from 9gns.—Welbeck 1780.—25, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ST. LOANE-STREET.—ONE of the best FLATS in the district; beautifully FURNISHED, and having central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, &c.; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; highly recommended; immediate inspection advised; most reasonable rent.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8,
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON, BEAUTIFUL GARDENS (2½ ACRES) private to tenants of COLEHERNE-COURT; FLATS contain two to five rooms, two reception rooms, spacious halls, kitchen, and all usual offices. LIFTS, LIVERIED PORTERS. Rentals £235 to £350 per annum.—Apply Coleherne Court Estate Office, Old Brompton-road, South Kensington.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—TWO FURNISHED FLATS, £2 2s. per week, including breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Maida Vale 1243 before 1 p.m. any day.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now available for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents together with rates from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T. 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

TO be LET, a FURNISHED FLAT in SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Write Box N.1788, The Times, E.C.4.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms; telephones, hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room. Furniture and decorations by Waring. From ONE GUINEA.—Write or call 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in UNFURNISHED FLATS.
TWO UNFURNISHED FLATS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE in attractive building, quiet position, near Underground Stations and shopping centre and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools. Accommodation: two reception and three or four bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; constant hot water and central heating; automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.
WEST KENSINGTON.
£165 P.A. and £210 P.A.
Apply No. 32, Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings, and meters. Phone. Lock-up; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

DELIGHTFUL POSITION, overlooking favourite Square (Bond-street three minutes' walk). A well-appointed FLAT; three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 3½gns.—Albert Agency, 17, George-street, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2012.)

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HAMPSTEAD, ETON-AVENUE, few minutes from buses and trains.—Handsomely FURNISHED FLAT; large oak panel dining, drawing room, four bed rooms, parquet floors, tiled bath room; central heating; constant hot water; plate and linen. Rent 8½gns. per week; garage.—Write Box A.1624, The Times, E.C.4.

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3½ GUINEAS PER WEEK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—FURNISHED FLAT, with restaurant in building; one reception, one bed room, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; central heating; any period.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,

Facing Railway Station, CHEAM, Surrey.
Tele., Sutton 1252.

CHEAM, good residential locality, five minutes station and shops, one mile Banstead Downs and golf.—An attractive MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE; excellent decorative condition, compactly planned, all modern improvements, electric light; TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, usual domestic offices; large garden; garage space. FREEHOLD £1,920.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (near), ideal position, three minutes golf links and club house.—Very attractive MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, well arranged, TWO FLOORS; latest improvements and labour-saving devices, electric light; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, complete domestic offices well shut off from the main portion; large garden. TENNIS COURT. DETACHED GARAGE. FREEHOLD £2,800.

CHEAM, excellent high position, only seven minutes Banstead Downs, golf links, and club house.—Attractive MODERN DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently arranged TWO FLOORS; electric light, labour-saving devices; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, usual domestic offices; good garden, tennis lawn; GARAGE. PRICE £2,100.
Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
OVERLOOKING the RIVER THAMES and HOME PARK.
A Charming old-fashioned creeper-clad detached RESIDENCE in walled-in garden of about half-an-acre, containing four bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, three reception rooms, offices; electric light, gas, &c.; conservatory; outhouses; detached stabling and garage with two rooms over. PRICE only £700. Held on two leases of about nine years unexpired at a total ground-rent of £15 16s. 8d. per annum. Might be let unfurnished. Possession on completion of purchase.—Apply Sole Agents, NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

A Most delightful RIVERSIDE COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE, occupying a secluded position in a matured and really charming old-world garden of about ONE ACRE, overlooking the Village Green, close to the Station, Golf, and Royal Parks, containing three-four bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen fitted patent "Triplex" stove, scullery (hot and cold), &c.; electric light, gas, constant hot water, &c.; detached garage; about 100ft. river frontage. PRICE £3,000. Crown lease of about 90 years. Ground-rent £30 per annum.—NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

HARROW WEALD.—Charming detached FREEHOLD HOUSE, architect-built 1925; three bed, two reception; Ideal boiler; two w.c.s; space garage; 40ft. frontage; large garden; £1,195 or £95 a year.—Owner, 86, Westbourne Park-road, W.2. (Park 7741.)

OVERLOOKING and ADJOINING RICHMOND PARK.
KINGSTON-HILL.—Charming detached double-fronted HOUSE, two floors, pre-War; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen and scullery, &c.; large garage; good garden. £2,000 FREEHOLD or offer.—HIRD, 53, Fife-road, Kingston.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many HOUSES to be LET.—Call at their offices, facing the Station.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.

PENNINGTONS, Ltd.,

ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

RUISLIP.—Modern Detached HOUSE; four bed, two lavatories, tiled bath room, two reception, kitchen, and scullery; central heating; garage. PRICE £1,550 FREEHOLD, immediate possession.—Raine, 21, Midcroft.

UXBRIDGE.—A privately built RESIDENCE of pleasing elevation; spacious reception hall, two large reception, four beds, tiled bath (hot and cold); all services. Grounds about 1 acre, well stocked. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Apply BRUCE, WOOD and GABRIEL, Ltd., 255, High-street, Uxbridge. 'Phone, Uxbridge 176.

WIMBLEDON

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT, 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS.
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

HISTORIC COUNTY SEATS, LANDED ESTATES, COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P.

THE ESTATES OF KILDONAN, AYRSHIRE.

15,000 ACRES.

EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON, THE MIDLANDS, OR THE NORTH.

INCLUDING KILDONAN HOUSE,
a notable example of a modern COUNTRY MANSION. GROUSE MOOR YIELDING FROM 700 to 1,000 BRACE. The Estate is specially suitable for pheasant shooting. Good mixed bags are obtained of Blackgame, Partridges, Snipe, Duck, Hares, Rabbits, &c., and there is exceptional Woodcock Shooting.
TROUT FISHING IN RIVER DUISK AND IN A NUMBER OF TROUTING LOCHS.
THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF 17 FARMS.
RENTAL (excluding the House, Shootings, and Woodlands, which are in the Proprietor's hands) amounts to £3,034 PER ANNUM.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

DEVON. NEAR EXETER & THE COAST.

TO BE SOLD.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 370 ACRES.

A FINE TUDOR HOUSE completely and skilfully restored in 1911 and containing many features of great interest, including a Court-yard known as the Court of the Sovereigns.
The House has stone-mullioned windows, panelling, fine heraldic stone chimney-pieces, &c.
Five reception rooms, roof chamber and long gallery, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.
Ample water supply by gravitation. Modern drainage.
STABLING for four. GARAGE for three cars. NEW FARMHOUSE.
NUMEROUS COTTAGES, ALL IN GOOD ORDER.
THE GROUNDS
include lawns, walled kitchen garden, fishponds and stream. Paddock and parkland.
SHOOTING, FISHING, HUNTING, and GOLF.
Agents:—Messrs. ELLIS, SON and BOWDEN, Bedford Chambers, Exeter; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (28185.)

Preliminary Announcement.

ESSEX.

BETWEEN SAFFRON WALDEN AND ROYSTON.
Forty-five miles from London by good main roads. Four miles from Audley End Station (Cambridge main line).
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, lately forming part of
THE LOFTS HALL ESTATE,
1,236 ACRES,
in the parishes of Wenden Lofts, Elmdon, Chrishall, and Arkesden, close to the village of Elmdon, and comprising
SIX CAPITAL MIXED FARMS,
equipped with comfortable residences and good homesteads,
THIRTY-SEVEN DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY COTTAGES,
with good gardens, situate in the village of Elmdon and the neighbouring hamlets of Bridge Green, Duddenhoe End, and Upper Pond Street.
All the properties are Freehold, and Vacant Possession of three farms will be given on completion.
Corn Rents yielding a Gross Income of £71 14s. 9d. per annum.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in lots, in September (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. ADAMS and LAND, Saffron Walden, Essex.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ESHER, SURREY.

TWENTY MINUTES' ELECTRIC TRAIN JOURNEY FROM THE METROPOLIS.
CLOSE TO SANDOWN PARK RACE COURSE; FOURTEEN MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.
THE FREEHOLD HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND BUILDING ESTATE
CLAREMONT.
FORMERLY THE SEAT OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

THE ESTATE IS RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, and is suitable for the erection of superior-class Residences, all Public Services being available. It includes
4,000 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD
AND IMPORTANT FRONTAGES TO OTHER PUBLIC ROADS.
The IMPOSING MANSION, built for LORD CLIVE, stands in A PARK WITH ISLAND LAKE. The accommodation of the mansion:—Two halls, nine reception rooms, 30 bed and dressing rooms, and 12 bath rooms.
FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS originally planned by Kent. Walled kitchen gardens and Gardener's House, Commodious Stabling with Two Cottages, Steward's House and Two Lodge Entrances.
The whole extends to about
210 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Wednesday, 24th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

£7,000 WILL PURCHASE.

COTSWOLD HILLS.
¼-mile from Broadway Station, 8 miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with Express Services to London).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, ORIGINALLY BUILT in the REIGN of HENRY VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.
It contains three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating; garage and outbuildings.
WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about
4½ ACRES.
Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. FREEHOLD.

OCCUPYING AN UNRIVALLED SITUATION, WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
SUNNYFIELD, WEST HEATH-ROAD.
A MANSION WITH THE PRINCIPAL ACCOMMODATION CONTAINED ON TWO FLOORS.

Spacious reception hall, six reception rooms, 22 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, nine bath rooms.
Beautifully decorated and fitted, and replete with all modern conveniences.
Garage for four-five cars, two chauffeurs' flats, lodge, eight staff bed rooms, staff mess room, with kitchen and bath room; six greenhouses.
Well Laid-out Gardens and Wooded Grounds extending to about
TWELVE ACRES.
BUILDING FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000 FEET.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors: Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY THE DIRECTION OF GORDON SELFRIDGE, ESQ.

THE HENGISTBURY HEAD ESTATE, BOURNEMOUTH.

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 700 ACRES.
THE ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF SALE WITH PLAN SCHEDULING 163 LOTS ARE NOW READY.

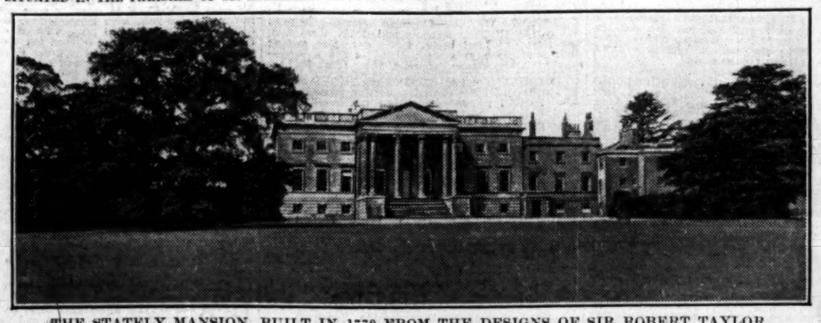
HENGISTBURY HEAD and WARREN HILL.
LOT 1 (231¼ ACRES) has been contracted to be sold to the Corporation of Bournemouth for the purposes of public recreation. The Corporation have also acquired Lot 2 (191½ ACRES) adjoining.

STANPIT MARSH, CHRISTCHURCH.
LOT 4 (146¾ ACRES) has been conditionally contracted to be sold to the Corporation of Christchurch for use (except part of the road frontages at Mudeford) as a public recreation ground.

The remainder of the estate, including the following properties in the
PICTURESQUE VILLAGE OF WICK,
include Lot 8, "WICK MEADS," a delightful country house with frontage to the River Stour. Vacant at Michaelmas next.
Lot 6—CROOKED OAK COTTAGE. Lot 9—DAIRY COTTAGE. (Service Tenancy). Lot 7—WICK FARM, Buildings and Land with River Frontage.
THE BUILDING ESTATE of about 43 ACRES, bounded on the north by Wick, on the south-east by Hengistbury Head, on the south-west by Southbourne.

Special attention is called to the miniature Building Estate, Lots 20 and 20A, extending to about 28 ACRES (bounded by Wildown Cellars and Broadway Lanes), through which the Corporation of Bournemouth have contracted, at their own cost, to construct a 60ft. public road.
VACANT POSSESSION AT MICHAELMAS NEXT CAN BE GIVEN OF THE BULK OF THE PROPERTY.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in BLOCKS and LOTS at the TOWN HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, on WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1930, at 2.30 precisely.
Solicitors: Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD and TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.
THE HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT OF
GORHAMBURY,
SITUATED IN THE PARISHES OF ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. STEPHEN'S, CITY OF ST. ALBANS, REDBOURN, AND HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.



THE STATELY MANSION, BUILT IN 1778 FROM THE DESIGNS OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR,
SEATED ABOUT 400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN A FINELY-TIMBERED PARK OF 400 ACRES.
Suite of six magnificent reception rooms, 25 principal and secondary bed rooms, seven servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms, ample domestic and staff accommodation.
Electric Light. Estate Water Supply.
BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS
WITH GRAND CEDARS, LAWNS, AND TENNIS COURTS. COMPLETELY WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Stabling for 21 horses. Garages. Men's rooms.
THE HISTORIC RUINS OF BACON'S HOUSE.
The remainder of the Estate comprises some
TWENTY-TWO CAPITAL FARMS
VARYING IN SIZE FROM 64 TO 440 ACRES, WITH GOOD HOMESTEADS AND BUILDINGS, SMALL HOLDINGS, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
NEARLY FOURTEEN MILES OF FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS
AND THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD WATLING STREET PASSES THROUGH THE ESTATE.
Densely-stocked Woodlands of over 500 Acres.
Excellent Trout Fishing and Shooting. Valuable Watercress Beds.
THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT
6,159 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in September (unless disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND, and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Land Agent: Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 32, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

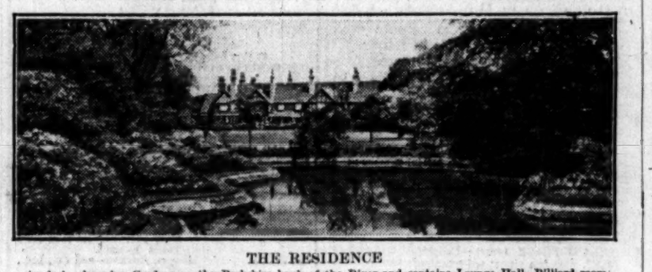
KENT, TENTERDEN,

ADJOINING THE HOME OF THE LATE DAME ELLEN TERRY.
THE ASHENDEN ESTATE.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE RESTORED BY SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A. Fine hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, nine bed rooms, and offices.
Company's Water. Central Heating. Electric Light. Telephone.
347 ACRES
mostly grass, including rich fatting pastures, hop gardens, heavily timbered woodlands.
VACANT POSSESSION
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Ashford, Kent.

A LOW PRICE ONLY REQUIRED.
ON THE WEST COAST OF ARGYLLSHIRE.
ISLAND OF ERISKA,
267 ACRES,
WITH FIRST-RATE YACHT ANCHORAGE, and about 12 miles distant by road from Oban.
ERISKA HOUSE, approached by a bridge allowing access at all time, is a modern and well-appointed house, and enjoys magnificent views.
Electric Light and Central Heating.
Exceptionally attractive gardens and grounds. Ample garage, four cottages, and private pier.
The whole island is in the Proprietor's hands, the grazing only being let to a tenant.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. and Edinburgh.

ON THE THAMES AT MARLOW.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON.
AN EXCEPTIONAL RIVERSIDE PROPERTY,
WITH GROUNDS AND PASTURES HAVING FRONTAGE TO BOTH BANKS.



THE RESIDENCE
stands in charming Gardens on the Berkshire bank of the River and contains Lounge Hall, Billiard room, Sun room, five Reception rooms (including Dining room with finely carved French Renaissance panelling), 16 Bed and Dressing rooms, five Bath rooms, and complete offices.
There is a very fine old Georgian staircase and the principal Bed rooms have fitted basins.
MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SPENT UPON THE PROPERTY, WHICH IS NOW IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
Main Electric Light, Water and Gas. Central Heating. Telephone.
Ample Garage and Stabling accommodation. Entrance Lodge. Chauffeur's Flat. Laundry with Maid's Rooms.
RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS shaded by many specimen Trees. Two Hard Tennis Courts. Rose Garden. Croquet Lawn. Kitchen Garden, Orchard and Glasshouses. Valuable Water Meadows. The property has long frontage to the River, with Boat House, Wet Dock, and Store. In all about
46 ACRES.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7641.)

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF HERBERT LOCKE, ESQ.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
2½ miles from Lingfield, 3½ miles from Edenbridge.
THE OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE
STARBOROUGH CASTLE ESTATE
extending to about
550 ACRES,
and including the STARBOROUGH STUD FARM with House, Buildings, and two Cottages, the Moor Farm House, three Cottages and valuable building, accommodation, and agricultural land.
The Estate has
LONG FRONTAGES TO A MAIN ROAD,
with public services available, and would afford excellent sites for country houses.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in September (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WILKINSON, BOWEN, HASLIP and JACKSON, 54, Nicholas-lane, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE PORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF
BALDARROCH, PERTHSHIRE.
648 ACRES.
WITH SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER TAY.
BALDARROCH HOUSE stands in a delightful sheltered position among the Pine Woods to the south of the River Tay, near Murthly Station. The House is conveniently planned on two floors only, and contains four reception rooms, billiard room, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS with delightful woodland walks and Tennis Lawn, &c.
Garage and Estate Cottages.
THE ESTATE IS REMARKABLY WELL WOODED and PROVIDES CAPITAL SHOOTING FOR ITS SIZE.
SALMON and TROUT FISHING in the RIVER TAY for a DISTANCE of about THREE-QUARTERS of a MILE.
Home Farm and Good House and Steading.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, in the Estate Room, 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 17th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. W. and J. COOK, W.S., 61, Castle-street, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SURREY. 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

About one mile from Cobham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON,
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains:—Outer, inner, and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.
Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all abo
30 ACRES.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL AND HEREDITARY MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.
WEST SUSSEX.
Between Arundel and Littlehampton, two miles from the Sea, 1¼ mile from Arundel Station.
TO BE SOLD, OR LET UNFURNISHED, A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
LYMINSTER HOUSE.
THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE
occupies a pleasant rural position, with delightful views towards Arundel Castle. Lounge and other halls, three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, and complete offices.
Stabling and Garage.
FARMERY.
Two Cottages (one on lease).
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
are shaded by fine old timber, and include flower gardens and lawns, fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard, and ornamental lake, park and woodlands.
THE PROPERTY HAS
LONG FRONTAGES TO GOOD ROADS.
In all about
46 ACRES.
Land Agent: Captain M. H. MOSTYN, T.D., F.L.A.S., Estate Office, Arundel, Sussex.
Sole Agents: Messrs. NEWLAND, TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, F.A.I., Pulborough, and at Petworth, Sussex; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

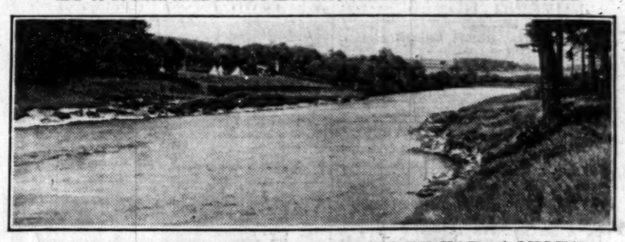
Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF B. C. DE YONGE, Esq.
SURREY,
Five minutes' walk from Cobham Station, 30 minutes by fast electric service to Waterloo.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
STOKE LODGE,
STOKE D'ABERNON, COBHAM.
The Residence contains hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating, wired for electric light, ample water from artesian wells, modern drainage. (Main water, gas, electricity, and drainage are in the adjacent road.)
Stabling and Garage. Three Cottages.
THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS
are shaded by fine old trees, spacious lawns, tennis lawns, rock garden, rose pergola, walled fruit and vegetable garden, timbered parkland, in all about
30 ACRES.
THE PROPERTY HAS LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO EXCELLENT ROADS, AND IS RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Four Lots, in conjunction with Messrs.
EWBANK and Co.,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Auctioneers:—Messrs. EWBANK and Co., Cobham, Weybridge, and Addlestone, Surrey; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

FIVE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.
TO BE SOLD. ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
EXTENDING TO ABOUT 426 ACRES.

THE HALF-TIMBERED AND GABLED MODERN MANSION.
in Elizabethan style, stands 500ft. above sea level, and enjoys some of the finest views in Sussex. Large panelled lounge, panelled morning room, library and two other fine reception rooms, beautiful loggia, some 18 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, excellent light offices.
Every Conceivable Modern Improvement.
Range of stabling and ample garage accommodation. Four Cottages and Lodge.
THE EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS extend to about 22 ACRES and are a special feature of the property. There are good grass tennis courts and en-tout-cas court, rock and water garden, swimming pool, extensive matured kitchen and fruit garden, ornamental woodlands, rhododendrons, shrubs, alpine house. Home Farm in hand and other lands let off.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23420.)

ON DEESIDE.
THE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF
DURRIS,
AREA 16,000 ACRES.
DURRIS HOUSE, PART OF WHICH DATES FROM THE 17TH CENTURY, WITH A COMFORTABLE AND UP-TO-DATE MORE RECENT ADDITION, STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.



SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER DEE FOR 6½ MILES.
ABOUT 200 FISH ARE KILLED IN SPRING MONTHS, AND 40 IN AUTUMN.
THE GROUSE MOOR YIELDS FROM 500 TO 1,000 BRACE, AND THERE IS CAPITAL PARTRIDGE AND OTHER SHOOTING.
THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE TIMBER READY FOR CUTTING.
THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE
INCLUDES FIFTY-TWO FARMS, WHICH, WITH COTTAGES, &c., BRING IN AN AGRICULTURAL RENTAL OF OVER
£6,500 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Tuesday, 23rd September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

WINGFIELD HOUSE, TROWBRIDGE.

SEVEN MILES FROM WESTBURY, 11 AND 12 FROM BATH AND CHIPPENHAM RESPECTIVELY.
1¼ HOURS FROM PADDINGTON.

A beautiful old mellowed stone JACOBEAN and part QUEEN ANNE HOUSE approached by a winding drive and standing 200ft. above sea level on gravel with nice views.
Spacious entrance hall, six good size reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.
Central heating. Electric light and all modern improvements.
Well kept and attractively laid out pleasure gardens, grass and hard tennis courts, formal rose garden with box borders and old well head; sunk garden, rock and water gardens, kitchen and fruit gardens, parkland, &c.

GOOD GARAGE and STABLING. LODGE and COTTAGES.
The balance of the Land is let off to excellent tenants.
TO BE SOLD WITH 200 TO 900 ACRES, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FROM MICHAELMAS.
HUNTING with the Avon Vale and S. and W. Wilts.
FISHING in the River Frome which intersects the Estate for two miles. GOOD SHOOTING.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Three miles from Taynuilt Station, Oban 10 miles.
THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF
MUCKAIRN,
1,710 ACRES
(with additional Shooting if desired)
THE RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernized in 1926, stands near the shore of Loch Etive, in one of the most beautiful situations in the West of Scotland.
Lounge hall, five reception rooms, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light and Power.
Garage for five cars. Three Cottages.
SHOOTING extends to about 3,000 acres (of which 1,342 acres are rented at a nominal sum).
TROUT FISHING in private Loch, Sea Fishing, Bathing, &c., good Pier and Boathouse.
Golf at Oban (10 miles).
THE FARMS OF DALNAMAC AND LAKEFIELD ARE INCLUDED IN THE SALE.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the FACULTY HALL, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1930, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. CARRUTHERS, GEMMILL and M'KILLOP, 81, Bath-street, Glasgow.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SURREY. 25 MILES OF TOWN.

3 MILES FROM WOKING STATION,
WITH ITS EXCELLENT SERVICE OF TRAINS TO AND FROM LONDON.
ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. A TUDOR RESIDENCE
AND ABOUT 160 ACRES.

The House was entirely rebuilt about five years ago of old oak, brick, and tiles, and occupies a beautiful position in the centre of the property on sand and gravel soil protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views. It is approached by a long carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.
Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.
Central Heating. Company's Electric Light, Power and Water. Telephone. Modern Drainage.
Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. Two Cottages.
Farm buildings with model cowhouse.
Old walled garden, peach houses, tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, flagged terrace, kitchen garden, orchard, grassland.
Stream intersects the grounds.
The whole property, which is in excellent order, is ready for a purchaser to enter immediately and was the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10126.)

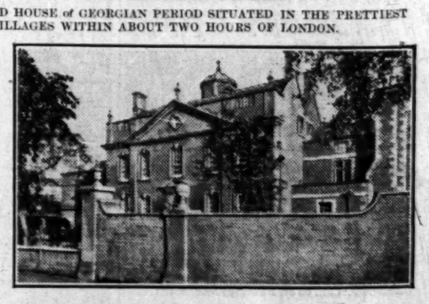
BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF LATE JOHN MARES, ESQ.
BASINGSTOKE.

WITHIN 10 MINUTES' WALK OF STATION.
CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN AND WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE JUNCTION OF THE WINCHESTER AND ANDOVER ROADS.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE MANOR HOUSE.

PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE: lounge hall, billiard room, two reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.
Main Electricity, Water, Gas, and Drainage. Telephone.
Stabling and Garage.
Chauffeur's Cottage.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are exceptionally beautiful and shaded by many trees. They include lawns, three tennis courts, stone-paved terrace, rose garden and pergola, rock garden, herbaceous borders, walled fruit and vegetable garden.
The Property has a frontage of about 370 feet to the Winchester-road, and about 500 feet to Bountry-road, overlooking the Cricket Ground. The Property could readily be developed as a first class building estate.
4½ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, at BASINGSTOKE, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAMB, BROOKS and BULLOCK, Basingstoke, Hants.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN THE HEYTHROP COUNTRY.

SIX MILES FROM KINGHAM and MORETON-IN-MARSH.
A TYPICAL STONE COTSWOLD HOUSE of GEORGIAN PERIOD SITUATED IN THE PRETTIEST OF COTSWOLD VILLAGES WITHIN ABOUT TWO HOURS OF LONDON.



The HOUSE contains some particularly fine moulded ceilings, Georgian panelling, and hand-painted wallpaper attributed to Jackson (1786).
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, or would be SOLD FREEHOLD.
Entered from a charming old courtyard, it contains:—Entrance and staircase halls, beautiful oak staircase inlaid with walnut, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
Main electric light and drainage. Central heating and good water supply.
TWO GARAGES, COTTAGE, and USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.
ATTRACTIVE GARDENS surrounded by high stone wall, full-sized tennis court, formal garden, large walled kitchen garden, in all about 1½ ACRES.
Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7978.)

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